

appropriated to such works of internal improvement, can be most judiciously applied, both as regards the revenue to the state and the advantages to be derived to the citizens generally, or such parts of said reports as the said committee may deem important and interesting to the community. The house adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1831.

Prescription!—We lay before our readers this morning, the appointments for Talbot county, as well as those for several other parts of the State, from which it will be seen that the "four-fists," Prescription, does not belong exclusively to the Jackson party. It is not our purpose at the present time to enter into an examination of all the cases of "prescription for opinion's sake" that have been made by the present executive—nor declaim against the heinous offence of "reversing editors." At some future and more appropriate time we will give the matter a little of our attention.

Perhaps we may parody some of the "useful Jeremiads," of this same party. Numerous affecting and heart-rending pieces might be found, which could be made to suit, with no other alteration than the names of persons and offices—say Governor Martin instead of General Jackson, and magistrates, notaries, &c. instead of clerks, postmasters, &c.

Shade Trees are not only a great luxury in Summer, but highly conducive to health—and a people who have it in their power, as we have, to promote their own comfort, and increase the salubrity of the atmosphere, and still neglect it, deserve but little pity or commiseration in their sufferings. The merest trifles, properly expended in this way, would render our towns one of the most agreeable places on the peninsula. It is to be remarked that nineteen-twentieths of our houses have been built without any reference to comfort, at any season. They are chiefly small, low-pitched frame houses, offering but slight resistance to the winter-blast or the summer-heat.

Our excellent and neat court-house has the reputation of being surrounded by a green—but for several years it has exhibited almost any other appearance. It is now so cut up by the general travel over it of all manner of vehicles, that it would scarcely afford grazing for the town goat. Year after year it has been proposed to enclose this area, and plant it with shade-trees, and it annually ends in talk. Arranged in such manner, it would afford a delightful promenade for our citizens. Two or three hundred dollars would accomplish the project—or, indeed, a less sum would greatly improve the green. And could not this be raised in our community? We think it might, without waiting for an appropriation by the Levy Court. It needs but an enterprising, public-spirited, citizen or two, to stand forward, and the work will be accomplished. There is no need for us to search far for suitable trees—they are to be found all through our forests. Hickory, ash, beech, yellow poplar, elm, yew, sycamore, locust, maple, and the varieties of oak and cedar, &c. are to be found in abundance near us, and would afford ample variety, beauty and comfort.

We have been induced to offer the above remarks at the present time, owing to the near approach of the season for transplanting trees. A few weeks neglect, it will be borne in mind, will throw us back another year.

We observe by the Baltimore papers, that that city is to lose the services of its present efficient, active and persevering Major, Col. JACOB SMITH, who has given notice of his intention to resign on the last of next month. Since the incorporation of Baltimore, no person has been found more eminently qualified for the important station of Mayor than Col. Smith—uniting as he does great liberality of sentiment with untiring industry and perseverance in the discharge of his duties.—In his retirement from so delicate and responsible a station, he has a gratifying assurance, we believe, that he carries with him the affectionate regard of his fellow-citizens generally.

Appointments by the Governor and Council of Maryland.
TALBOT COUNTY.

Orphan's Court of Talbot county.—Edward N. Hambleton, Lambert W. Spencer, Solomon Dickinson.
Surveyor.—Greenbury Turbutt.
Notary Public.—Alexander Graham.
Juryman.—Samuel Thomas.
Levy Court.—John Edmondson, P. Webb, Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens, Jos. Bruff, William H. Tilghman, James C. Hayward, Justices of the Peace.—John Bennett, John Stephens, Fayette Gibson, Thomas C. Nicola, James Benny, William Barnett, Samuel Roberts, William Jenkinson, James Bartlett, Edward Lloyd Nicholson, Isaac Chambers, Wm. Benny, Robert Banning, Nathan Harrington, Woolman Leonard, Robert Lambdin, Wm. Haddaway, Joseph Bruff, Thomas Auld, Stephen Harrison, Thomas Bruff, Wm. Gaulk, Henry Spencer, James M. Seth, Foster Maynard, Jeremiah Valiant, Hugh Hambleton, Skinner Grace, Wm. P. Ridgway, William Slaughter, Wm. H. Tilghman, James Chambers, Andrew Anthony, Joseph Purser, Benjamin Richardson, Edward McDaniel, James Ridgway, Steward Redman, Samuel Hopkins, Wm. Rose, Elias Hopkins, James Aringdale, Thomas O. Martin, Henry Thomas, Wm. Vanderford, Solomon Mullikin, James Chaplain, Philemon Willis, Peter Webb, Wm. Berry, William H. Hayward, Thos. Bowdler, John Newnam, Thos. Martin, Wm. Townsend, Stephen Denny, Jos. Farland, Andrew Leaverton.

Coroners.—Bennett Jones, Woolman Leonard, Wm. Duling, of Thomas, Hyson Kirby.
From the Baltimore Republicans.
Our readers will perceive by our correspondence at Annapolis, that the work of prescription, is going on thoroughly. The Anti-Constitutionalists, who got into power by raising a hue and cry against the Jackson party for attempting to equalize in some degree the offices of the state, thus far have left few Jackson men as spread monuments of censure and wrath. When the work is finished we shall have something to say on the subject of Clay consistency in regard to prescription.

The difference between the parties in this state is not more than three hundred out of forty-six thousand votes. We shall see what is the Clay judgement of the rights of so large a minority.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Feb. 15, 1831.
"You are perfectly well aware, that I am not in the secrets of 'the powers that be,' but I willingly send you all the information of public events, which I have acquired from well founded rumour or otherwise. First, and principally then, of the appointments to office which is a matter of paramount interest to the citizens and men of business in Annapolis, inasmuch as the unprecedented warmth of disinterested office hunters, who have infested the precincts of the Legislature, and dogged the heels of the members since the commencement of the session, have now an opportunity of returning home and swearing to usual, that the Jackson men are all office hunters, and they (honest souls) are governed by nothing but a pure and unadorned love for the American System."

The truth is, as I have heard expressed by gentlemen of experience, there have been two-fold more office hunters at Annapolis this session, than were ever before, since the formation of the government, and the following is the result:
Lottery Commissioners.—Wm. B. Stuart vice Wm. Knight, removed, Edward Hughes, vice Thomas Gaslon, removed, Nathl. Williams, vice Robt. Purviance, removed.
Guagers.—Leonard Fraily, vice Thomas Wilson, removed, Wm. Fenington, vice Wm. Boyer, removed, Fredk. Shaffer Kitting, vice Robert Bines, removed, G. Thomas, vice Nathan Grafton, removed, Wm. Parker, vice Jonathan Fitch, removed, Wm. H. Winder vice C. F. Eckle, removed, Wm. Guest, new appointment from Eastern Shore! "Think of that Master Brooker."
Tobacco Inspectors.—Richard Hall, vice Peter Emerson, removed, Wm. Reeder, vice Nathaniel Pearce, removed, John R. Magruder, vice Nicholas Dorsey, removed.
Flour Inspectors.—Wm. Evans, whose term expired, John McCromack, vice Mr. Hill removed, Jacob Beem, whose term expired, Wm. Remondet, George Valiant, vice Abm. Jarrett, removed, George Bradford, vice John S. Moffit, removed.

Now, I think you and all your readers will agree with me, that this is doing pretty well for the "anti-prescription for opinion's sake, party," and we have yet wood corders and many other matters to come. What a charming piece of consequence between preaching and practice. "What beautiful consistency!"
But I have not said all. This immaculate Governor and Council, started upon the principle of restoring the old officers.—But behold they have restored where it suited their opinion, without respect to the recommendations of their best and oldest friends, and where it has accorded with their own dispositions, they have departed from the restoration policy, (as it is called), and appointed their particular favorites.—I need scarcely add, that such an inconsistent course has greatly and justly dissatisfied their own political friends.—So mote it be. More anon.

Lumber Inspectors.—George Hall, Joshua Swann, James C. King, Nicholas Burke, John Beady, John H. Thompson, Daniel Metzger, Thomas Erickson, John Moore, George Auld.
Wood Corders.—John Beck, John H. Price, Archibald Parks, John Gill, Edward Well, John B. Martin, Samuel Guest, Benjamin Woodes, Joseph S. Crane, George W. Smith, (Calvert) Henry Harrington, (Dorchester) Littleton Aires, (Somerset).
The following gentlemen have been elected Directors on the part of the State, in the respective Banks, as mentioned below:
For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Francis Neal and Thomas Mummy.
Farmer's Bank of Maryland, George Wells and Nicholas Brower, Jr.
Branch Bank at Easton, William Clark and James Price.
Elkton Bank, Adam Whann.
Hagerstown Bank, John Van Lear, Jr., and John Wolgamot.
Bank of Baltimore, George Howard.

Civil Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, January 27, 1831.
For Allegany county—Orphan's Court—Thomas Cresap, John McVie, Sen. John Scott.
For Caroline county—Orphan's Court—John Boos, Richard Chambers, Abraham Jump, Sen.
Levy Court—Nathan Whitty, Solomon D. Craner, John Rumbold, Joseph Douglas, Jacob C. Wilson, George Nowles, Shadrach Liden.
For Harford county—Orphan's Court—Thomas A. Hays, Samuel Bradford, John W. Stump.

THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

New York, Feb. 9.
Important from Europe.

Troubles in France.—Conviction and sentencing of the ex-ministers.—Threatened counter revolution in France.—Resignation of La Fayette.—Changes in the French ministry.—Independence of Belgium.—March of the Russians upon Poland.—Troubles in England and Ireland.

The packet announced as being "below," yesterday, came up in the afternoon, and the Canada has arrived in addition—having sailed on the 4th ultimo. By these arrivals the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the usual supply of foreign papers embracing London of the 4th, and Liverpool of the 5th of January—both inclusive. The contents of these papers are full of importance. The French government has passed through an hour of great and imminent peril, which it is to be hoped, will not return. The trial of the ex-ministers was concluded on the 21st of December, and the prisoners have all been sentenced to be stripped of their titles and honours, and to perpetual imprisonment. The Parisian mob, however, thirsted for the blood of the unfortunate men, and had it not been for the National Guards, and great energy and wisdom in the government, they would have been successful, and another revolution would have followed. The removal of the ex-ministers back from the place of trial, to their old quarters, was a bold stroke, exceedingly well devised and executed. It was a measure from which La Fayette shrunk; but the Minister was inflexible in his purpose, and was successful. This measure, alone, probably saved the country.

A debate of much interest at the present moment, took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 30th of December, in which M. La Fayette declares the opinions of the government as to the internal and external relations of the kingdom. The minister, officially announces the fact, that the Five Powers have agreed to recognise the independence of Belgium. The Duchy of Luxembourg is not included, nor is it known what arrangements have been made respecting the King who is to rule over Belgium. A Prince of Nassau is again talked of, and a matrimonial alliance between that Prince, and a daughter of Louis Philippe.

The papers, likewise announce the resignation of Gen. Lafayette, as commander-in-chief. This resignation, of the National Guard—and the withdrawal of several of the Ministers from the cabinet, have resulted from the recent feverish events. He is succeeded in the command of the Parisian National Guard by count Lobau one of the aids of the late Emperor. There seems to have been something even beyond this to induce a change of Ministry, and the retiring of several of Lafayette's friends and associates amongst whom are Dupont de l'Eure, Keeper of the Seals, Odillon Barrot, Perfect of the Seine, M. Mathieu Dumas, Inspector General of the National Guard; General Carbonet, Chief of the Staff, and M. Joubert, Director General of the Taxes.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.
Advices from Warsaw, through the German papers, are to the 9th of December, from the frontiers of Poland, to the 12th—both inclusive. The number of killed during the combats at Warsaw is stated to be 5,000, but it could not be ascertained with accuracy.

The *Messenger des Chambres*, states that all the last accounts from Warsaw, confirm the previous intelligence of a division of the Lithuanian army, about from 25,000 to 30,000 strong, having declared in favor of Polish independence, and that the Lithuanian regiment of the Imperial Guard, which accompanied the Grand Duke Constantine in his retreat had returned to Warsaw. A proclamation has been published at Warsaw enjoining the inhabitants to return to their work, and ordering the churches and public establishments to be re-opened. On the 6th inst. General Chlopicki had been invested with the command of the capital, and the title of Dictator, but he issued a proclamation, in which he stated, that he had only accepted it in consequence of the importance of existing circumstances, and in imitation of the example of the Romans, who in times of danger, confined the sovereign and absolute power to the hands of a Dictator. The Proclamation also intimates the General's intention to resign the command when the two Chambers assembled.

The Dictator had ordered divine service to be performed to return thanks to Heaven for the restoration of order and tranquility. The Dictator has also issued orders forbidding under pain of death, any person to forbid the officers of the neighboring states with arms, the severity of the General orders to maintain order and discipline. One soldier was shot for insubordination.

A letter from Warsaw, Dec. 6, says "When General Vincent Krasinski returned to Warsaw with his troops, the people loudly called for him to be put to death, but the Provisional Government having taken him under protection, he presented himself at the balcony of the Bank to address the people. He reminded them of his numerous campaigns, which reflected honor on the Polish name, as Colonel of the Lancers of the Emperor Napoleon's Guards. At this name the crowd exclaimed, 'France for ever!' and pardoned him."

The following is an extract of a letter of the 7th instant from Tilsit.—Revolutions are marching with gigantic steps.—According to news we have received from Wilna, the insurrection there is general. The students of the University, with the Burgers, have resumed the national colors. The magical word of Lafayette is on every lip, Shouts of "Lafayette for ever! his Aide-de-Camp, Chodzko, our brave countryman, for ever!" are heard in all directions. It is said that the Provisional Government of Wilna is composed of M. Romer, John Chodzko, and J. Salski, and that communications are already established with Warsaw. The desertion in the army of Lithuania is immense.

The grand Duke Constantine not having been able to pass the Vistula at Gora, proceeded along the left bank of the river as far as Peltawy, where he found a ferry, by which the same Polish troops, who did not attack him. It is believed to day, that the Prince is now in the Russian territory; he has with him five regiments, but they are already weakened by desertion.

From our Correspondent.
U. S. frigate Brandywine.—Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the U. S. frigate Brandywine, Captain Kennedy, dated November 28.
"We have this morning arrived in Gibraltar Bay, and been boarded by Capt. Perry of the Concord. We have had the most stormy, rainy, squally weather I ever experienced.—The ship sails well, but is the wettest I ever called it.—Her gun deck has been little better than a swamp the whole passage. The royals have been set but twice since we left

the Roads—under a storm sail the whole passage. We remain here a few days to recruit; when we mean to push on for Mahon, where we learn the *Jess and Constellation* are laid up for the winter. We had a passage of 35 days from land to land. All well on board."
Norfolk Herald.

Naval.—We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated, U. S. Ship St. Louis, Callao, Aug. 23.

"We are all well. There is a report that we will return to the United States by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, in the event of which we shall touch at several of the Islands."
Boston.

From the Baltimore American.
U. S. Mint.—From the annual report of the Director of the Mint, made to the President under date of the 1st instant, it appears that the coinage effected during the year 1830, amounts to \$3,155,820, comprising \$543,105 in gold coins, \$3,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,251,191 pieces of coin, viz:
Half eagles, 156,351 making 651,785
Quarter eagles, 4,540 22,700
Half dollars, 4,764,900 2,382,450
Dimes, 510,000 51,000
Half dimes, 1,240,000 62,000
Cents, 1,711,500 17,115
\$3,465,101 \$3,154,630

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about \$125,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$19,000 from Africa; \$465,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about \$33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States, above mentioned, \$24,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, \$204,000 from North Carolina, \$25,000 from S. Carolina, and \$213,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report, the progressive development of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which, previously to 1824, had been inconsiderable, but, from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from \$5,000 to \$128,000, and also, to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the mint from Virginia and South Carolina, about \$2,500 having been received from the former, and \$2,500 from the latter. The past year exhibits, in relation to all these States, a conspicuous increase in the production of gold, and presents, also, the remarkable fact, that \$12,100 gold received from Georgia, from which State no specimen thereof had been presented at the mint in any previous year.

The coinage above exhibited exceeds the amount of any former year. The demand remains nevertheless, unaltered, and the mass of bullion now in the vaults of the mint is large beyond any previous example.

A vote out of Massachusetts.—The Republican members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, met in Convention at Boston on the 18th instant. Russell Brown, a member of the Senate from Berkshire, was chosen President, and Joseph Holbrook, a member of the House of Representatives was appointed Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Barton, and Wins, were appointed to draft resolutions, and an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, and the Convention adjourned to the 19th.

At the adjourned meeting, the Hon. Marcus Morton was nominated as the candidate of the Jackson party for the office of Governor and the Hon. Nathan Willis for the office of Lieutenant Governor. An address of considerable length and ability was delivered, closing with a series of eloquent resolutions, nominating Gen. Jackson as a candidate for re-election. The following is a despatch of especial notice and commensuration:

Resolved unanimously. That we cordially approve the Republican principles, and measures of the Administration of our illustrious Republican fellow citizen PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, whose name will ever be associated with the brightest glories in the history of our country; that the gratitude of his countrymen is justly due to him for his honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution, with which he has discharged the duties of his exalted office, conferred upon him by the people of the U. States; by an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes, (forfeited, not by a corrupt bargain, but by the unthoughtful suffrages of the people—the free will offering of a Nation grateful,) as the reward of his devotedness from youth to the service of his country, and who has administered the government, since his inauguration with singular ability and success—extinguishing rapidly the public debt—reclaiming from foreign nations the spoliated property of our citizens—reducing the taxes on the necessities of life—opening new channels of foreign commerce, and securing that which was lost by the folly of his predecessor, guarding the Treasury from the plundering of partizan legislators, and official delinquents protecting the State rights the backwaters of our liberties, and bringing back the Republican simplicity of Jefferson to the aid, and the original design of the constitution, and we concur with the Republican Legislature, and popular Convention in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky, and other parts of the United States, in recommending the Republicans of our Country, to support PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON for a re-election to the Chief Magistracy, as one, who, as Jefferson said "has filled the measure of his Country's glory," whose services to this nation deserve their highest rewards, "whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes," and who now stands as our living patriot, "that in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

From the Lincoln (Me.) Intelligencer.
THE INDIANS.
With the Indian Bill and the Report on the Sunday Mail question, the opposition have waged an eternal warfare. But as the latter has, for the present, received its quietus, their whole force is now combined against the Indian Bill. Every village and hamlet in our State, is, we understand, to be inundated with their remonstrances. And some of our Reverend Clergy, whose duty it should be to ally rather than create political strife, are so sorry to learn, individually giving countenance to the already circulating remonstrances, and obtaining signatures thereto, against the removal of the Indians. They may consider this a holy calling, but we beg leave to differ with them on the subject. The interference of the Church with political matters, we will always oppose. They may talk of philanthropy as much as they please, but they have another end in view—an end, which, if obtained, will at once subvert our liberties.

The opposition are taking high grounds on this subject, and if the citizens of Georgia should become so highly exasperated, by the interference of interested politicians and religious bigots in the affairs of our government, as to do some act that every well wisher to the Union would deprecate, these officious, interfering busy bodies, may thank themselves for it—the sin will lay at their door.

We again repeat that we are sorry to see some of our Reverend Clergy enlisted in this political crusade—"is not their vocation." When a minister of the Gospel turns politician he should exchange the Pulpit for the Forum, or the Caucus room. Some may think that we intend to be personal in these remarks.—But we disclaim any such motives. They are intended to be general, and to use an old and hackneyed phrase, if the coat suits any one, let him put it on—and wear it.

The following passage from the Liverpool Times, is rather saucy in its mention of the late administration in this country: "It appears therefore that the advantage of Mr. Huskisson's Bill, of 1825, for the regulation of Oculist's intercourse, are to be extended to the United States, they would have been long ago, had it not been for the grasping and selfish spirit of the former American administration, which fancied it had the power of forcing the British government into any terms that it might demand, and in the attempt to do so, lost the trade altogether. The present government has acted more reasonably. It has asked nothing but what was just and fair, and has regained all that was lost by the shortsighted selfishness of its predecessor."

The following letter gives a melancholy reason for the non-appearance of the Centreville Times, on Saturday last, and is published for the information of the patrons of that paper.

[Ed. Whig.
Office of the Centreville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser.
February 13th, 1831.

Mr. MULLEN.—Dear Sir—Please state for me, through your paper, for the satisfaction of my subscribers, that in consequence of the sudden death, by typhus fever, of the two young gentlemen, (Samuel Streets and Joseph Foster,) engaged by me in printing my paper, as also the illness of my pressman, no paper was issued from my office to-day, the 18th February inst.

I am only allowed a moment to pay a just tribute to their worth;—they were most deserving and amiable youths, and very much beloved by me.

I shall hasten to repair my loss as soon as possible—and shall resume the publication of the Times as early as practicable. In great haste

Yours &c.
JOHN B. SPENCER.

DIED.
Suddenly, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. James Wrightson, of the Bayridge. His death is regretted not only by his family, but by a numerous circle of friends and neighbors, to whom he was endeared, by his continued kindness and hospitality.

PUBLIC SALE.
By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 2nd day of March next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter) at the late residence of Jonathan Leonard, deceased, "Poplar Island," ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, viz.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Corn-blades, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOS. E. LEONARD, Adm'r.
of Jonathan Leonard, dec'd.
Feb 15 31

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By Virtue of three writs of venditioni ex officio issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, vs. of John E. Rigden, one at the suit of the State of Maryland vs. of James Sangston, A. D. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Shadrach and Solomon Mitchell, against Clement Morris, will be sold on TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 30 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Morris, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni ex officio, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
THOS. HENRIK, late shif.
Feb. 15

Talbot county Ed WIT:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James C. Catrup, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James C. Catrup, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James C. Catrup be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James C. Catrup to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert L. Harrison should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 11th day of January, 1831.

LAMBERT REARDON.
Feb 15 31

CASH FOR NEGROES.
A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both Sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in Cash. Apply at the Union Tavern.
Dec. 21

NOTICE

It is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Beany, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of March next.

Signed
JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMBT W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Feb. 15
CIRCULAR—OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY FOR CLAIMS. 49 Wall st, New York, Jan 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments, in commercial relations with the U. States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered, when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal Authority, or Notary Public, and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery in any part thereof respectively, will be received and efficiently attended to in behalf of American as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the U. S. Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed. Applications addressed to this Agency in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remuneration to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same, and all letters must be post paid.

AARON H. PALMER,
Counselor of the S. C. of the U. S. Academy.
Feb 15

Talbot County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Robert L. Harrison, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Robert L. Harrison, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert L. Harrison be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Robert L. Harrison to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert L. Harrison should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 11th day of January, 1831.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Feb 15 31

Bill in Caroline county Court,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery.
October Term, 1830.
A former order of this Court not having been complied with, ordered by the Court, that the return 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 shown before the second Monday of March Term next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, once in each of three consecutive weeks before the said second Monday of March Term next.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$7378 00.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE.
True copy.
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 31

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 herein, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trustee 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 consecutive weeks, in three of the newspapers which are weekly published in Eastern, in Talbot county, on or before the first day of April, 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 F. EARLE,
LEMMUEL FURNELL,
F. S. ROFFER.
Feb 8 31

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