In the Senate of the United States on Monday, Mr. Sanford introduced a bill concerning vessels employed in the whale fisheries; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.—Among the petitions and memorials presented, was one by Mr. Sprague of Maine, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE PECK.

At 12 o'clock the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, when

Mr. Tazewell submitted the following motion prefaced by a few remarks, which were inaudable to the reporter.

Resolved, That this Court will now pronounce judgment in the case of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Missouri.

No objection being made, the resolution was adopted.

The names of the Senators having then been called over, and the article of impeachment read by the Secretary, the Vice president rose and said—"Senators, you have heard the article of impeachment and the evidence and arguments for and against the respondent; you will, when your names are called, rise in your places and pronounce distinctly whether he is guilty or not guilty, as charged by the House of Representatives.

The Vice President then addressed each Senator successively as follows:

"Mr. Senator———, what say you; is James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, guilty of the high misdemeanor as charged against him in the article of impeachment, or is he not guilty?" To which the following Senators answered "he is guilty."

Messrs. Barnard, Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robins, Sanford, Smith of Md. Smith of S. Carolina, Troup, Tyler, and Woodbury—21.

And the following Sentors answered "he is not guilty:"

Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Webster and White:—22.

The Vice President then said, "twenty-two Senators having declared that the respondent is not guilty, and twenty-one Senators having declared him guilty, and two-thirds of the Senators not having declared him guilty, it becomes the duty of the Chair to pronounce that James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri stands acquitted of the charge exhibited against him by the House of Representatives."

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

The plan pursued for the leveling or removal of snow, which is spoken of in the following paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser, corresponds in the principle with that adopted by the Rail Road Company for clearing their road of snow. The late remarkably heavy snow storm afforded a fair opportunity to test its efficacy, and the result as our readers have been already informed, was perfectly satisfactory. Indeed, so simple and yet so effective is the operation of the machine that a gentleman has declared his willingness to contract with the Company to keep the entire line of the Road to the Ohio clear of snow for a thousand dollars a year.

Levelling roads in Sweden.—A Correspondent of the American Daily Advertiser, who has had recent opportunities to observe the mode of levelling the roads in Sweden, after a fresh fall of snow, describes it at follows:—"A simple machine, consisting of three pieces of plank, each about 16 feet in length, connected as a triangle with the edges next to the ground is laid upon the road and dragged, after every deep snow, by horses fastened to a ring in one point of the triangle. The sides cast off the snow in the manner a plough-share does earth; the cross piece is necessary to keep the others at the proper extension, and should be made of planks less wide than the others, so as to let the snow pass under it. This is the shape—the dots represent the horses. ɔ—+- . . . ."

This is at once a useful and a simple machine too much so indeed to have remained unknown to many of our readers—in the Eastern States at least, it has been used in some places for many years, and with success.

From a late London Paper.

Vulgar Errors.—That leases are made for 999 years because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold.

That deeds executed on a Sunday are void.

That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property.

That a funeral passing over any place, makes it a public highway.

That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution, after his death.

That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her shift, will not be liable for her engagements.

That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish.

That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market, with a halter round her neck.

That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution.

That if a criminal has been hung and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed.

That the owners of asses are obliged to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses. Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statutes, 1775,) p. 474, 5, Note—Retrospective Review, vol. 9, p. 262, 3.

[*Legal Observer.*

NEW RUSSIAN COIN.

We have had the pleasure of examining the new Russian Coins spoken of in the following communication. They are very beautiful, and the specific gravity being greater than that of anyother metal it cannot be counterfeited. the three rouble piece, the value of which is Two dollars and thirty one cents, is double the size of the American half Eagle. The six rouble piece, is about the size of an American half dollar, though somewhat thicker.

Platina employed for Coin.—This singular and extraordinary metal has usually, and until a modern day, been procured from a few alluvial districts in South America. Notwithstanding its refractory character, means have been found to melt and work it. Besides its various applications for crucibles, spoons, evaporating vessels, hydrometers, pendulums, standards of measures, mirrors of reflecting telescopes, and various other objects, it has latterly been issued from the mint in the form of coin.

The Russians seem to have the merit of this application. The grains of platina are picked up in the Ural Mountains, which are considered by geographers as forming the boundary for a considerably distance, between Europe and Asia. It makes beautiful pieces of money, though not as bright as silver. Severa of these Platina Coins, brought from St. Petersburg by the Ex-Minister of our United States, the Hon. Mr. Middleton, bear strong evidence of the neatness and distinctnes of the execution; on one side of a piece, value six roubles, is the Muscovite Eagle, with two crowned heads, and with wings in full display. The left foot sustains a gl e, theright a sceptre. The top is embellished by a large imperial crown. The workmanship of several of the smaller parts is highly finished, and will bear examination by a magnifying lens.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

Judge Peck.—By the account under the Congressional head, it will be perceived the trial of Judge Peck, before the Senate of the United States, was brought to a close on Monday, 31st ult. and resulted in the acquittal of the Judge.

Foreign Intelligence.—In another part of today's paper will be found highly important news from Europe. Poland, so long oppressed and degraded, by Russian despotism, has risen to assert her rights, and to claim her station among the independent nations of the earth. The whole of Europe, indeed may be regarded as already engaged, or on the verge of war. It will be observed that General Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies,-speaking, no doubt, the sentiments of the government,—declares that France cannot permit the intervention of a third power in the contest between Poland and Russia. The all-pervading influence of popular sentiments, being now felt in every country, the crisis aproximates when the rulers of the earth must bend to the will of the people.

On Saturday next takes place the great Annular Eclipse of the Sun, which will commence at this place about 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M., and end about 20 minutes past 2—making the duration 3 hours and 5 minutes.—Should the sky be clear, it is not expected that the light will be so much diminished as some anticipate,—not so much, probably, as to render visible the planet Venus, then abont 13 degrees east of the Sun. If the day should be cloudy, the darkness will probably be complete.

Last Saturday was the day fixed upon by the House of Delegates to close the session of the Maryland Legislature. We have not heard whether the Senate agreed to the proposition. Of the proceedings of the Legislature we have no details later than we published last week. From the Baltimore papers, however, we learn that the Senate determined on the 28th ult: by a vote of 9 to 2, not to go into the election of U. S. Senator. A message from the House of Delegates of the same date, proposes to proceed to the election on Friday, 4th February—and this is all we know of the business as yet.

New-York Jan. 31.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

By the arrival, yesterday morning from London, of the Packet ship *Sovereign*, Capt. Champlin, we have received complete files of London papers and shipping lists, all to the 19th of December, inclusive.

The news by this arrival is of great of importance, and we give copious extracts to the exclusion of all other matter. It will be perceived the spirit of freedom has extended to the frozen and oppressed regions of the north, and that POLAND has revolted, and thrown off the shackles of the Russia despot. The barbarities of Catharline have at length been in part revenged, and the land of Kosciusko once more assumes its station among the nations of the earth. Prusia too, is in commotion, and instead of aiding Russia has been compelled to turn her attention to self defence. But independent of this, France, free and generous France has spoken in the persons of our beloved Lafayette, and proclaimed to the world that if Prussia or Austria presume to interfer in the affairs of Poland, she will make common cause with the Poles, or any other people that are struggling for liberty. The declaration will not be without effect, and Nicholas being alone engaged with Poland, will find no time to carry into effect his favourite projects in relation to the Holy Alliance.

The subjects of Prussia and Austria will be encouraged in their noble undertaking, and all the North of Europe, where military despotism has so long reigned, and where the voice of freedom his not been heard since the partition of Poland, will now resound with the glad tidings of liberty.

It will be perceived that the immediate cause of insurrection was the ignominious death of *twelve* Students of the Military School of Ensigns, who were executed in consequence of having sung the Marsrillois Hymn, and their brother students compelled to witness the execution. It is supposed that if the Poles succeed Prince Adam Czartorisky will be called to the throne.

ENGLAND.

The disturbances in the country continue, in the mean time Ministers are making great efforts to produce a practical and judicious reform.

Mr. Henry Hunt, the clebrated Radical; and Blockney manufacturer, has been elected a member of the House of Commons by a majority of 338, over his opponent, the Honorable Mr. Stanley, who had been compelled to resign his seat and stand a new election in consequence of having become a member of the new ministry. Preston is principally inhabited by shoe-makers, was long represented by the late Richard Bronsley Sheridan, one of whose standing jokes was, that his constituents would, stick to him to the last. Mr. Stanley had demanded a scrutiny.

The Marquis of Anglesea had a conference with Earl Grey, the premier on the 16th December, previous to his departure from London to enter on the duties of his Vice Royalty in Ireland.

The coal districts in England were in a very disturbed state, and detachments of the military had been sent thither in great haste, by steam boats.

State of the Woollen Trade.—A letter from Leeds says that the woollen trade is rather dull as is usual at the approach of Christmas, but that no winter is recollected in which the working classes have been better employed either in the woollen or stuff business.

The agents from the 'National Union' at Manchester, a society forming among the working people, are visiting the different manufacturing districts in England.

Mr. Solicitor General Doherty is appointed to the Chief Justice ship of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

The Duchess de Berri has taken a house at London. Marshal Bourmont is with Charles X. at Holyrood House.

The Duke of Wellington has since he left office expressed in the house of Lords his direct and unqualified reprobation of the conduct of the brave and noble people of the capital of France, in resisting the foul attempt of a treacherous court to convert a constitutional monarchy into a despotism of which modern history affords no example.

Two transports having troops on board, had sailed from Deal with sealed orders; speculation was busy as to their destination and object.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th —the latest paper.

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more importance than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great Revolution which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Arch-Duke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

"In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place. Whilst the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow, and the stream takes that direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment. The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The present stock-jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—"that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them, "was received with loud acclamations."

Mr. Trevor was about introducing into Parliament a motion on the subject of Cobett's Register. He said it contained a statement "calculated, at a period like the present, to create great excitement, and ought to be suppressed."

We can state confidently, that, up to the present moment, the news of the Polish insurrection has not produced any marked change in the tone and bearing of the Ministers of the three Powers relative to the affairs of Belgium.—*Court Jour.*

Pope Pius VIII. died of the gout in the stomach in November.

A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Gazette, in announcing the Departure of Marshal Diebitsch from Berlin, observes, that as he will find the Russian army that was offered for the assistance of Prussia ready for battle, the insurrection in Poland will probably, be put down in three weeks. The writer adds—"Satisfactory as this prospect is, much confusion and mischief are to be expected."

A Paris paper states, that a report will be shortly made to the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the fortresses, the state of the arsenal, and the number of men at present under arms in France. In March next, it is expected that the army will be composed of 300,000 men, and the moveable National Guard of 500,000.

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of the peace.—*Court Jour.*

Authentic accounts from Warsaw, dated December 4, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attack.

The Government, the composition of which has been several times partially changed, consists, to-day, of the following persons:—Prince Adam Czartoryski; the celebrated poet Neimcewiez; the Senators Kochanowski; General Count Pac; and the Deputies Lelewell and Ostrowski.

Prince Lubecki and M. Ostrowski will set out to-day as deputies to St. Petersburgh.

The Diet is summoned for the 18th of this month.

You will probably have already had an account of the funeral of B. Constant. The appearance of the National Guard in uniform to the number of 80,000 men added much to the spectacle, which was altogether very imposing.

It has been remarked that the insurrection at Warsaw must be more extensave than has been thought, as it reached from Pole to Pole.

The Journal du Commerce says—"It is asserted that after a very animated discussion in the council of ministers, couriers were despatched to the French ambassador at Berlin, Vienna, and London, with instructions to declare to the three powers, that in case Prussia or Austria should join Russia in endeavoring to reduce Poland to subjection, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war.

The King of Holland is said to have referred the delicate question connected with the state of Belgium, and particularly that connected with the navigation of the Scheldt, to the decisions that may be pronounced in the conferences at London. This would be a great step towards the maintenance of peace.

The following speech was pronounced by Lafayette in the chamber of Deputies on the 14th:—

M. Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer the question is already decided, the people did not wait in 1790 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy. (Sensation.) We must therefore prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions: there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne. (New movement.) The revolution in Belgium, the eldest daughter of our great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland (hear, hear,) ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty not only in France, but in all other countries. (Fresh movements.) Poland (hear, hear,) is perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV, and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. (Loud acclamations from the left.) We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood: Certainly not. The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland—(Violent murmurs and marks of disapprobation.)

Several voices)—The supposition is unreasonable.

Mr. Lafayette (turning towards Gen. Sebastiana,) I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence. (Cheers).

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Our State Gazette is silent upon the causes of the commotion, which began in the military school at Warsaw. The following details are given by private accounts from Poland:—The pupils of the school, assembled at a dinner, thought proper to give toasts to several men distinguished in Polish history, and especially to the celebrated Kosciusko, the last hero of independent Poland. Constantine, on being informed of it by spies, immediately ordered a strict inquiry to be made. The commission, however, which was appointed for that purpose, not finding any criminal intention in the conduct of these patriotic youths, made a report which did not satisfy the Prince. Consequently, two general officers were charged to make a second investigation. The Prince, being exasperated, then ordained, of his own authority, a severe punishment to be inflicted upon the young men who had been so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure. A great number of them were sent to prison, with threats of a more severe punishment. This arbitrary proceeding exasperated the public mind. The young men of the military school rose in a body to break the chains of their comrades, and take vengeance upon the oppressor of their country. Detachments of regiments of the Russian Guard, who, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, form part of the garrison at Warsaw were ordered to put down the rebellious pupils, whilst several companies of Polish troops took part with the latter. Thus the combat began. The insurgents having forced their way through the Russian troops marched immediately towards the Belvedere, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, half a league from Warsaw. His officers fell under the blows of national vengeance, but Constantine made his escape by a back door. Several acts of cruelty seem to have preceded the last arbitrary proceeding of Constantine.—Thus, a short time before, he ordered the knout to be applied to some merchants suspected of smuggling. Two General Officers having ventured to make remonstrances to him on the inexpediency of an intended change in the stations of the troops, were tried by court martial and shot. These facts are corroborated by several letters, in which they are represented as positive. It appears, however, that the explosion of the national resentment was not unexpected by Constantine, as the Princess Lowice, his consort, had left the Belvedere some days previously. Several letters add, that the inhabitants of the environs of Warsaw, on hearing of the first occurrences in the capital, collected in great numbers to hasten to the assistance of their fellow-countrymen. This event has produced a powerful sensation at Berlin. It is generally thought that it is not a revolt, but a revolution. A popular commotion is said to have broken out at Posen; but it is added, that it was put down by the armed force, composed part of Silesian regiments cantoned in the environs.—Great activity prevails in the War Department.—Part of the guards are to march immediately for the Grand Duchy. Several regiments, on their way to the Rhine, have received counter orders, and are to proceed to the same destination.

The following is dated Warsaw, Dec. 4. "The subjoined proclamation was issued by the Grand Duke Constantine previous to his departure—

"I grant permission to the Polish troops who remained faithful near my person to the last moment to rejoin their comrades. I am setting out with the imperial troops to proceed to a distance from the capital, and I hope from Polish good faith that they will not be harrassed in their movements to reach the empire. I likewise recommend all the establishments, property, and individuals to the protection of the Polish nation and place them under a safeguard the most sacred.

(Signed) CONSTANTINE.

"Upon the return of the Polish regiments to Warsaw, they were received by the whole capital with acclamations. No idea can be formed of the enthusiasm displayed on this occasion. The commotion has found the warmest sympathy among the nobles and the inhabitants of all classes. The people are taking arms in all directions to fly to the succor of Warsaw, as was the case in the French Departments as soon as the revolution at Paris was known.

From a Private Letter.

Warsaw, Dec. 6.—Tranquillity and security are, in appearance, perfectly restored and the state of uncertainty will not be of long continuance. Our paper currency is immediately cashed if required, and the interest of the bonds due at Christmas is already paid. Count Thomas Lubienski is appointed Chief of the Police.

The death of Benjamin Constant and his funeral which might be called national, have created a sensation in Paris similar to that produced at the death of Mirabeau. He was buried in the cemetry of Pere in Chaise.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Kningosburg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances Konigsburg, perhaps at the same moment, 30,000 troops are marching on Luxumburg, an army advances towards Poland, (Posen,) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom.

From the Baltimore American of the 19th inst.

We are not a little gratified in being able to state that, notwithstanding the violence of the snow storm which prevailed here on Friday night last, and the whole of the following day, covering the ground on a level to the depth of twenty inches at least, literally blocking up all the turnpike and other roads n every direction, and suspending the receipt of some of the mails for eighty four hours—the travel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has only been suspended one working day. The weather on Saturday was so tempestuous, that nearly all communication between the city and country was cut off, and but few persons, indeed, were seen moving through the streets. Of course, no travelling was attempted on that day on the Railroad. On Monday morning a brigade of cars started from the Depot on Pratt street, and, by the afternoon all obstructions between the Depot and the valley of the Patapsco were removed, there being none of any consequence on the line above. The regular travel on the whole line was resumed yesterday, and the excellent order of the road may be inferred from the fact, that the cars traversed the entire distance from the mills to Baltimore in seventy-five minutes.

We learn that the greatest snow-drifts in the cuts were from five to ten feet deep; but these were easily and rapidly removed by the operation of the machinery which was used for the purpose. When it is recollected that so heavy a fall of snow has not been experienced here for forty years, and that the depth of the snow-drifts is not exceeded by any which have been witnessed by the oldest inhabitants, we think we may safely aver that incontestable proof has now been afforded that under no circumstances, need any fear be entertained that the operations of the Rail road will ever be obstructed twenty four hours, at any time, by snow. To the immediate friends of our noble enterprise in particular, as well as to those who feel interested in other works of a similar kind, the result just ascertained is of the most sheering and important character. A certain and uninterrupted communication at all seasons is perhaps, as important a consideration in the channel of intercourse between distant points, as any single one which could be named, at all event, it is an advantage which, admitting all things else to be equal, will give to Rail roads a decided superiority over any other mode of conveyance.

A New Way of Opening the Navigation.—The steam boat Commerce, Capt. Murray, left Albany on Monday night, when the navigation for a considerable distance on the river had been closed by the ice. The Commerce, being well sheathed with plank and iron, forced a passage for sixty miles through ice, many miles of which were of such strength as to require the whole power of the engine to force it; after stopping the boat entirely, and requiring renewed attacks to penetrate it, the Commerce cleared the fields of ice at some distance above Hyde Park, and her arrival yesterday, without injury, will both surprise and gratify our friends up the river.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Imprisonment for debt.—A Boston paper has the following singular and revolting case:—An extraordinary case of imprisonment was brought before the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 20th November. Counsel applied on the part of a female named Darley, to have an order for her discharge from the custody of the city Marshal, in whose prison she was confined for the extraordinary period of *more than thirty years*, for a debt due to a person named Sanders, amounting to no more than £11 renewed. There was an affidavit from this most unfortunate victim of poverty, stating her inability to pay the debt she had grown old in captivity, to satisfy, and that her creditor and his attorney, and all parties interested in her detention for the debt, had been dead for a considerable period.

MARRIED

On Monday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. Abraham Jump. Mr. Samuel Atkinson, to Miss. *Mary Wilkeson*, of Queen Ann's County.

On Tuesday, 25th ult. by the Rev. Solomon Kenton, Mr. *Henry Melony*, to Miss *Mary Ann Todd*, all of Caroline County.

OBITUARY.

Died in this town on Sunday night last, after a painful illness, Mrs. *Elizabeth*, wife of Doctor Edward Spedden.

To record the death of a fellow creature is at all times a painful and melancholy duty.—But when called on to offer the last tribute of respect to the memory of one, who was beloved as far as she was known, whose mild and gentle spirit bespoke, in her life and conduct the influence of every christian virtue, we are obliged to mourn a loss from which society must feel a pang. And deep and sincere indeed is our sympathy for her husband and children, who are thus deprived of a wife and mother, whose bright example was to them of peculiar value. But while they mourn their loss, let them follow the path of light which her course has pointed out, and this heart-rending seperation, as it will be temporary, will be consummated by a re-union in eternal happiness.

In this county, on Friday the 28th, ult. Mrs. *Sewell*.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. *William Barnes*.

Died, at his residence near Princess Anne, on the 26th ultimo. Littleton J. Dennis, Esq. in the 34th year of his age.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honorable the Judges of the Talbot county Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c.

"In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY."

November Term, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court "here, that the sale of Lands made to Henry "H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trus"tee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben "P. Emmons, in the case of John Leeds Kerr "against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by "him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause "to the contrary be shown, on or before the "third Monday in May next, provided a copy "of this order be inserted once in each of three "successive weeks, in three of the newspapers "that are weekly published in Easton, in Tal"bot county, on or before the first day of A"pril, in the year 1831. The Report of the "Trustee states, that the Farm and Premises "of the aforesaid Reuben P. Emmons were "sold at and for the sum of fifteen hundred "and five dollars, current money."

RICHARD T. EARLE.
LEMUEL PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

feb 8 3w

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 30th ult. an apprentice boy who calls himself THOMAS J. HARRISON; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has black hair, and has lost his right eye. Had on, when he went away a brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and new fur hat, he has also with him a plaid cloak and other cloathing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken up and secured so that I get him again. I forwarn all persons from harboring him at their peril as I am determined to enforce the law against any person who shall harbour the said apprentice.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Feb 8. 3t

REMOVAL

OF

GIBNEY'S Wheel of Fortune,

To the S. W. corner of Gay and Market-sts.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his Office is now at the S. W. corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, *under the American Printing office;* & having thrown his BLANKS into the fire, he hopes, PHŒNIX like, they will rise out of their ashes in *SPLENDID CAPITALS* for his numerous friends and patrons, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for past favours; and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of their liberal patronage—and he assures them, that his utmost endeavours shall be used to make them comfortable.

NOW FOR IT!!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

No. 9, for 1830—will be drawn in Baltimore on

THURSDAY

THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1831.

Highest Prize,

8,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME—Terminating System.

1 Prize of	$8,000	is	8,000	Dolls
1 Prize of	1,000		1,000	Dolls.
1 Prize of	800		800	Dolls.
1 Prize of	500		500	Dolls.
1 Prize of	300		300	Dolls.
1 Prize of	200		200	Dolls.
1 Prize of	150		150	Dolls.
2 Prizes of	125		250	Dolls.
2 Prizes of	100		200	Dolls.
4 Prizes of	50		200	Dolls.
10 Prizes of	20		200	Dolls.
20 Prizes of	10		200	Dolls.
100 Prizes of	2		200	Dolls.
3600 Prizes of	1		3,600	Dolls.
3745 Prizes, amounting to			10,800	Dolls.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other will be put the Prizes *above* the denomination of One Dollar, the drawing to progress in the usual manner.—The 3 600 prizes of One Dollar each will be awarded to the Tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations, from 1 to 5 inclusive; and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations,—from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 0 inclusive, will be *certain of obtaining at least* TWO PRIZES AND MAY DRAW SEVEN.

Whole Tickets $1.50—*Halves* 75 *cents.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

GIBNEY'S

PHŒNIX LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

S. W. corner of Gay and Market-streets, Baltimore;

Where Uncurrent Money—Broken Banks Gold Coins, &c. are bought at the lowest rates—Drafts collected on moderate terms.

*** Orders from any part of the U. States, post paid, either by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

B. GIBNEY, Baltimore.

feb 8 3w

Bill in Caroline county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery,

October Term, 1830.

James Sangston vs. Matthew Driver and others, children of Henry Driver, deceased.

A former order of this Court not having been complied with, ordered by the Court, That the report of James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the above cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second Monday of March Term next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, once in each of three successive weeks, before the said second Monday of March Term next.—The report states the amount of sales to be $732 09.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
ARA SPENCE.

True copy,

Test,

Jos: Richardson, Clerk.

N. B. The creditors of Henry Driver, are hereby warned to file their claims against his estate, with the Clerk of Caroline county, properly authenticated, on or before the second Monday of October next, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit from his said estate.

JAMES SANGSTON, Trustee.

feb 8 3w

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber finding that his advertisement some months ago has not had the desired effect, would again for the last time notify those that are due him, to call and settle their respective accounts, on or before the last day of the present month (February,) as I shall immediately after the expiration of the above date proceed in the collection of all such accounts, as may not be settled by that date, without respect to persons.

HENRY D. HARWOOD.

feb 8 3w

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

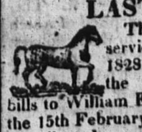
JOB PRINTING

with neatnes and despatch, on the most reasonable terms,—as:

Pamphlets	Horse Bills
Handbills	Hat and Shoe Bills
Cards	Blanks of all kinds
Post Bills	&c. &c.

august 3

LAST NOTICE.



Those who are indebted for the services of Tom Jefferson, in 1828 & 29, are requested to pay the amount of their respective bills to William E. Shannahan, on or before the 15th February instant, otherwise they will be collected agreeably to law.

Tom Jefferson is for sale at $500, or one half for $250, or he will be hired the ensuing season for $180, including the services of his groom for the season.

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.

feb 1 3w

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