REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, April 3.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The following important information is contained in the National Intelligencer of Thursday the 29th ult.

From Georgia we learn, through a private channel, that the Mandate of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the case of S. A. Worcester, vs. the State of Georgia, (the Cherokee case) having been delivered to the Court to which it was addressed, a motion was made by the Counsel for Mr. Worcester to reverse the judgment of that Court, according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the motion was refused by the Court. A motion was then made that the Mandate of the Supreme Court should be placed on the record of the Court accompanied by a motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and that this motion was also refused. The argument of those motions occupied two or three days, and the decisions were rendered without any written opinion thereon. Finally, a request was preferred for a certified statement of these decisions of the Court, and it was denied; the Judge taking the ground, as we had anticipated of disregarding altogether the Mandate of the Supreme Court.

GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES

We find in the Georgia Journal received yesterday the subjoined letter from one of the Senators of the United States from that State. It is of great interest at the present moment, not only as disclosing the views entertained by a most influential citizen on a certain momentous subject, but also as indicating the disposition of the President of the United States on the same subject. It seems that the judgment of the Supreme Court, which the Chief Magistrate of the Union ought to be the first to respect and bow to, is considered as a blow aimed at HIM!

From the Georgia Journal, of March 15.

EXTRACT.

We submit the following letter just received from a man whose opinion on all great occasions will always be listened to in Georgia, with affectionate and confiding interest:

WASHINGTON, 5th March, 1832

Dear Sirs:—The people of Georgia will receive with indignant feelings as they ought, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights. I hope the people will treat it however as becomes them; with moderation—dignity, and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove it to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire *pretexts* for the enforcement of them, which I trust you will not give. The Chief Magistrate of the U. S. will perform all his Constitutional duties; but he will not lend himself to party, to perform more. He will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; and if the blow be aimed equally at *him* and *at us*, it would be ungenerous, by an improvident act of ours, to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the fanatics of the North. Very soon, therefore, things must come to their worst; and if in the last resort we need defenders; we will find them every where among the honest men of the country; whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our Banner—for the rest we care no thing.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,

G. M. TROUP.

WASHINGTON March 30.

The House of Representatives has got fairly into the discussion of a bill, to the fate of which a considerable class of citizens are looking with a great deal of interest. We allude to the bill to enlarge the Provisions of the Revolutionary Pension System, so as to include a number of the survivors of the Revolutionary struggle whose cases are not now embraced by it. The leading provisions of the bill are, first, That the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who served in the war of the revolution on the Continental establishment, in the Militia, State troops, or as Volunteers and who continued therein at one or more terms of service, for a period of *nine months* or more, shall be entitled to receive, during his natural life, a pension, according to the provisions of the act of March 18th, 1818. Secondly, that all persons as above described, who shall have served, as therein mentioned, for any term less than nine months, under one or more enlistments, and not less than six months, shall be entitled to receive a pension, according to the provisions of the act of 1818 in such proportion only as the term of his service bears to the term of nine months. Thirdly, that each of the surviving officers; non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the revolution, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, Volunteer, or Militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years or more, during the war of the revolution, shall be entitled to receive a pension equal to the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not to exceed, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line. Fourthly, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, mariners or marines, who served in the Naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner, and subject to all the provisions in relation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army

These are the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee on the subject, and as now under debate. An intention has been intimated in more than one quarter of the House, before the bill is finally acted upon, to propose amendments to it, which may change its shape Among others, Mr. Wickliffe proposes to extend the provisions of the bill to the Militia, as well as Regulars, who were in active service from the Treaty of Peace in 1783 to the Treaty of Greenville in 1794.—Nat. Intel. of Friday

RICHMOND, March 22.—Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is said to be very ill. An express left him about 11 o'clock on Monday morning when he was supposed to be in great danger The express came for his brother, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, who left town for Charlotte yesterday morning.—Compiler.

SALE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

It appears by the proceedings of the Maine Legislature, that the National Administration, have proposed to Maine to cede the disputed territory, the Administration, paying that State in public lands or in money out of the Treasury, an ample indemnity therefor. This is an alarming proposition in every light in which it can be viewed. One or two things must be admitted to be true in this case—either the decision of the Arbiter must be right, or it must be wrong. If it is right, why does the President talk of an ample indemnity, and of paying her for the 'cession of her territory,' in other lands or in money. If it is right, will the other states be willing to part with their common lands or to have money taken out of the General Treasury by means of which to induce Maine to support Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

On the other hand, if the decision of the Arbiter is wrong, which seems to be 'admitted by the proposition,' and which is generally believed to be the case; if the arbiter has *decided* that which was not *submitted* to him why submit to that which is wrong? It does look as if the President and the Jackson party of Maine were willing to sell a part of 'their country' for the purpose of purchasing golden opinions of G Britain, for Jackson and Van Buren. This country was excited from one extremity to another, and very justly so a few years since, on account of the impressment of a few American citizens by Great Britain; but here is a direct proposition by an American President to transfer by actual *Bill of Sale*, hundreds, perhaps thousands of our citizens 'against their consent' to the British King. Will the American People become a party, by longer supporting such a President, to the sale of their own Republican 'fellow citizens' to the British Monarchy? Mr. McDuffie once the leader of the Jackson party in the House of Representatives of the United States, stated a few days since that it was his belief 'that Andrew Jackson was treading in the footsteps of Oliver Cromwell, and aimed at a military despotism!' When it is seen that he is willing and ready to sell a part of *his country*, and a portion of American population to Great Britain, when it is believed that he intends, if possible to put down the Supreme Court, and disregard the most solemn treaties of this government is it not time for every friend of his country, for every lover of Republican Government to come forward by preventing the election of Andrew Jackson, avert the dangers that threaten our free institutions.—[Prov. Jour.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

U. S. Ship Vincennes
Pensacola, March 7th

We have just anchored off the Navy Yard, to receive and convey Mr. Harrison as Consul to Jamaica, in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. We shall sail this evening if the wind is favourable. Our cruise will be a short one, probably six weeks. There is nothing new in the West Indies, save an expected revolution in Mexico. The Grampus has been despatched thither to investigate the cause of one of our merchant schooners being fired into. The French brig of war Faune arrived this morning from Vera Cruz and reports that the country is in great commotion

[American.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE

The following is an abstract of the amount of capital, labor, product, consumption, value, &c of the Cotton Mills in the Virginia, Maryland Delaware Pennsylvania, New Jersey, N York and the New England States:

Amount of capital,	$44,914 984
Number of mills,	795
Number of spindles,	1 246 363
Pounds of yarn sold,	10.642 000
Yards of cloth,	230,491 900
Males employed,	23 301
Females do	39 178
Children under 12 years of age,	5 121
Pounds of cotton used,	77 757 316
Total dependants,	151 489
Annual value,	$32 036 760
Aggregate wages,	$12 155,733

The consumption of cotton in the United States was computed in the New York Price Current to have been, for the year ending 1st October, 1827 103,000 bales. The report states it now to be 214 882.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

This subject has been one of no small difficulty to the Legislature of Maryland. Congress not having definitely fixed the ratio of representation, up to the day of sojournment here, it remained to the last, uncertain whether legislative enactments would become indispensable. Some of the members were disposed to take the risk of an extra session, rather than make a change at this time.

Some, in order to insure the full weight of the State, and at the same time to avoid the expenses of any extra session of the Legislature, were for an electoral college, to be chosen by the people, to choose whatever number of electors, the state, under the new ratio, might be entitled to.

Others again were for a general ticket. To this was objected most earnestly, the compromises in the Constitution of the United States, which recognises what is termed the FEDERAL NUMBERS, in which is included the three fifths of the slave population, as entitled the districts wherever they may be, to have them enumerated in to that extent, and which is one of the greatest reasons for having electors to elect the President, instead of a general ticket through the Union.

The ultimate course adopted by the Legislature, was, to pass an act providing that if Congress should adopt a ratio which left us entitled to our present number of electors, they should be elected under the old law as heretofore, in single and double districts; but if they adopted a ratio that reduced the State to ten electors, then the State is divided into four electoral districts viz.

1st Baltimore City choosing two Electors.

2d Baltimore county, one Elector.

3d The rest of the Western Shore, four Electors.

4th The Eastern Shore, three Electors.

[Md. Rep.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 16.

Granville Superior Court.—We learn that the case of the State *vs* Robert Potter, on a charge of murdering the Rev Lewis Taylor, of that county, came on for trial before his Honor Judge Strange, at this court. After a full hearing, in which the defendant pled his own cause, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Hillsborough jail, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for twelve months thereafter.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The Police Office presented a lively scene this morning, occasioned by the presence of twelve counterfeiters who were apprehended last evening in attempts to pass counterfeit five dollar bills of the Fulton Bank. As soon as the bills were detected, it was presumed by the Police that large quantities of them would be out in circulation in the course of the evening and information was communicated to the shopkeepers as early as possible, with a view to the arrest of every suspicious person who might offer to pass them. Before morning eleven notorious characters were safely lodged in the watch-house—under circumstance that leave no doubt that they constitute a part of the gang who operate as the agents of the manufacturers It is believed that several thousand dollars were passed during the night. The accused were confronted this morning with the complainants, and after being examined were fully committed for trial. One individual confessed that he had passed about twenty bills. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

The annual meeting of the Female Sabbath School of Easton, Maryland, was held in Christs Church, on Thursday the 27th ult. it was quite gratifying to see it so well attended, being on a public day of the week. The meeting was opened with singing, and a very feeling and energetic ejaculation to the throne of Grace by the Rev Mr Varden The annual report was then read by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, followed by a succinct and appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Stockton—after which the service of the day was finished with singing, and a prayer by the reader of the report. The following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

In reporting to the 'Female Sabbath School Society of Easton Md,' the present state of the school and its finances, we feel considerable embarrassment; arising from the conviction of its rapid decline within the last year, which must be conspicuous to all who have ever glanced an eye towards this Institution. As a society, we have viewed with pain, our labours and efforts to promote the interests of this school, to the production of so little visible good. But while we lament over the unhappy state of our affairs we will not be like those who sorrow without hope; for it may be the Lord of the Harvest will give us the latter rain, and thereby cause our hearts to rejoice; and in due time we shall return bringing our sheaves with us.

In exhibiting a correct statement of the funds, we shall be compelled to go back to the year 1830, there having been no account rendered since that date At the expiration of that year here was a revenue of $24 12½ paid out of said funds for the year 1831, as follows, to wit: For the rent of School room, $10 75—For a periodical subscribed to by the Managers 3 dollars For books to be placed in the Library attached to this Institution (which has increased the circulating volumes to 182) $5 62½—After deducting the expenditures for 1831 we have a balance left in the Treasury of $4 75 Add to this 21 dollars received from subscribers for the current year, and we have 25 dollars 75 cents remaining in the hands of the Treasurer.

In consequence of the severity of the winter, and the reduced state of our funds not authorizing the purchase of wood and comfortable clothing for our little charges we were obliged to suspend the operations of this highly beneficial Institution, during the inclement season of winter. We can therefore make but an imperfect estimate of the number of scholars attached to it, but believe that at the time of its adjournment there were about thirty, twelve or more of whom attended very regularly, and evinced a disposition to receive instruction in the great plan of Redemption: And it was with mingled emotions of joy and pain, that, when we repaired at the appointed hour for opening school, we beheld those interesting children, ready to enter upon the duties of the school, although not a spark of fire to warm them, or a stick of wood to furnish that comfort; and more than once when it was put to vote, whether we should dismiss the school or continue it?—notwithstanding the severity of the cold, to an individual, voted for its continuance!!

We will do justice to the teachers by saying that through their individual contributions in the article of wood we were enabled to extend its operation further than we otherwise could have done It also becomes our duty in this place, to acknowledge publicly, the hitherto benevolence of two individuals, Dr. Denny and Mr. Samuel T. Kennard These two gentlemen have ever since the establishment of the Institution, generously furnished us with fuel, and we have not the slightest doubt but that they would have continued to do so during the past season, but our unwillingness to impose on their benificence induced us to forbear making known to them our necessities. We will rehearse for the future mediation of those gentlemen, the words of our Blessed Saviour to his disciples while upon Earth, 'Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple; verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise loose his reward.'

Respecting the Library, we can make no report, the Librarian being some distance from home, and it not being in our power to have notified her of this meeting in time for her return.

We will now observe to the teachers that we are about to re-organize this school, and we hope that the same spirit which has hitherto prompted them in this benevolent work will be manifested in a more eminent degree We propose to unite hand and heart in pushing forward the Ark of the Lord. Let us recollect our reward is at hand; that the souls of these precious Immortals are, in a very great measure, committed to our care—That if we be the humble instruments of turning one soul from the error of his ways, we shall thereby cover a multitude of sins.

We cannot here forbear mentioning the unwearied and unremitting exertions of one of our members, to facilitate the interests of the school, particularly the class, which was immediately under her superintendance.

Our dear friend, Miss McAlmont, was well known to you all And though her labours have ended upon earth, and she has ceased to be engrossed with the things of time and sense; yet by her example does she speak to us most audibly, exhorting us to perseverance in this benevolent work, until like her we shall be called by an all wise Providence from labor to reward.

To the children we say, that we have observed with much delight the fondness which some of you have evinced for your school, and whilst there, the order and decorum observed. But, we would not only have you respectful and dutiful to your Teachers, but, we would have the truths taught by them indelibly impressed upon your minds; that they may be exemplified in early life, by an entire devotedness to your God. Remember that nothing but love, and desire for your future happiness ever induced those ladies to relinquish the pleasure of perusing at home the Holy word of God, in order to impart to you that knowledge whereby you may be enabled to understand the will of God concerning you, and to discover the path that leads to joys immortal.

We will improve this opportunity, by making a few remarks to the Public, you have discovered, with regret, no doubt many of you, the delapsed state of this Institution, and perhaps have been ready to enquire the cause. And while interrogating the subject, doubtless attributed it solely to the absence of that energetic spirit, which, so much characterized the first Institutors. We may acknowledge, perhaps there is too much force in your conclusion. But whilst we candidly confess ourselves delinquent, we promise, through the grace of God, and aided by the patronage and support of a generous public, to redouble our exertions and though the prospects be discouraging, we will endeavour to discharge our duty, with an eye single to the glory of God and to the recompence of reward. But we must bear in mind that our exertions are to be mutual. You are to co-operate with us, not only by affording us funds for carrying on—but by your individual influence, directly or indirectly. 'Our blessed Saviour has left us the poor as his special legacy; and has also stampt even poverty with dignity, by making it his own garb in the days of incarnation.' And shall we view his legacy with indifference? surely not.—Then let us be active in promoting the moral condition of those who are immediately connected with us by the ties of citizenship. In so doing we shall not only have the satisfaction of seeing them advanced to the exalted character of christians, filling useful and honorable stations in society, but we shall, ourselves, be heirs of all those heart felt joys, arising from a conviction of having discharged our duty, and of receiving the approbation of a just and righteous God. For which boon let us mutually strive—so that when the Lord comes to reckon with his saints we may not be found wanting.

N. B. Upwards of 40 volumes, are missing from the Sunday School library we earnestly hope, that those persons having them in possession, will bring them in and deliver them to the Librarian.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore, by the last Southern mail, from the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

'COLUMBUS, Ga. March 12, 1832.

Gentlemen—The man who robbed the banking house in London of £3600, was arrested here this day (Sunday) from his own confession. He had presented a bill at the bar of the tavern for £100. The tavern keeper sent it to Mobile, Alabama, to test its goodness, when the merchant carried it to the Consul, and there found out the whole affair—but before the Consul had arrived here the prisoner had made his confession, and gave up £3300. He passed here by the name of T Scott, but acknowledged that his right name was THOMAS GLEW.'

From the Portland Advertiser.

WASHINGTON CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Senator Forsyth from Georgia is an old acquaintance of the publics, and therefore, I shall make no preliminaries in the introduction As Minister to Spain—as successor to Troup in the Chief Magistracy of Georgia, and as a distinguished qualifier of all Indian Treaties and all American faith pledged toward them, he is well known all over the Union. He is now the chief advocate of the administration in the Senate, and the gentleman to whom they intrust their defence in all difficult emergencies.

Some weeks ago I selected Mr. Dallas of Penn. as the most able defender of the administration in the Senate. I was mistaken, as better and wiser observation has taught me. Mr. Dallas is a man of talents, but sophomoric, slow-moving,—I was about to say, uninteresting speaker, and I will say *uninteresting* in comparison with Mr. Forsyth,—where as Mr. F. is an engaging debater—a man of fine taste, agreeable enunciation—a happy flow of happy language, and with a manner that commands much attention. Mr. Dallas's opinions agree with Mr. Clay's in all but *love* for the administration; but Mr. Forsyth has not a single point in common in the whole political line.

Mr Forsyth in the social circle is courteous agreeable, fluent, and in short, a *ladies' man* of the first rank. Grey hairs are just coming upon him, but he has all the spirit of a youth of twenty just bounding into life. He has a word with the ladies on the sofas, and a word with the senate. A speech to one closes with a speech to the other. As a Senator he is haughty, arrogant, self sufficient, barbarous, polite, and genteelly coarse, whenever so disposed. He is a kind of accomplished gladiator, and loves tilting. He can *Blackguard* in a very elegant style, and never fails to make use of the best opportunity. He is as obstinate as he is talented. I have heard him frame objections, have them answered—oppose—retract, talk an hour, finally yield all his notions, and admit the unanimous passage of a bill. No man can outdo him conjuring up phantoms. Few are more ready in debate. His declamation is happy; his arguments,—a bunch of eloquence that he does not love—not always understood; his conclusions almost always, to me, inexplicable.

Mr Forsyth has just been making a speech in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolution. He commenced with a retort on Mr Dallas and a eulogy on Mrs. Jackson—(he understands the best way to the President's Cabinet or to a foreign Embassy) and then wondered into the finances. He took strong ground against the Carolina Nullifiers, but stood up for the Georgia Nullifiers. I was glad to hear this, because it shows that there is no concert between those gentlemen. But Mr. Forsyth a *practical* Nullifier of Treaties, and of the Supreme Court rebuking Mr. Hayne a *theoretical* Nullifier!—it puts one in mind of 'Satan rebuking sin'—with a softening of the metaphor. B.

We learn from the Bellefont Pa. Democrat that Mr. Moffit, the individual supposed to have been *murdered* in that vicinity a short time since, made his appearance last week, and after having made a solemn declaration that he had never, to the best of his knowledge and belief, *been murdered*, the person *imprisoned* on suspicion of having committed the deed, was immediately dismissed.

NOTICE

To Bricklayers & Carpenters.

THE Vestry of St Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the Hole in the Wall, instead of building a new one, as at first proposed: Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Job will be given to those who will find the Materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid, on *Easter Monday*, 23d instant, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church, and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry, as to what Materials, &c &c it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done with wood. The Pulpit and old Pews are to be taken down and new ones erected—the Doors and Windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JAS. LL. CHAMBERLAINE.
Register of Vestry.

Easton, 3d April, 1832 – 4w

The Annual Meeting

OF THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Church at Easton on the *2d Monday* of April, at 11 o'clock if the weather be not too unfavorable—in that case it will take place on the next fair day.

The Managers respectfully invite all those who may be interested in the Society; but the Ladies of the county are more particularly requested to attend.

april 3

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 the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surviving obligors of Mahala Frampton—Will be sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 5 o'clock P. M the following property, to wit.—All the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, of in and to the farm situate in the Trappe district of this county, where the aforesaid Newlin did lately reside; be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus Newlin, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 3 4w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MARCH TERM, 1832.

ORDERED, That the Sales of the Lands and Real Estate of Jacob Dyett, made to Daniel Sapleford and to Nimrod Berwick by Richard Chambers, Trustee for the Sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Dyett deceased, in the cause of Philip S. Derochbrune against William B. Tillotson, surviving Administrator of Jacob Dyett, and Alexander Dyett, the son and surviving heir and devisee of the said Jacob Dyett, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty two: *Provided*, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of June, in the year aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be $301 00.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy.

Test—JO RICHARDSON, Clk.

april 3 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, all the lands and real estate belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said county.

This property will be sold on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be several heirs for their respective portions—sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

SOLOMON D CKINSON
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,
THOMAS HENRIX, } *Commissioners.*

N. B. The lower Farm is situated immediately on the Choptank, the greater part is well covered with good Spruce Pine—also, a considerable quantity of Oak—all of which is convenient to navigable water; there is also a large Marsh, which is very fine either for stock or the improvement of the land. The other Farm has a sufficiency of Wood Land for two such Farms, it lies only about a mile and a half from navigable water; there could be wood enough cut and sold, from either of the farms to pay for them, without injury.

mar 20 6w

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

BY a Decree and Order of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court at May Term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on *TUESDAY the 1st day of May next*, all the Real Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Hopkins with the Improvements, adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey, 134 Acres of Land. The Sale will be made between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock on said day.

This property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions.

JOHN EDMONDSON,
LAMBERT REARDON,
JOHN ROGERS.

march 27 6w

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of reminding those Persons who promised him to settle off execution against them at May Term 1831, and November Term 1831 (I mean where property is returned on hand,) and have failed to comply with their promises that unless they come forward and settle off the same, or make arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned they need not be surprised, at finding their property advertised for sale in the succeeding Easton Gazette. Disagreeable as it may be to the feelings of the defendants, it is also equally disagreeable to me to be dunned for money I might or ought to have collected. I am therefore determined to redeem my pledge to my constituents, that is, to discharge the duties incumbent on me.

The public's humble Servant,
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 3 w

YOUNG RINALDO.

THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, will stand this season, at the following places, viz:—At Easton every *Monday* and *Tuesday*—At the Trappe every *Saturday*—the rest of the week at the subscriber's farm, about four miles from Easton Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 29th of June.

—TERMS—

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen Dollars to ensure that the Mare is got with foal; should the Mare lose her foal from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five Dollars for a single leap—Fifty Cents in every case to the Groom.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE

YOUNG RINALDO

Will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail, and near hind foot white, fully fifteen and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by *Pilot*. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot County, April 3, 1832.—w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against John S. Higgins and Matthew I. Higgins, at the suit of Mrs Ann Elbert, and one writ of fieri facias to me directed, against John S. Higgins, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M the following property, to wit:—All that farm or plantation, where the said John S. Higgins now resides, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Martin, Esq. in the Trappe District, be the quantity of acres what it may, or known by whatever name or names it may be called—also, one house and lot in Trappe town, 2 carts, 4 head of horses, and 10 head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned John S. Higgins, to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vendi. expo. and fi fa and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 3 4w

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