REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, April 12.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Portland Courier states that the Select Committee of the Legislature upon this subject, made a very long report to the House on Wednesday evening, and the resolutions founded upon it were adopted on Thursday. The Courier says—

It utterly denies the validity of the decision of the late king of the Netherlands on two grounds. In the first place it contends that the umpire having lost the greater part of his kingdom and become peculiarly dependent upon Great Britain for his political existence, could no longer be an independent arbiter, and his decision therefore could no longer be binding. And in the second place the report contends, and proves that he did not decide the question submitted to him, and therefore his decision, if it can be called a decision, is a mere nullity. The report comes to the conclusion that the general government is not bound by any consideration to ratify this decision, and that it cannot ratify it without a violation of the constitutional rights of Maine.

We are requested to state for the information of the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocess, and the public in general, that the Right Rev. Wm. M. Stone, D D. has resigned his charge of the church in Chester Town, and removed to his former residence in Somerset county. All communications are requested to be directed to Salisbury Post Office, Somerset county, Maryland.

[Kent. Inquirer.

The paragraph in the New York Sentinel relative to the arrest of Hays, the police officer on a charge of being concerned in the abduction of the unrecovered money of the City Bank, is totally unfounded, as will be seen by the following note, voluntarily addressed by the Board of Directors to Mr. H

CITY BANK, NEW YORK, 4th April, 1831.

SIR—The Directors of this Bank have seen with surprise, a publication in the Daily Sentinel, in which it is said 'they are informed that you are now in prison on a charge of being concerned in the *abduction* of the money yet unrecovered by the City Bank.'

The information is not only false, but idle and absurd. The Directors of this Bank entertain no suspicion of the 'abduction' of any part of the money after it was in your possession; and they confidently believe that no person to whom you are known, will for a moment credit any such rumor or suspicion.

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. WORTH, Cashier.

Mr. Jacob Hayes, High Constable.

A letter from St. Petersburg, published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, announces the safe arrival there of the Russian officers of the imperial navy, who were on board the corvette Kensington, when she was dismasted last fall in the Gulf stream. These gentleman, as also the Russian minister who was on board, were carried back to New York, it will be recollected, by a vessel belonging to Mr Burrows of that city—Mr. B. declining to receive any remuneration for the delay which the putting back of his vessel had occasioned. The disinterested and praiseworthy conduct of Mr. B. it appears from the letter, has made a strong impression on the Emperor, who has given orders, as is reported, for the greatest present to be prepared for Mr. Burrows, that has ever crossed the Atlantic from any monarch.

The Commissioners for adjudicating claims for spoliations under the late treaty with Denmark, assembled in this city on Monday. All three of them, Mr. Winchester, Mr Hoyt, and Mr. Duane, were present, and Mr. Fulton their Secretary. Their first business will of course be confined principally to receiving claims and and settling questions as to forms, testimony, &c.

[Nat. Intel.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

SIR—On my return to this city yesterday from Washington my attention has been called to various notices in the public prints of an 'angry correspondence,' which is stated to have lately taken place between General Jackson and myself, and which is supposed to have had some connexion with the controversy between the President and Vice President. In one of the versions of this story it is asserted that Gen. Jackson returned one of my letters unanswered, with the word '*insolent*' written upon it. To put an end to these misrepresentions, it is proper that I should state, that no correspondence has ever taken place between Gen. Jackson and myself of an *unfriendly* character, or having the remotest connexion with his controversy with Mr. Calhoun—and that he has never returned any letter addressed to him by me, either with or without an endorsement—nor have I any reason to believe that he has treated with the slightest desrespect, any communication which I have ever made him—and it is certain that I have made none of a *disrespectful character*, or which would justify such treatment on his part.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Charleston, March 20, 1831.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church closed its session on Tuesday evening the 5th inst. The appointments of the Preachers are as follows.

Baltimore City—Wm. W. Wallace.
Alexandria.—John S. Reese.
Georgetown.—Dennis B. Dorsey.
Deer Creek Circuit.—Isaac Webster, Charles W. Jacobs.
Registers Town Circuit.—James Hanson, Hugh Doyle.
Anne Arundel.—William Kesley, ——— Hayes.
Pipe Creek Circuit.—Frederick Stier, John Ibbertson.
Shippensburg, Do.—George D. Hamilton, Wm. Sexsmith.
Mount Olivet.—Daniel E. Reese, Jr.

EASTERN SHORE.

Kent Circuit.—Wm C. Poole.
Q. Anns, Talbot and Caroline, united.—Wm. Bamber, Josiah Varden.
Thomas H. Stockton—Missionary.
William H. Bordley, do.
Frederick, Va.—George A. Reed.
J. B. Tilden—Missionary.

On Monday last, the crews belonging to five fishing boats consisting of 21 persons, were all drowned during a dreadful gale of wind, off Lough Foyle, leaving 71 children fatherless.—One young man swam to the shore, but was dashed to pieces on a rock in sight of many persons, who could render him no assistance.

Derry Sentinel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have this morning, Liverpool dates to the 24th, and London to the 23d of Feb.

The proposition to lay an extra duty of one penny on foreign Cotton, has been modified:—The duty is to be *five eighths* of a penny per pound.

If we can judge of the state of Ireland from the hasty perusal of the papers, we should say, that a resort to Parliament is all that will come from the recent commotions in that country.

Burnings still prevail in several counties in England. The London papers consider the indication of parliamentary debates as warlike.—It is said that an efficient opposition is forming in England, with Wellington at its head. Retrenchments continue.

In ITALY the revolutionary ball continues to move. The Kingdom of Naples, the whole of Romagna, the Duchies of Lucca and Piombino, and almost the whole of Tuscany, are in a state of insurrection, and the tri-colored flag is hoisted without opposition. The Russians have passed the frontiers of Poland. The Poles are concentrated near Warsaw. They have had a skirmish with their enemies. There is a bad spirit abroad in Paris, troubles of a disagreeable nature have arisen in the French capital—for a few of the particulars of which we must refer to the *Postscript*. The mob destroyed the interior of several churches, and pulled down the crosses fixed on them, and in one church, a splendid crucifix was torn from near the altar, and the full sized figure of Christ crushed to atoms.—The members of the Chamber of Deputies were insulted by a band of young men.

From the Gazette de France of Friday.

The crisis is at hand—we can now say so.—But for the National Guard the Republic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris; and what a Republic, great God!—such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however the republican movement has gained ground in these latter days; for they delivered up to it the insignia of religion and the emblems of royalty.

We can assure our readers that the National Guard has been deeply afflicted by the character of these recent days, and by the sarifices made to disorder.

The following letter was sent yesterday by the Minister of the Interior to the Etat Major of the National Guard:—

'Intelligence, entitled to credit, reaches me from hour to hour and apprises me that a certain number of young men intend this morning, to attempt to collect the multitude at the Faux-bourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxemburg, to endeavor to proclaim a Republic.'

(Signed) 'MONTALIVET.'

Belgium is in a very disturbed state, and a provisional government is talked of until they can find a king.

There was a report of a complete revolution in Munich.

The whole of the news from the continent is warlike in the extreme. [U. S. Gaz.

NEW YORK, April 6.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We have received by the packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, Liverpool papers to Feb. 24th, and London to 23d inclusive.

Our time will only permit us to make the following extracts, which comprise an abstract of all the news of importance. The King of the French had refused the crown of Belgium for his son. The revolutionary spirit had diffused itself throughout Italy, and provisional governments were established in many places. The Duke of Modena was still alive. The disturbances in Paris did not threaten any serious consequences to the existing government. The promoters of these disturbances would be punished with the utmost rigor The English papers inclined to the opinion, that a general war on the continent, in which Great Britain would be involved, was almost inevitable. The Russian army had entered Poland, and several rencontres had taken place between the former and the Polish troops, generally resulting to the advantage of the latter. Warsaw was to be the scene of the decisive conflict. Ireland was returning to order, and the British Parliament seriously discussing measures for her immediate relief. O'Connell had taken his seat in the lower house. The subject of reform was daily the subject of debate.

ITALY.

The success of the insurrection in the Tyrol receives further countenance. Parma, Placentia, Pesaro, Ancona, Macerta, and other places, are stated as being in a state of insurrection. A private letter from Marsailles, in the Journal du Commerce, states that a revolution had broken out at Naples and Genoa, and had been in both places successful, but, in the former, not until much blood had been shed. This report is given very doubtingly.

POLAND.

The German papers contain details of the military movements and actual position of the invading armies. One body of Cossacks were within five miles of Lublin on the 7th inst. and preparations were making to besiege Zamoski, a town of some importance. The accounts in the French papers state that an engagement had taken place between an advanced party of the Cossacks and a smaller body of the Polish patriots near Biola, upon the 10th inst. which ended in the defeat of the former. The Cosacks numbered 800, and the Poles but 500; the former made a feint of retreating, and fell back upon the Russian army, but the Poles impetuously followed cut them and part of the Russians to pieces, and returned with their horses as spoils. The number of Russians killed is stated at 1500. Warsaw was beginning to be placed in a state of defence—the wall guarded by cannon, and the military hospitals being put into a condition to receive the wounded. The grand trial is to take place under these walls, and at no very distant date, if it has not already been decided. General Diebitsch's plan is said to be to get at the rear of the Poles, and so enclose their army. It is now denied that the French Ambassador has quitted Warsaw.

The Brussels paper mentions that France and the other powers wish the Belgians to choose for king the brother of the king of Naples, born 1811, who should marry the Princes Mary, daughter of the king of France. On these conditions they would have all Belgium, including Limburg, Luxemburg, and left bank of the Scheld.

Private letters from Brussels mention that in place of the Provisional government, there will, in the course of a week, be chosen a Lieutenant-General ad interim; and it is believed that the choice of the Deputies will fall on Surlet de Chokier, the popular President of the Congress.

The Liverpool Courier of the 23d of Feb. says, the attempt made in France to feel the pulse of the people in behalf of the exiled family, was as ridiculous in its conception as it has been hopeless in its results At a mass performed in the church of St. Germaine Auxelleroie, for the repose of the soul of the Duke of Berri, many of the adherents of Charles X. attended, some, as a matter of course, and others in virtue of the notable plot which had, probably been concocted at Holyrood House, The canopy in front of the altar was decorated with Bourbon ornaments, and prints of the Duke of Bordeaux, and *fleurs de lis* were handed about, with a view to create, as the French say, 'a movement' in favour of the young prince. Connected with this, it appears, was a plan to send off intelligence to the provinces, that the Duke of Bordeaux had been proclaimed in Paris, and so to excite a royalist rising, from which more was of course hoped than from any thing that could be effected at Paris.

The populace, however, having got information of what was going on in the church, broke in, destroyed the canopy, kicked about tapers, upset the holy water, broke the windows of the priest's house, then proceeded to the Palace of the Archbishop, which they gutted, and committed other acts of outrage. The National Guard restored peace as well as they could by mild resistance; but Paris was kept in a commotion several days, and destruction threatened several of the churches. At the last accounts tranquility was restored. The only effect of the whole appears to have been to render the priesthood very unpopular; and silly must the authors of this scheme have been to suppose that any new tendency to the old family had arisen in France. That tendency is the other way; to a still more dangerous state of democracy, and to revolutionary war.

Of the extent of the insurrections in Italy, at Bologna, Reggio, at Modena, we are yet very imperfectly informed. They are, probably, to be regarded rather as symptomatic, than as any thing of great consequence in themselves. That many of the Italians are deeply dissatisfied is well known; and the favourite plan is to unite Italy into one independent power, and to sweep away the petty states and foreign dominion —This is a task, not, however, easily to be accomplished; and the partial explosions which have taken place may prove obstructive to its accomplishment. If the Poles are menaced by the Russian power, the Italians have Austria to cope with, and they are broken also in smaller fragments, which prejudices and enmities prevent from ready amalgamating.

LONDON, 22d Feb.

City. Half past One o'clock—The debates in parliament are looked upon as warlike; but the chief cause of alarm among our money jobbers is the state of Paris, the republican spirit, and the crisis being so great as to bring the Chambers to business on Sunday. There are also rumours that the National Guards would go in a body, to request that the Duke of Nemours should be declared King of Belgium.

Papers and letters from Paris, of the 18th state among the rumours that the National Guard are dissatisfied with the ministry. Soult and Lafitte are to form part of a new one, and Lafayette is expected to take a part in the new government. The war party is gaining strength, but great efforts are made to convince the public of the advantages of peace. A large portion of the National Guard have petitioned the chamber to prefer an act of accusation against M. M. Montalivet, Barthe, and Baude.

A report of an insurrection in Lisbon, had prevailed in London, but it turned out to be unfounded.

Eleven regiments of English militia were about to be ordered to Ireland.

Mr. Shiel was soon to have taken his seat in Parliament.

Young Napoleon made his debut in society at the English Ambassador's ball at Vienna on the 5th, and at that of the Russian ambassador on the following day.

Sixteen columns of the Supplement to the Dublin Evening Post are filled with the names of the most noble and respectable persons in the country, signing a declaration, that they consider any repeal of the Union with England, would be productive of the most injurious consequences to Ireland.

From the complection of the Irish accounts, it appears that more attention is now paid to Parliamentary proceedings than to any illegal measure for redress—that more confidence is entertained in the Grey Cabinet than in resistance.

O'Connell had taken his seat in Parliament. It is denied that there was any understanding between him and the Lord Lieutenant, or the Government, which induced him to plead guilty. In the House on the 20th Feb. he said 'much misrepresentation was abroad respecting his present position, but he would without loss of time, give those explanations which would show the exact position in which he stood.'

Notwithstanding the terrible examples that have been made in England, incendiarism is again reviving in many Counties.

Lord Grenville has resigned his sinecure worth £4000 a year as auditor of the Exchequer.

CAMBRIDGE, April 9.

'MURDER WILL OUT.'

The spring term of our County Court commenced last Monday. No business of much importance was transacted until yesterday, when came on the trial of negro woman Henny, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Insley, on the 22d ult.—the Court House was thronged to excess, crowded by a portion of that justly excited and much exasperated community, whose laws had been set at nought, whose feelings had been outraged, and whose safety had been threatened, by the horrible and cruel sacrifice, the foul and deliberate butchery of one of its members, whose unhappy fate we adverted to on a former occasion, and whose body, mangled, as appears from the evidence adduced, infinitely more than we had represented it to be, and bearing several mortal wounds, besides numerous others more slight, presented a picture which no pen could adequately describe, no mind composedly dwell upon. There was abundance of testimony, of the most thrilling nature, tending to the establishment of the guilt of the prisoner, arraigned at the bar; and the State's Counsel, (Messrs. T. R. Loockerman and R. N. Martin,) made good use of it; while the gentlemen on the part of the criminal, (Messrs. H. Page, and W. A Lake,) defended her very ingeniously.—The examination of the witnesses closed about half past four, P. M. when the argument, which was able and interesting, commenced—it continued until ten o'clock—The jury then retired, and after the lapse of, perhaps, twenty minutes, determined upon their verdict, and declared the culprit *guilty of murder in the first degree.*

MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

We were informed, on Saturday evening last, that *Markley*, who has been in the Frederick jail for some time on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the late unparalleled murder in Harbaugh's valley, has made a confession, by which two others are implicated as fellow helpers in the foul deed. It was the act of revenge. They went to the house of Mr. Newey, and finding the door bolted, worked a hole through the mortar between the logs, into which one of them thrust his hand and pushed back the bolt. They then entered the house. On finding Mr. Newey's bed-room door fastened, they burst it open—Mr. Newey at this moment awakened and seized his rifle, when Markley with an axe gave him a blow on the head and split his skull. Mrs. Newey, at this instant, screamed aloud, when one of the monsters stopt her by stabbing her in the breast with a butcher's knife.—By this time the noise below had alarmed the men who were up stairs, and on attempting to get down the stairway were met with the axe and felled. Having now accomplished their work of destruction, except despatching the little ones, they, to 'cap the climax' of horror, choaked those and set fire to all the beds in the house. After which, they went to a little village close by. Upon separating there, Markley went to Baltimore and the other two went towards the West. If such confession is true, (and we have it from a good source we believe,) we hope not only the bird that is caged, but those that have winged their way to the pure regions of the west, may also be caught and caged, and meet their just reward in the end.

Gettysburg (Pa.) Star.

The annexed remarks of Bolinbroke, with regard to the British Politics of his day, may well be applied to Federalism and Democracy. 'Whilst a real difference of principles and designs supported the distinction, we were divided into national parties; and this was misfortune enough. It was lamented as a great one, at the time, by every good man of every party. But if the distinction should remain, when the difference subsist no longer the misfortune would still be greater, because they, who maintained the distinction in this case, would cease to be a party, and would become a faction. National interests would no longer be concerned; at least, on one side. They would be sometimes sacrificed, and always made subordinate to *personal interests;* and that I think, is the true characteristic of faction.'

[National Gazette.

SHIP BUILDING.

A correspondent, who signs himself a 'Ship Builder,' desires us to inform the commercial public, that in lieu of white oak, now an expensive article, vessels may be constructed almost entirely of yellow pine, which may be obtained at moderate price, and which is equally lasting with common oak. He says that a ship built of yellow pine, copper-fastened to the lower water line, with 'yellow pine wales,' would be equal, if not superior, to the common oak ships, and could be constructed at nearly one third less expense, lasting equally long. Our correspondent professes his object merely to be an investigation into this matter with which we do not pretend to be acquainted.

[Philad. paper.

STEAM BOAT NAVIGATION.

The Public Advertiser, published at Bowling Green, Kentucky, mentioned in terms of exultation, the recent arrival at that place of the steamer Pearl, Capt. Rogers, in four days from Louisville, with a full cargo, she being the first steam-boat that has plied between the two places. The Captain states that she experienced very little difficulty in ascending the Barren, and none whatever in Green river. After giving a long account of the gratulations of the citizens of Bowling Green on this occasion, the Advertiser adds—'On the following morning it was a little amusing, as indeed it was novel, to see with what interest many were noticing the bills pasted on the tavern doors:—'The steam boat Pearl will leave this for Pittsburg, and intermediate landings, at 10 o'clock this morning!' Just think for a moment of a steam boat of 100 tons thus burthen leaving this for Pittsburg! It was a little novel!—But a novel which will wear away by its frequent occurrence we trust.'

Lafayette forty years ago.—In 'the Travels of John Ledyard, a work now of long standing, is the following account of Lafayette in 1786:—'I took a walk to Paris this morning, and saw the Marquis de Lafayette. He is a good man this same Marquis. I esteem him, and even love him, and so will all do, except some few, who worship him. I make these trips to Paris often—sometimes to dine with this amiable Frenchman, and sometimes with our minister, who is a brother to me. You know how much I owe the amiable Lafayette; will you do me the honour to present my most grateful thanks to him? If I find in my travels a mountain as much elevated above other mountains as he is above other men, I will name it 'Lafayette.'

Steamboat Accident.—We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser of the 18th ult. that the steam boat Stranger, on her way from New Orleans to Monroe, Washita, bursted one of her boilers, by which ten of her hands were killed, and several passengers scalded.

The Advertiser of the 19th, on the authority of the captain of the Stranger, states that the accident was caused by the flues collapsing.

The steam-boat Legislator, on the way from Hudson, with the freight barge Hudson, in tow, struck on the rocks at Stony Point about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and both boats sunk, their bows only being above water. The goods on deck, were landed, with nearly all the rest of the cargo.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

We have received Jamaica papers to the 8th ult. The Shannon, frigate, arrived at Kingston on the 7th, in two days from Santa Martha, and brought intelligence of a disturbance at the latter place, in which 40 lives were lost; but the nature or case of the commotion is not stated.

ib.

A rare specimen of mechanical ingenuity has lately been invented in our borough by Mr. Robert Wilson By attaching the machinery to the minute-hand of a watch, a bell is made to ring at any hour, which to persons who are in the habit of indulging themselves with an extra nap in the morning, will be found a very useful article. It is a remarkable neat piece of workmanship; and reflects much credit not only upon the inventer, but also upon the maker Mr. J. L. Mussina.

We have seen a number of similar articles, but do not recollect of ever having seen so neat a one as the above. Persons desirous of seeing it can be gratified by calling at M. Mussina's.

[Williamsport Chron.

WHO ARE THE SAVAGES?

A gentleman was recently passing through the Indian country, in company with several others. In crossing a river, his pocket book, containing $5000 in bills, was soked through with the water. On arriving at the next Indian dwelling, he stopped, and the men and women carefully spread out the bills, and when they were thorough dry, returned him every dollar. Soon after the company came near the white settlements, and were attacked by a gang of white persons, who attempted to take their horses from them; and it was only by deceiving the whites by a stratagem, till they got past them, and putting spurs to their horses, that they escaped.

Tythe System in England.—The following extract from an English paper shows to what a shameful extent the tythe system is carried in that country.—The parson who could receive such contribution for his support, must have the effrontery of Belzebub himself. 'In the Portsmouth parish account for last year, there is a curious item of five pound five shillings paid to the Rector for tythes on the poor house garden!'

A Jeweller in Boston, received a few mornings since, through the Post Office, a silver watch and the following letter: 'This watch was stolen from you, and the money is the interest on the price of the watch since it was taken,' signed 'Conscience—or rather the effect of a revival of religion.' Enclosed was $6 31, estimated interest of the value for five or six years. There was no date to the letter and no traces of the author of it can be discovered.

RECIPE.—The following recipe is common among English farmers, and may be depended upon as an effectual remedy to cure the scab in sheep. I have successfully employed it.—It has cured the scab in its worst stage possible.

Take two pounds of tobacco, half pound of verdigris, half pound of flour of brimstone, five gallons of small lees, boil them well, and afterwards strain them; then add one pint of spirits of turpentine. Only by breaking the scab, and wetting with this liquor, it cures at one dressing wherever it is used, and requires no other cure than to let the sheep be dry when the medicine is applied, and the wool grows afterwards as well as ever.

A Wife.—In the new piece of 'Love and Reason, old Gen. Dorlon is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry—'she is an angel,' says the General, 'I don't want an angel—I should not know what to do with one,' is the reply of the single hearted Adjutant. 'She is all sweetness,' rejoin the General, 'So is a beehive answers Vincent—'but it does not follow that I should thrust my head into it.'

MARRIED

On Thursday Evening last, by the Revd. A. Jump, Mr. JOHN L. MCCOMBS, to Miss SERENNA TUCKER, both of Denton Caroline county.

DIED

In this county, on Thursday night last, Mr. *James Roper*, at an advanced age

Drowned on Monday night last at Deep Landing, in this county, Mr. *William Benny*, Sen.

At Salisbury, on Thursday 31st ultimo, Dr. *Handy H. Irving*, President of the Salisbury Bank, in the 43d year of his age.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

April 8, 1831.

GRAIN—Md. wh. wheat	$1 30	*a*	1 35
Do. red do.	1 25	*a*	1 30
Susquehanna			1 37½
Corn, white	65	*a*	67
Do. yellow	65	*a*	67
Rye	60	*a*	63
Oats,	33	*a*	34
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	50	*a*	60

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, the HOUSE & LOT in Hillsborough, Caroline county, late the property of Jacob Dieit, deceased, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.—The property consists of a



Frame Dwelling of three rooms on the first and three on the second floors, together with a Kitchen adjoining, and a Smoke-house, with about one-fourth of an acre of ground. By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid; and on the payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court, and not before: the Trustee is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants and complainants, or any or either of them.

The creditors of Jacob Dieit are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

RICHARD CHAMBERS, Trustee.

april 12 5w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Benjamin Parrott, Gulielma Parrott and Rachel Willson, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold for cash, at the front door of the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P M. all his right, title, interest and claim, in



and to the FARM on which the said Isaac B. Parrott at present resides, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called.—Also, the Crop of Wheat seeded and growing on the ground; to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M FAULKNER, Shff.

april 12 4w

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

(OPPOSITE THE BANK)

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FRESH

DRY GOODS

of almost every description; which have been selected with great care from the latest importations; and which, added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c., renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Having taken the adjoining Store-room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of

Hardware and Groceries.

And it is their intention to continue to pay particular attention to the selection of

WINES & LIQUORS,

so as to furnish them of the best qualities.

All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

april 12 3weow3t

BARK! BARK!!

THE Subscribers wish to purchase from 50 to 100 *CORDS OF BARK*—for which they will give a fair price in *cash*.—On hand as usual,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

UPPER & SOAL LEATHER, *ROAN SKINS, &c.*

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

N. B. Intending to continue the SKIN DRESSING BUSINESS, we will give the highest CASH price for SHEEP SKINS.

H. E. B. & Co.

april 12 4w

The splendid thorough bred horse SHANNONDALE.



Shannondale is a dark sorrel, near 16 hands high, of great bone and muscular power, now in fine condition, and will commence his season at Easton on Tuesday the 12th inst.—at Queenstown on Wednesday the 13th inst.—Bay-side on Monday, the 18th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 23d inst. and will attend the above stands once a fortnight during the season.

—*TERMS*—

$5 the Spring's change, $10 to insure a mare in foal, $2 50 the single leap—any gentleman breeding two mares by the Spring's chance $9 will be received in full payment, and $16 for four mares by the Spring's chance.

PEDIGREE:

His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by the imported horse Bedford, his grand dam a full blooded mare raised by S. G. Founderoy, of King & Queen county, Va.

JAS. BARTLETT, JR.

april 12 w

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