General Advertiser.

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TERMS

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of five several writs of the State of Maryland, of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore; against Joseph Chain, will be offered at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, for Cash at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Joseph Chain, of in and to a lot of land and ground, situate, lying and being on Port Street, in the town of Easton, aforesaid, supposed to contain one eighth part of an acre of land, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging; also all the equitable interest and estate of the said Joseph Chain in and to a lot of land on Dover road, near the town of Easton, containing one half of an acre of land more or less, also his equitable interest and estate, in and to a lot of land, on Dover road, near Dr. Theodore Denny's Farm, containing ten acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the two last mentioned lots belonging;—also all the reversionary interest and estate, of all that lot or parcel of land or ground of him the said Joseph Chain, situate lying and being in the town of Easton aforessid, on which the building called the Bethel Church now stands; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Joseph Chain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 27 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several writs, of the State Maryland of venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me delivered to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Richard Chambers administrator, D. B. N. of Henry Meeds, against William B. Tillotson, and the other at the suit of Edward C. Harper and James Casson, for the use of John Boon, adm'r. of James Casson deceased, against the said William B. Tillotson, will be exposed at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder for Cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all and singular the right, title, interest and estate of the said Wm. B. Tillotson, in, and to all and singular that parcel of land situate lying and being in Tuckahoe, Talbot county, being part of two several tracts of land called Paca and Salop containing three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, mentioned and described in a deed of bargain and sale, from Wm. Roberts of Talbot county, to John Tillotson of Caroline county, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1809, duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. L. No. E. Folios 223, 224, 225 and 226, one of the land record books of Talbot county, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Wm. B. Tillotson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 27 4w

SALE OF LANDS.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Nicols deceased, consisting of a neat FARM, adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable WOOD LOTS, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say:—One Farm of about 123½ acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of Wood and Timber conveniently annexed; having on it a small wooden Dwelling House, with a Barn and Granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of Meadow and Marle, is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass thro' it, and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock; the situation is high and healthy, the neighbourhood very excellent, and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank River.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty-seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty-six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

june 29 8w

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a sufficient authority granted in a Deed of Indenture, passed by Jenifer S. Taylor to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale for cash, at Abraham Griffith's Tavern in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the twenty first day of September next, all that LOT OF LAND which Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of Anthony Ross, said to contain twelve acres of land more or less; and which is lying on the road from Denton to the Three Bridges, and adjoining lands of James Sangston and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqs. and others. Sale to be between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN BOON, Agent
the Bank of Caroline.

Denton, July 20 10w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell on advantageous terms the HOUSE & LOT, on Harrison street, on which he at present resides—if not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.

july 27 w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That commodious and agreeable Messuage the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton.

Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20 w

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given That an Examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will take place at the Academy on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of August next; at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education in the neighbourhood, are requested to be present. The summer vacation will thereafter commence, and the schools will be opened again for the reception of scholars on the second MONDAY of September next.

By the Board

NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

july 27 2w

SHERIFFALTY.

Jesse Scott respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

june 29 w

SHERIFFALTY.

Wm. E. Shannahan solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot county at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

june 15 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 22—w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the solicitation of my friends in the different Districts of this County, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, at the ensuing October Election I pledge myself to discharge the trust thereby reposed in me, to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,

JACOB CHARLES.

Federalsburg, July 6—w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the solicitation of my friends in the different districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland—should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes at the ensuing October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

Near Denton, July 27 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland—should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes at the next October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The Public's obedient servant,

WM M. HARDCASTLE.

Near Greensborough, July 27 w

A YOUTH WANTED.

An active intelligent boy about 16 years of age, is wanted in a store—it is unnecessary to apply unless he can write a good free hand, and so thoroughly experienced in Arithmetic that he can calculate figures with facility and correctness. An industrious disposition and good moral character, is also *indispensible*. A line in the hand writing of the boy addressed to A. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.

july 27 w

REMARKS OF MR. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY,

In the House of Representatives, on the Bill subscribing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Maysville and Lexington Road Company. The question being upon the passage of the bill—

Mr. Johnson rose to address the House, and said that he was aware of the danger to the bill which was incurred by occupying too much of the time of the House in making speeches in its behalf, but he trusted gentlemen would pardon him when they considered the immediate and deep interest his constituents felt in the success of the bill. He knew the state of exhaustion in which the minds of the members were, after the protracted debate, and that no gentleman, however transcendant his talents might be (he was aware of the very small pretensions he could himself urge) could expect from them a very patient hearing. Indeed he felt it as the next duty to fidelity to his constituents to observe perfect silence in the House, except in cases where he could not avoid delivering his sentiments as to the constitutional question in relation to the subject of Internal Improvements, it had been so often and so thoroughly discussed, that it was impossible, by argument, to shed any new light upon it. Instead of constitutional argument, he wished to substitute facts, examples, and legislative action. And he should feel happy, and consider himself fortunate, when a proposition was presented for the benefit of Maine, or Georgia, or of New York, if he could lend it any aid. For this was a great Federal Union, one and indivisible; and he should extend at all times, equal and exact justice to all its parts so far as his judgment and attachment to all would guide him. Wherever the salutary power of this Government was involved in the question, so long as it was regulated by discretion, he would vote for it. He never could or would consent to put so rigid a construction on the Constitution as to restrain the beneficial sanction of this Government when applied to the judicious system of Internal Improvements. Roads and Canals were strong links in the chain of affection, which bound this Union together as a band of brothers, and made our fellow citizens rich, and happy, and independent. He knew that many honorable gentlemen in that House, far more intelligent than he, applied a strictness to all parts of the Constitution which applied to those clauses only which guarded personal liberty—the freedom of speech and the rights of conscience. He should vote just as freely for this road if it were in Georgia as in his own State. He had always acted on these principles; and his constituents, with a final knowledge of that fact, had honored him with a seat in that and the other House for twenty three years. Thus he had lived, and thus he hoped to die. He could truly say, that it caused anguish in his very soul, when he heard gentlemen on his right hand and on his left, get up and say 'this part of the Union has been favored, and this part of the Union had been oppressed.' He should be thankful to Providence if it were possible to distribute the taxes of this country, with perfect and absolute equality—aye, to a cent, or the millionth part of a cent. Then they might lie down perhaps, on their pillows in peace and not hear the same strain of complaint continually resounding in their ears. He hoped his friend from Georgia would find him as good as his word, should he bring forward any project for the benefit of his own state, and always happy to lend him his aid. As to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hall) he could assure him that he had no wish to take his money away from him.

[Here Mr. Hall interposed and explained.]

Mr. Johnson resumed. If my friend suspects that I look for his vote when he thinks the Constitution forbids it, he is greatly mistaken. I know the uprightness of his motives—I spoke of the effect of them only; and as to the effect, while he is willing to give me but a stone, I am willing to give him bread. I will do with him, as far as I can do it on principles of magnanimity and equality—in the course I pursue, my conscience is at rest. But let any proposition be brought forward which violates the rights of conscience, the freedom of speech, or the liberty of the press, that gentleman will find me, I trust, among the foremost to defend the Constitution, whether with body of mind; and give it a construction which shall guard that liberty for which we have all struggled, and for which our fathers nobly fought, and freely bled. Then my friend and myself will be found, I hope, in giving the same construction, although we may differ, as to making roads and canals.—But to the question. Is this road not a national work? I say that if the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is national in its character, then this road is national; but if it can be shown that this was a private concern only, in which the nation had no interest then I may give up this bill. So, I say if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is a national work, this road is such. Does it follow that because you are now going to appropriate for sixty miles of a great connecting avenue between several States, that that avenue loses its nationality? Does it cease to be national because you cannot make it all at one time? I say that the Dismal Swamp Canal was a national work, and we granted our aid to it against the will of that ancient State, which is the mother of Kentucky.—Yes, Sir, we made her take the boon, whether she would or not. Has Virginia been injured by our appropriating money to finish the Dismal Swamp Canal; just as we are going to do S. Carolina.—For the citizens of South Carolina have petitioned Congress to aid them in a Rail Road, and a bill has been reported to give the money. I hope we shall pass on that bill, and that we shall pass it too. Aye, sir, and there is another bill interesting to the South, I hope we shall pass. I mean the Indian bill.

Yes, Sir: I am prepared to vote MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS, to remove those venerable relics of nations, if they *voluntarily* choose to go, to a region where they may remain at peace, unmolested by the intrusions, and uncorrupted by the vices of their white neighbors. In this, too, I have the advantage of my friends of the South. Although their principles will not enable them to aid my native state to open a road, I feel free and able, and willing, to aid them in this great Southern measure, as beneficial to the Red man as it will be to our brethren of the South. Here Sir, is the request of the Legislature of my state. that I will use my efforts to obtain the subscription of the Government to this road, she has directed her Senators, and requested her Representatives, to exert themselves for an object so important to the State. I ask you to grant us this little boon; it will set our whole state machinery in motion. The House is acquainted with the causes which have produced the embarrassments under which we labor; they know that these embarrassments have been incurred by exertions in the common cause of our country. They deprived us of the means of carrying into effect the improvements of the State, by great and expensive works. Yes, Sir, whenever similar aid was asked by other States, I and my colleagues have stood forward the constant supporters of their request.

Kentucky has ever been found voting for the construction of roads and canals, in which she had no direct interest, or local interest, except, as a State, and component part of the Union. Did her neighbor, Ohio, ask our aid in advancing her internal prosperity, no petty spirit of rivalry, no mean and contemptible jealousy of the rising greatness of that State, induced Kentucky to withhold her influence and votes. The same remark will apply equally to Tennessee, her neighbor on the South. And in the last place permit me to remark, that I do not press this claim of Kentucky, on the ground of her being the oldest of the States; after the original thirteen: that she has been with you in seven troubles, and will not leave you in seventy times seven; because she presented no request, when hundreds of millions were spent (and well spent) upon the seabord, in the erection of fortifications to defend your coast, and millions more in protecting your commerce from foreign aggression. I do not urge that Kentucky, although far inland and secure from all danger of invasion, joined boldly in the cry, 'Do not give up the ship.' No, I call on you to pass this bill, because the object in view is such a one as you ought to patronise. Surely this is as much a national object as the Rail Road from Baltimore to the mountains, and as the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, yet I voted in favor of that. I went home, and I said to my constituents, this is an united country; we are all one family. I have voted thousands away, not for you my constituents, but for your brethren in other parts of the Union. They needed the aid, and I knew you would never wish to withhold it from them. Now, Sir, I ask aid for my State, and I expect help in our time of need. It is not the only appropriation I intend to ask for. My constituents are very deeply interested in other roads and highways passing directly through my district. We have no incorporated companies yet, and the time has not arrived when their claims can be presented. When that period arrives, the grant in this case, will not at all interfere with the strong and irresistible claim they have upon your justice, and I shall not be wanting in my duty, and you will not be unjust or ungrateful.

Sir, we inhabit, a fertile region—a fair and delightful habitation for man, it is surrounded, not with water, but land—land in all directions and to a vast extent. The pleasant Ohio rolls along its borders, bearing on its bosom the wealth of ten states. We wish to get at this great national highway, that we may carry the products of our industry to market. The request is most reasonable, and you, I am confident, will not refuse it. If any State has been more liberal in her course towards the general interests of the Union, let her stand forth a monument of patriotism and public spirit. You have lent your aid to the Portland canal, to the Dismal Swamp canal, to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. You have granted Ohio a million of acres of land. You have given to Illinois, to Indiana—to all the new states. The donation to the Louisville and Portland canal was not a Kentucky boon: it was a gift to ten states of this Union, all equally interested in the navigation of the Ohio river. This road is the first object which Kentucky has presented to you. It is a great and important thorough-fare; not a road in the Union (except those between the great seaports) is more travelled, and none of the same extent, by which you can more promote the public good. Under these circumstances I trust you will not reject our bill.

From the Newark Advocate.

MR. STANBERRY'S LETTER.

Mr. Briggs—The account given in the United States Telegraph of the part which I took in the debate, when the President's Message, rejecting the bill for the Maysville road was under consideration is incorrect. It is not true, as stated by the editor of that paper, 'that I took occasion to declare my opposition to the President.' A full report of the debate which did take place, when that important message was before Congress, will, I presume, in a short time be published in the papers printed at the seat of Government.—My constituents will then be able to form an opinion whether I was justifiable in saying what I did on that occasion. And it is my intention to give to my constituents a full history of the proceedings of the session of Congress which has just terminated, and of the course which I conceived it to be my duty as their representative to pursue. In the mean time I ask for a suspension of their opinion. I take leave here to say, only, that I have acted strictly in accordance with the principles on which the election of Gen. Jackson was supported in Ohio. If firmly adherent to our laws for protecting the domestic industry of our country, and being in favor of judicious measures for its internal improvement, and opposing the bill for the removal of 75,000 Indians from the Southern States, to the desert beyond the Territory of Arkansas, against their consent, in violation of the faith of this nation, and at the expense, of twenty-four millions of dollars, must be considered as acting in opposition to the President, then I've been guilty of that sin. But I have sinned in company with a great majority of the friends of Gen. Jackson who represent the State of Pennsylvania in Congress, and of a large majority of the Representatives from our own State. Yours, &c.

WM. STANBERRY.

10th June, 1830.

From the New York American.

THE LATE AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

From the frequency with which we see it repeated in the Administration prints, that under General Jackson's administration the national debt is to be paid off, and other wonders are to be enacted, an uninformed reader would almost be led to believe, that under previous Administrations, no reduction was made in the debt; and, moreover, that to Gen. Jackson himself, is due the whole merit of collecting, through the Custom-house, so much more money than is required for the ordinary disbursements of Government! This is all in keeping with the spirit of adulation and sycophancy, with which, in all time, weak minds have been gratified, and, by means thereof, governed; but it may not be misplaced, by an occasional summary of facts,—such as that copied below from volume III. of the Annual Register,—to remind the nation, that immense sums were paid of the public debt, and vast benefits of every sort conferred upon the nation by the last administration, without in any measure adding to the public burdens:

From the Annual Register, Vol. III.

THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

Thus terminated the administration of John Quincy Adams, and whatever opinion may be entertained of its policy, and its tendency, it cannot be denied that its character was marked and definite, and that it exercised a strong influence upon the interests of the country. The merits and demerits of his policy were positive, and not negative. Certain definite objects were proposed as desirable, and the energies of the government were directed towards their attainment.

The United States, during this administration enjoyed uninterrupted peace; and the foreign policy of the government had only in view the maintenance of the national character; the extension of its commercial relations; and the successful prosecution of the claims of American citizens upon foreign governments.

A portion of these claims upon Sweden and Denmark was obtained, and the claims which arose against the Brazilian government during the last war between that power and Buenos Ayres, were speedily adjusted by the liquidation of the claims. The exorbitant pretensions of Great Britain respecting the West India trade, were resisted, although at the expense of the direct trade between the United States and the British Islands.

The difficulties which occurred in carrying into effect the treaty of Ghent relative to deported slaves, and other property taken away, having been found insurmountable, the sum of $1,205,960, which was amply sufficient, was obtained from the British government in satisfaction of these claims. A convention was also concluded with that government, and a mode provided for the peaceable settlement of the long pending, and finally threatening dispute concerning the northeast boundary of the United States. The treaty of commerce between the United States and Great Britain, and the convention affecting a temporary compromise of their conflicting claims to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, both of which expired, by their own limitation, Oct. 20th, 1828, were renewed for an indefinite period, with liberty to either party to terminate them on giving one years notice. Some commercial difficulties, which grew out of an adherence to the government of the Netherlands, to the principles of discriminating duties, were adjusted to mutual satisfaction, new treaties of amity, navigation, and commerce, in which the liberal principles maintained by the United States, in her commercial and foreign policy, were generally recognized, were concluded with Colombia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Guatemala and the Hanseatic league.

It was, however, in the domestic policy of the government that the character of the administration was most strongly displayed. During its continuance in office, new and increased activity was imparted to those powers vested in the federal government, for the development of the resources of the country, and the public revenue liberally expended in prosecuting those national measures, to which the sanction of Congress has been deliberately given, as the settled policy of the government.

More than one million of dollars had been expended in enlarging and maintaining the lighthouse establishment; half a million in completing the public buildings; two millions in erecting arsenals, barracks, and furnishing the national armories; nearly the same amount had been expended in permanent additions to the naval establishment; upwards of three millions had been devoted to fortifying the sea-coast; and more than four millions expended in providing the internal communications between different parts of the country, and in procuring information, by scientific surveys, concerning its capacity for further improvement. Indeed, more had been directly effected by the aid of government, in this respect, during Mr. Adam's administration, than during the administration of all his predecessors. Other sums, exceeding a million had been appropriated for objects of a lasting character, and not belonging to the annual expense of the government making in the whole nearly fourteen millions of dollars expended for the permanent benefit of the country, during this administration.

At the same time the interest on the public debt was punctually paid, and the debt itself was in a constant course of reduction, having been diminished $30,273,188 during this administration, and leaving due, on the 1st of January, 1829, $58,362,136. Whilst these sums were devoted to increasing the resources, and improving the condition of the country, and in discharging its pecuniary obligations, gratitude and humanity were not forgotten.

More than five millions of dollars were appropriated to solace the declining years of the surviving officers of the Revolution; and a million and a half expended in extinguishing the Indian title and defraying the expenses of the removal beyond the Mississippi, of such tribes as were unqualified for a residence near civilized communities, and in promoting the civilization of those, who, relying on the faith of the U. States, preferred to remain on the lands which were the abodes of their fathers.

In the condition which we have described, in peace, with an increasing revenue, and with a surplus of $5,125,638 in the public treasury, the administration of the United States, was surrendered by Mr. Adams, who became a private citizen, to General Jackson, his successor.

STAINING OF GLASS.

This art, which was for some time lost, has been re-discovered, and is applied with great effect. There are now exhibiting in Broadway some specimens manufactured at Boston which are quite good. The several Presidents of the United States are well done. In the exhibition of rich coloring, these paintings are superior to those on canvass. We noticed a kid glove on the hand of Mr. J. Q. Adams, which was very perfect. The countenances are not so well as the drapery. There is a window in which a great variety of colors are beautifully exhibited. In the centre is the rising of our Saviour, done with excellent effect.

[Journal of Com.

We understand that a man named Banton, and several others, have been apprehended at Harrodsburg on suspicion of robbing the Branch Commonwealth Bank at that place. Bills of Indictment have been found against them by the Grand Jury. [Lexington Reporter.

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