REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, March 15.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Lemuel T. Lloyd, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Miami, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Maumee, in the State of Ohio.

Basil Shaw, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee.

Charles Larrabee, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

Edward Jones, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.

James W. Moss, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

John W. Bingy, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Pontchartrain, in the State of Louisiana.

Andrew Elliott, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia.

John Biddle, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, from the 10th of January, 1831, when his commission expired.

Thomas C. Shelden, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Munroe in the Territory of Michigan, when the commission of Charles James Lanman expired.

Joshua Baker, to be Surveyor of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana.

Extract of a letter dated Martinique, 8th Feb.—'Martinique is in a bad situation. It is feared there will be a general rise of the negroes, and that they will massacre the whites. Two or three nights ago, they sawed down the gallows, and last night they set fire to several cane patches. There are four negroes to one white man. No business is doing in consequence of this state of things. American produce will not sell for within 20 per cent of its cost in the U. States—live stock can hardly be given away.'

From a Postscript in the N. York Commercial.

Insurrection in Martinique.—At a late hour we received Martinique papers to the 16th of February, from which we have translated the following.

On the 13th of February, an insurrection broke out among the negroes. They had fired the town, a part of which was burnt to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ring-leaders were shot. Their plea was that, as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

GOVERNMENT OF MARTINIQUE.

DECREES.

We the Governor of Martinique:

Considering that an armed rebellion has broken out at Saint-Pierre on the 9th of this month, that fire has consumed many houses in this city, that eleven plantations have been ravaged by conflagration, that the slaves have made use of fire arms and cutlasses to repel the militia, the soldiers of the line and the marines, who were sent to these places to oppose the progress of the fire:—

Considering that in the night of the 10th of this month, new fires occurred in two plantations of Grand-Anse, and in a plantation of Vauclin, notwithstanding the example of the arrest of one hundred and twenty-six negroes, male and female:—

Considering that at this time there is reason to fear, that these fires may be spread in the colony; considering that the most energetic measures have been taken to secure the colony of Martinique from the new ravages with which it is threatened, but that in case these measures should be ineffectual, it is of the greatest importance to deter the guilty, and by the promptitude of the punishments which shall be inflicted on the authors, favorers and accomplices of the crimes which may be committed: Considering further, our decree of the 10th of this month, by which we have placed the colony in a state of siege: Considering that, in pursuance of our decree of the 11th of this month, the second article of the above referred to decree, creating a military armistice, has been reported: And considering the 297th article and those following it of the ordinance of the 24th of September, 1828—on the proposition of the Procureur General of the King, and by the advice of the Privy Counsel and in virtue of the extraordinary powers vested in us by the ordinance of the 31st of August, 1830, which suspends the execution of the 180th article of the ordinance of the 9th of February, 1827

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. A Military Court (cour prevotole) is established in Martinique; its duration is fixed at six months. It will sit in Saint-Pierre.

Art. 2nd. The Court shall have jurisdiction over those, without distinction of class or profession, civil or military, who shall be accused of having committed one of the crimes specified in the penal code, by articles 75 to 85 inclusively, &c.

Art. 3. The members of the Court shall be:—Richard De Lucy, Counsellor of the Royal Court, President.

[Here follows the names of the Members.]

Art. 4. The functions of Public Minister and of Register of the Court, shall be exercised by the officers—304 and 305 articles of the ordinance of 24th Sept. 1828.

Art. 5. The Procureur General is charged with the execution of this Decree, which shall be published and registered whenever it is necessary, and shall be inserted in the bulletin of the Ministerial Acts of the Colony. Given at St. Pierre, 13th February, 1831.

DUPOTET.

Insurrection in Martinique.—The decree and proclamation annexed was published on the 14th ult. the day after the publication of that which appeared in this paper yesterday.—Bal. Gaz.

We, the Governor of Martinique, considering that it is of the first importance to the public tranquility to know the number of the slaves missing in the workshops or among those employed in the private service of the inhabitants of the colony, and our decree of the 10th of this month, which places the colony of Martinique in a state of siege,—have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. In three days' time, in the towns of Fort Royale and St. Pierre, and in six days in the country, the proprietor of slaves shall make known to the Etat-Major-General, of the towns, and in the parishes of the interior to the commanders of militia battalions, the names and number of the slaves who are runaway or absent.

Art. 2. Every slave absent from his master's house, before or after the publication of this Decree, who shall not be declared as a runaway, or as absent in the time fixed for his article, shall be confiscated to the use of the government.

Art. 3. The present Decree shall be published, &c

DUPOTET.

Done at St. Preirre, 14th Feb. 1831.

To the Editor of the Official Journal of Martinique.

SIR—A report having spread, that the captain of an American vessel had left this city, taking with him a great quantity of effects belonging to persons who had gone on board of his vessel on the night of the 11th of this month, the Consul of the United States has the satisfaction to announce that all these imputations are false. The only reason which could give rise to this report, was a slight irregularity in the hurry of the Custom-House. He begs the Editor of the Journal to insert this declaration, that the unfavourable impression which this report has occasioned may be promptly effaced.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We learn from the London Morning Herald of Jan. 19 and 20, that the King of the Netherlands has decided, on the question submitted to his determination by the British and United States Governments, that the boundary line shall run due north from the St. Croix until it strikes the river St. Johns, thence along the St. Johns to the St Francis, and thence strike off along a tract without any natural marks of highlands or rivers, to the foot of the ridge bounding the St. Lawrence. By this decision the territory in dispute is divided, and the greater and much the most valuable portion, is given to the United States, but the northern portion, containing the whole valley of the Mad-waska river and Timiscontaka lake, and the country through which the line of communication between New Brunswick and Lower Canada passes, is given to Great Britain. The settlements on the Madawaska of course go to the colonies, and those on the south side of the St Johns, to the United States. The principle on which this decision is made is not explained. It probably proceeded from a desire to satisfy both parties, by giving to each so much of the contested territory as is of most importance to it.

This decision gives to the United States two thirds or three quarters of the disputed territory. The Herald says 'it will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans at least six millions of acres. Of this vast extent of country nearly, 4700 acress belong to the county of Hertford, and upwards of a million to the county of Deyton two of the nearest counties to the city of Quebec, the capital of the Canadas. It is calculated that the United States boundary will be brought within about 13 miles of the river St. Lawrence for the distance of 60 miles, [this is a mistake] and that about 100 miles of the river St. Johns, along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication and mail route between Quebec, and New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia, will be given as the United States boundary.' The same paper rather petulently remarks; 'His Orange Majesty must have vaster ideas of space, than his present limited sway would lead us to believe.'

Coasting Trade and Domestic Manufactures.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the brig Pilot, belonging to the Union Line, and on Thursday afternoon, the brigs Acorn, Swan, Georgia and Palm, belonging to the Regular Line, all from Boston, arrived safe at our wharves, with cargoes of Domestic Manufactured Goods, together with about 300 packages besides a few foreign articles. The Acorn, Capt House, entered at our Custom House, on Friday, discharged her cargo the same day,—and loaded again on Saturday cleared and sailed for Boston, *with a full return cargo* of Domestic articles.—This is expedition. [Phil. Gaz.

The select committee appointed to examine the concerns of the Post Office Department, have made a discovery that must remove the Post Master General, without the President be regardless of public opinion and of the 'welfare of our common country.'—The discovery is this. After Mr. M'Lean retired from the department, Mr. Abraham Bradley became acting Post Master General for a short time when he was removed. Mr. Barry, the Post Master General, subsequently made allowances to mail contractors, but in his report to Congress set these allowances down as having been made by Mr. Bradley, and on examining the documents, the committee found, that, in thirty-six of those cases, the name of Mr. Barry had been erased and that of Mr. Bradley substituted. This may not be, technically, forgery; but is is an offence that should destroy the reputation of any public officer. [Chron.

'OPPUGNATION.'

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

SIR: Until within a very few days I had not supposed it within the range of possibility, that any set of circumstances could place me in opposition to Mr. John Randolph, before the people, or in any other way. To him and to his friend and agent, Mr. Wm. Leigh, no fact could be better known than this, that a disclosure of his purpose to me, would not simply have been yielded to, but would have been furthered with all my heart. I have the same high admiration of Mr. Randolph's talents that I before had. I will not hide, cover, or smother the fact, that on all the great questions on which this country has been divided, he has displayed a reach of thought—a sagacity almost prophetic—which I have in vain looked for elsewhere; but, sir, I cannot consent to be put aside, in the unceremonious manner they have chosen to adopt.—I appeal from the indignity offered to the moral feeling of the community of which I am a member, 'and am again a candidate for Congress.

Yours, &c. THOS. T. BOULDIN.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig, after a pleasant notice of Judge Bouldin's determination to run against John Randolph, for Congress, says:

'For our own parts, we believe that the interests of the country require the presence of Mr. Randolph in Congress. It is altogether uncertain what part he would take—what party or political views he would favor—or where the storm of his satire and invective would fall. But before his genius, the spirit of audacious intrigue, lawless traffic in principle, and despotic misrule, conspicuous in the history of this weak and miserable Administration, would stand upon its good behaviour. With little love for his person, and less respect for his heart, we esteem his presence at Washington a desideratum for the country, to intiminate misrule, and rebuke intrigue and machination.

We have been asked to put to our readers an interrogatory respecting the course pursued by Mr. Crawford in 1827. Did not the public newspapers, especially those in Baltimore, mention the fact, about that period, that Mr. Crawford either applied or expressed his willingness to the party which supported Mr. Adams, to serve as vice president? This has never yet been denied; and it becomes important to understand, whether the statement made at that time is founded on truth. If not it should be now denied. [Nat. Intel.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The New York Gazette of yesterday says:

These interesting boys who left this country about fifteen months since for England, arrived here yesterday in the packet ship Cambria, Captain Moore, from London. We have seen them since landing, and are happy to say that they have very much improved in appearance.

We presume that our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing them in the course of a few days. The trip to England has, as we learn, been profitable to the concerned.

POLITICAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATION.

The declaration made, and repeated, in the Harrisburg Intelligencer, that previous to the call of a meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of nominating General Jackson for re-election, a letter was received by one of the Pennsylvania Senators from the General's Private Secretary, franked by the President himself, has produced the following publication by Mr. Donelson, addressed to the Telegraph:

Mr. Donelson says of his letter—

'It will be seen that it is an answer to one from General Kupps, which I understood as dictated by a desire to know whether I would consider the President embarrassed by a written communication from his friends in the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressive of their approbation of the course of his administration, and of their wish to treat him as a candidate for re-election; and that as General Jackson had been already placed by a preceding article in the Globe, and by the language of his friends generally here, within the principle of the inquiry, it is impossible that my response to it can afford the slightest ground for the assault to which he has been subjected on account of it.

'I will only, add, that my answer to Gen. Kupps was written without consultation with the President, or any one else; and, if it was franked by the President, that he did not know any thing of its contents. With these remarks, I request you to insert the letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Kupps.

January 29th, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th inst. reached me yesterday. In a statement in the Globe, published about a week since, you will perceive that the President stands upon his old ground, in relation to the question of his being again a candadate for the suffrages of the people. I cannot, therefore, see any impropriety in the steps which you intimate are about to be taken by a Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of his sentiments. The President would no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania to whose partiality and early support he is so much indebted.

Believe me, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW DONELSON.

A true copy of the original in my hands, Feb. 28th, 1831.

JAMES S. KUPPS.'

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

We published on Saturday, a letter from Mr. Donelson, the President's private secretary, to Gen. James S. Kupps, of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Now we should like to know who this gentleman is; and if it should prove that there is no such person in the Senate of this state, it might be agreeable to the people to be informed by what means the private secretary alighted on such a name. Did any of the Pennsylvanians borrow a name for the occasion, sensible that the application he was making was a gross violation of delicacy and political propriety?—or has some wag imposed upon all parties? Where is the explanation?

The list of Senators at Harrisburg contains the names of James Krebbs, of Schuylkill, and Solomon G. Krepps, of Fayette county. These are the only names that approximate Kupps in orthography. But how could Solomon G. Krepps be transformed into General James S. Kupps?

If we mistake not, the editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer has done the country service in his exposure of this species of 'executive interference.' [U. S Gaz.

Soon after the election of General Jackson to the presidency, there was circulated a paragraph in which was arranged with much complacency, by the Jackson men, a list of the 'military chieftains' then in favor—Wellington, Jackson, Bolivar, the Mexican chiefs, and those south of Colombia. It might be instructive for some one to give an account of the 'fall' of *all* the military chieftains, before General Jackson can be placed on the list; he is the only one left. [Ib.

THE WESTFIELD MURDER.

In a recent paper we inserted an account of a diabolical murder, perpetrated in Westfield, N. J. as given in the Newark Eagle. The victim it will be recollected was a Mr. Baltus Roll, a hard working man, of sixty years of age, supposed to be possessed of some property. The Elizabethtown Journal mentions some additional circumstances. When he was seized and bound by the ruffians, his wife fled for the purpose of procuring assistance, but became bewildered and lost her way. She remained in the woods during the night, which was wet and very cold. She returned at day light; and found her husband bound and dead, as before stated. The Journal says:

'The object of the murderers is supposed to have been money; it is believed they obtained very little, if any at all. The affair has produced much excitement, but as yet the offenders have escaped.—Two or three persons, upon whom suspicion rested, have been taken up, examined and discharged. It is hoped the guilty wretches will yet be brought to punishment.'

P. S. We heard certain statements which would nearly assimilate this with the Salem tragedy; we know nothing about their correctness, and as investigations are still going on, we deem it proper to suspend further remarks.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the Newark Eagle, from which we learn that on Tuesday last Capt. Peter B. Davis, of Camptown, in the township of Newark, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this murder, and, after examination by a Court of Magistrates, was committed for trial in April next. It appears that after the announcement of the event, a person in Newark mentioned that he had heard Davis speak of a man who had a large sum of money, with no kindred to inherit it, intimating that it would be no sin to rid him of it. He also spoke of procuring pistols. The previous silence of the informant is justly regarded as suspicious, but the disclosure led to Davis' apprehension in the streets of Newark on Tuesday, at noon. The Eagle says—'He had made several ineffectual attempts to destroy himself previous to being taken, by stabbing himself with a penknife, in five different places; the wounds were examined by Dr. Goble, and ascertained not to be dangerous. When interrogated as to the cause of his attempting to destroy himself, he replied; that although he was innocent of the crime for which he was apprehended, he had been guilty of the crime of forgery—he had forged his brother's name to two promissory notes, which would soon become due, and he would rather die than be exposed in that business.'

Davis has a wife and three children. Various rumours are in circulation as to other persons supposed to be concerned in the murder, which had better not be published, whether they are merely idle gossip, or may lead to the detection of the guilty. Fifty dollars reward was offered for the apprehension of Lycidius Baldwin, who disappeared from Newark on Tuesday, after Davis's arrest. He left his bed at 10 o'clock at night, on being informed of the circumstance by a friend.

A postscript to the Eagle says:—'After our paper had been put to press and a few copies printed off, information was received by the Sheriff that Lycidius Baldwin, the person described in the advertisement, had been found dead in his bed at Morristown yesterday morning, having committed suicide by taking laudanum.' Here is truly another Salem Tragedy. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW YORK, March 3.

TRIAL OF PIRACY.

Trial of Thomas J. Wansley, steward of the Brig Vineyard, on the indictment charging him with the murder of William Thornby, captain of said brig, on the high seas, on the 23d of November last, came on in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, before his honor Judge Betts. The rush to the Court room to see the prisoners and hear the proceedings, exceeded any thing we ever witnessed in the City Hall. It was found nearly impossible to preserve order, and one of the officers was assaulted by a young man, who was taken into custody and handed over to the Grand Jury by the direction of the Judge to be dealt with as is provided for by law in such cases. Had not the prisoners been brought in at an early hour much disorder and confusion must have ensued from their passage through the crowd.

The publication of any of the testimony was interdicted by the Judge until after the completion of all the trials. The boy, Robert Dawes, who was indicted with Wansley and Gibbs, was produced as a witness for the prosecution by the District Attorney, from which we infer that *he* is not to be tried. Mr. Hamilton appeared for the U. S. and Messrs. Davies and Blunt for the prisoners. No defence was attempted, and the case submitted to the Jury without argument. They were absent but a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty.* [Jour. of Com.

Interesting and authentic story of the ship 'Ravensworth'—In our paper of the 18th of November, we extracted from the New Year's Gift a rather romantic story respecting the ship Ravensworth breaking from her moorings and going to sea with only a little boy on board.—We find, however, that the facts which took place differ from the fictitious narrative in several particulars. The Ravensworth, in the first place, was not an old Greenland Whaler, as she is represented, but was a small ship of thirteen or fourteen keels, belonging to Messrs. Mosley and Airey, coal-fitters of Newcastle, Mr. Robert Atkinson, commander, regularly employed in the coal trade between Newcastle and London. She was light, not laden, having just arrived from the metropolis. She was driven from her moorings at North Shields, whilst there was a strong fresh wind in the river. All the crew, as stated, were at the time on shore, except the cabin boy, a lad about eleven years of age. This occurrence excited great interest in the neighborhood, and took place about 1792 or 1793. Soon after it was known that the vessel had gone to sea with the little boy on board, the Unity, belonging to Mr. N. Clark, went out with Captain Atkinson, master of the Ravensworth, in search of her. They did not succeed, however, in meeting with her, and returned. It is not true, as stated, that the Ravensworth was three weeks tossed about in the German ocean, and was then drifted on the coast of Holland. The little sailor, who constituted her sole pilot, had the prudence, as mentioned in the tale, to lash the helm so as to keep her from the shore, and he not only hoisted the forestay-sail, but hoisted what is called 'a jack' on the foretopmast rigging. This attracted the notice of a Harwick smack, when she was near Flamborough Head, on which she went to her assistance, and, we are informed, took her safely into the harbor of Harwich, after she had been bulleting with the waves for five days. It is worthy of note that the ballast port was open at the time. The little boy was busy frying pancakes when the Harwick smack came to the Ravensworth. It is perfectly recollected here that when the young sailor returned to Newcastle, he was taken to the Exchange and shown as a little hero, and several of the merchants gave him silver in token of their admiration. The author of the story in the Annual represents him as an old gentleman in his wig recounting his adventures. This is not quite correct: if he is now alive, he can scarcely be more than fifty years of age.

[Tyne Mercury.

AWFUL EXPLOSION AT GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter dated Gibraltar, Dec. 16th, addressed by a Bombadier of the 6th Battalion of Royal Artillery, to his father in London:

'A number of men belonging to our corps were at land practice, on Saturday the 27th of November, they were firing from the Queen's Galleries at a target placed on the sea shore, from seven 24 pounders with round shot. Those Galleries are passages cut out of the solid rock, facing the Spanish lines. The men who work the guns on this line of batteries, which extend near a mile, are quite secure from the shot or shell of the enemy. At the time our men were firing, the wind was blowing very strong from the west, and it is supposed that when one gun went off, the flash from it was carried by the wind to the next gun, which also went off,—and the flash of the second was driven up the galleries, into a magazine which contained a large quantity of gunpowder. The magazine blew up in an instant, and a sergeant and nine gunners were killed; and six gunners and a drummer were dangerously wounded; one of the wounded men died soon afterwards. The men who were killed, as well as those wounded, presented an awful spectacle; it was impossible to recognize any of their features, and their bodies were only distinguished by their names being marked on their shirts. I was on the hospital guard at the time, for which I am thankful to a kind Providence, or I should, perhaps, have shared the fate of these brave fellows who thus prematurely perished in the prime of life. On the 29th they were all buried with military honours; the bodies were preceded by the band of the 42d regiment, followed by the widows and children of the deceased (three of whom were married) and the various corps in the garrison. No sight ever so fully convinced me of the uncertainty of human life as this, while I witnessed the bodies of 11 men, who only two days before were in the prime of life, carried in solemn procession to the grave yard.'

A man by the name of Isaac Locker was tried on the 6th of January last, at Salisbury, in England, on a charge of having sent letters, threatening to burn the property of an individual, there, found guilty, and sentenced to be transported during the term of his natural life. The Judge, Mr. Justice Alderson, in passing sentence, observed to the prisoner that he had been convicted by a jury of his country on the most clear and conclusive evidence, and on his protesting his innocence, the Judge said—'the jury are of a different opinion, and so must every man with common sense be. I shall not attend to any declarations of innocence you may make, nor should I to the declaration of a person on the scaffold. I know it is much better to rely upon evidence.' Almost immediately after the trial, a young lad, apparently about 17 or 18 years of age, who proved to be the prisoner's son, was brought into court, and confessed that he had been the writer of the letter in question, and not his father. He wrote on a piece of paper, from memory a copy of the contents of the anonymous letter,—which, on comparison, left no doubt of the truth of what he had stated, as to his being the writer of the original. The Judge expressed great surprise, and said that he did not mean to impute that it was a trick on the Court, but it certainly bore a strong resemblance to one. He would give the whole his most serious consideration, for it was never too late to do what was right.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25.

Our city was thrown into a great commotion and distress yesterday morning, by the result of a rencontre between Mr. Wm. Galt, a merchant of our city, and Mr. James W. Marshall, a son of the late Thomas Marshall, Esq. of Kentucky, in which Mr. Galt was shot through the body by Mr. Marshall, with a pocket pistol and we believe there is not the slightest hope of his recovery. We are desirous to avoid saying any thing which may have the remotest bearing on the case of Mr. Marshall, as it must come before a judicial tribunal, and ought not to be prejudiced or prejudged. We will therefore, only simply state, that this most melancholy event was the result of a misunderstanding between those gentlemen on Tuesday night last, at the Ball given at Terpsichore Hall, at which Mr. Galt was a manager.

PERSONALITIES.—An English paper gives an account of a brief but very candid conversation which took place between Mr. O'Connell and the Marquis of Anglesey, on the subject of personalities, in which the anxiety of both to spare each other's private feelings, and to consider each other solely in a political point of view, was remarkably illustrated. The Irish orator told the Marquis, that although strong excitement and regard for his country might induce him to speak of his Lordship in his public character with some severity, still *he meant nothing personal towards him.* To this the Marquis replied; by requiesting Mr. O'Connell in future to be a little more moderate and cool in his political expressions; 'And,' said he, 'Mr. O'Connell, you *may* one day go too far; and if, after this warning, you continue as violent, should you come *to be hanged*, you must not consider it *meant as any thing personal towards you.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that four men that were employed by Mr. Dill, in driving a Tunnel into a vein of coal on the Peach Mountain Tract, were crushed to death by the falling of the roof. Mr. Dill, had been absent for some days, and on his return gave orders for additional props to be put in for the security of the works, which was neglected.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act to exempt the Wearing Apparel of deceased persons from appraisement and sale in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the wearing apparel of deceased persons be and the same is hereby exempt from appraisement and sale, in all cases where there shall be a widow, or child, or children, or grand child, or grand children, and that the said wearing apparel shall belong to, and be the property of, the child or children of the deceased; and if there be no child or children, then the same shall belong to, and be the property of, the grand child or grand children of the deceased; and if there shall be neither child nor grand child, then the same shall belong to, and be the property of the widow of the deceased.

SECTION 2d. And be it enacted, That the wearing apparel, of deceased persons, exempt from appraisement and sale under this act, shall not be deemed or taken to include watches or jewelry of any description.

SEC. 3d. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which the wearing apparel of a deceased person is exempted from appraisement and sale by virtue of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such deceased person, to make such distribution of such wearing apparel, as he may consider equitable and proper, when there are more persons than one entitled thereto, and the same to deliver to the person or persons entitled to the same according to the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 4th. And be it enacted, That the act entitled 'An act to exempt the wearing apparel of deceased persons from appraisement and exposure to sale by executors and administrators,' passed at December session 1828, chapter 145, be, and the same is hereby repealed. [Passed Dec. session 1830]

APPOINTMENTS

By the Levy Court of Talbot county.

CONSTABLES.

Easton—William Barnett, Caleb Brown, Bennett Jones, James Mackey, Joseph Graham.

Bay-side—John Harrington, James Sewell, Archibald Marshall.

Trappe—John Bullen, James D. Bromwell, John Counsell, Jr.

Chapel—Andrew Leaverton, Tur. K. Slaughter, Edward Roe.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

March 11, 1831.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat	$1 40	*a*	1 45
best red do.	1 34	*a*	1 40
Corn, white	60	*a*	—
Do. yellow	60	*a*	—
Rye,	60	*a*	62
Oats,	33	*a*	34
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	50	*a*	60

THE FAIR.

A Meeting of the Managers, and all those who are favorable to the proposed Fair—has been suggested to me, as very desirable. I therefore at the request of several friends, appoint the said meeting on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at the Church in Easton—should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place on the next good day.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.

mar 15

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE FINE NEW SCHOONER,

ROBINSON,



Owned by Captain Joshua Leonard, and commanded by his son, Captain Robinson Leonard, has commenced her regular routes, leaving Mrs. Vickars' wharf, Easton Point, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday morning, at the same hour.—She is a first-rate, fast sailing schooner, and provided with very comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Capt. Leonard also intends to employ his schooner MARTHA ANN, in collecting grain when necessary, for the accommodation of his grain customers.

Orders to be left at the store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, or with Thomas Parrott, Easton Point, his clerk, who will also attend at Easton every Saturday for the reception of orders, and at Easton Point every Sunday morning until the hour of starting.

☞Grain and other freight intended for this line may be left at the granary of Mrs. Vickars, on the wharf at Easton Point, &c.

mar 15

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