

Nourse had held with credit to himself a high and responsible office (the Register of the Treasury) for many years; that for extra duties, faithfully performed, he allows or credits himself with a commission not authorized by any law of Congress on large sums of money disbursed by him.

Here this "scribe" for the Gazette says we have been guilty of a suppression of the truth. We have not said how long Mr. Nourse has discharged this extra duty, nor how long he has made this charge of commission for extra service. If this be a suppression, then indeed have we been guilty. It is, however, the first time that we have heard the principle advanced, that any act, illegal, immoral or dishonest in its commencement, could be sanctified by its continued perpetration. What does this writer say, or lead us to infer from the following paragraph?

"That Mr. Nourse having discharged these duties under Gen. Washington's Administration, under that of the older Adams, of Mr. Jefferson, of Mr. Madison, of Mr. Monroe, of Mr. J. Q. Adams—in all this time, and under each of these Administrations, his accounts were ever adjusted; it must have been known to the several heads of the administrations that Mr. Nourse had charged these commissions—as no objection of any sort had ever been made, Mr. N. was justified in believing the charge of commissions to be held right, for otherwise, a due regard to duty and justice would have compelled the several Presidents, or the several Secretaries of Treasury to have made the contrary known to him, and to have restrained him."

Does he not here give his readers to believe that this charge was made by Mr. Nourse and sanctioned by the President and Secretary of the Treasury under each of these administrations? If no objection was made to the charge why call the attention of Mr. Gallatin, and subsequently that of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Wirt to the same subject, and ask their opinion? If his accounts had been settled and this commission allowed, how could he appear on the books of the Department as a defaulter? This "scribe" for the Gazette must know, if he know any thing of this case, that the allowance could only be made by an act of Congress; that no President nor Secretary of the Treasury had the power or authority to allow the charge, and that if they had allowed it, such allowance would have been a gross usurpation of power, not confined to them by the constitution or law of the land. Mr. Nourse however having the exclusive control of the contingent fund, drew from it, a large sum, if not the whole amount claimed as commission, on these disbursements. Having thus drawn without authority, President Jackson, when he came into power, dismissed him from office.

That Mr. Nourse honestly thought himself entitled to extra compensation, we do not doubt, but that he should wait the authority of law before he drew it, and especially as it was money placed under his especial control, we should think no honest man would deny. The opinion of Mr. Wirt, however high his authority, the President does not consider law, nor does he even that of Mr. Crawford. Although Mr. Crawford thought the claim ought to be allowed, has he ever sanctioned the drawing of the money or any part of it, without the authority of an act of Congress? But thank God, we have now a President who will discontinue these extra compensations in the way of commission, unless authorized by law; who will sanction no charges for constructive journeys, for constructive outfits, or compensation for services never performed.

These charges for extra compensation, are the happy engines for extortion. A few years ago we had a Governor of our State, claiming and receiving the salary of a Major General as a compensation for extra services; lately the Clerk of our Executive Council had paid to him for extra services a sum greater than the amount of his salary. Where they will stop no man can foresee.

**Talbot County Court—May Term, 1831.**

The State vs. Frank Sewell. INDICTMENT FOR ARSON.

On Saturday last the trial of Frank Sewell came on for setting fire to the dwelling of Edward Mullikin, in March last, and occupied the Court from 9 o'clock in the morning till dusk. The cause was committed to the jury about half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and occupied their attention about half an hour, when they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years confinement in the penitentiary, 12 months of which, in solitary confinement, on low and coarse diet.

The prisoner was ably and zealously defended by T. B. Lockerman and W. Hayward, Jr. Esqs. and the prosecution with equal ability sustained by J. L. Kerr, Esq.

The case of Thomas I. Bond, indicted for the murder of negro Daniel Plater, was removed on affidavit, to the Court of Queen Ann's county.

A new trial has been ordered by the court in the case of the negro convicted of burning Capt. Coward's barn, in consequence of an error in the presentment and indictment. Three convicts for petty larceny.

The Ladies' Fair, held last week in this town, went off in fine style, and, we believe, much to the satisfaction of all concerned. It yielded, we understand, between seven and eight hundred dollars.

**Prolific Grape Vine.**—We have received from John Willis, Esq. the subjoined certificate, for publication. His note to us states that, if incorrect, it falls short of the real quantity of fruit on the Vine, as it was impracticable to count with certainty the upper limbs. "This, we believe, is the same species of fruit from which Mr. Willis made the wine so much admired by General Lafayette—the Muscat

Wine. Mr. Willis attributes the success of his vines and the superiority of his grapes, to the circumstance of their being cultivated in a situation almost entirely surrounded with salt water.

Oxford, May 19th, 1831.

We hereby certify that we were this day called on to count the bunches of Grapes that are on the Vine in John Willis's yard, and we have counted them as well as we could, and have found twenty five thousand one hundred and ten bunches, one third or nearly one half are double bunches, and only counted as single bunches. The Vine is commencing in its seventh year's growth (as he says) and the stem is only from 9 to 10 inches in circumference.

CHARLES M. BROWWELL, RICHARD GOSSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.

Queen Ann's county, May 21, 1831. Sir—After nineteen days revision, correction and amendment, the speeches, delivered at the dinner, given to our Senator by the friends of Henry Clay, on the 27th ultimo, in Kent county, have been presented to the public.

In your paper of the third inst. I gave a brief history of that meeting, and remarked, that its proceedings would form a subject of future comment. A scribe, who has assumed the latin appellation of "Veritas," in the Kent Inquirer of the 13th inst. has scurrilously charged me with misrepresentation. The information, communicated by me, was, however, obtained from a source, entitled to the fullest credit. My opportunities of hearing from Kent are more convenient than may be presumed by those to whom I am unknown.—believing, as I must do, from the tenor of his scribbling, that Mr. "Veritas" is an obsequious minion of our Senator, I shall treat his libellous production with the contempt which its character merits. Satisfied of the truth of my statement, in regard to the feast provided for his master, and acquainted with my real name, he has endeavored to produce an impression, that my character is such, as to discredit my testimony. This subterfuge is easily explained. I have sufficient knowledge of human nature, to observe its corruption.—Whenever a disposition to suppress facts, is indulged, no exertions will be spared, to impeach the credibility of those, by whom such facts are exposed. Having known Mr. Chambers for many years; having witnessed some of his manoeuvres in our Courts of Justice, and having heard of others from good authority, I can readily imagine, that Mr. "Veritas" was well drilled, in the view to be taken of his subject. Able and willing as our Senator may be, in the opinion of Mr. "Veritas," to discharge the debts which he contracts, and bear the loss, I would not exchange the principles of honesty and honour, by which I have been regulated in my transactions with others, for those which have influenced even this "honest and honourable" gentleman, or any of his minions.

I have been informed, that the editor of the Kent Inquirer was absent from Chestertown, the last two or three weeks, and that, during this time, his paper was conducted by a young man, formerly a pupil of Mr. Chambers. As it cannot be presumed, that this editor pro. tem. is capable of making selections for a newspaper, the real editor should certainly be liberated from the ridicule, and attached to the publication of such a piece of insignificant fustian, as that written by Mr. "Veritas." Should this gentleman ever deem it expedient, to make another appearance in a public journal, I would advise him to assume the latin term for nincompoop, as a signature. Possibly, he may be ignorant of the latin language. In such a case, Mr. Editor pro. tem., who has been to school, can doubtless give him the necessary instruction. Mr. Chambers must, however, employ a decent and respectable writer, if he expect me to answer any remarks, which may be made in relation to myself, or my communications. I will, therefore, take leave of his buffoon, and direct some attention to his dinner speech, which is first in length, if not in importance.

In his exordium, he professes to entertain very grateful feelings, for the honour conferred upon him by his "personal and political friends," assembled around the festive board. It may be inferred from this circumstance, and from some of the accounts already given of the meeting, held in honour of Mr. Chambers, that the company, addressed by him, was composed promiscuously of the friends and opponents of the Administration. Such, however, was not the fact. I have been informed, that two or three friends of Gen. Jackson, dined at the tavern, in which this Senatorial entertainment was provided, without taking any part in the ceremonies or festivities of the occasion. The object of the meeting was well understood by the friends of Gen. Jackson in Kent. They believed, that Mr. Chambers wished an opportunity for pouring forth his abuse upon the President of the United States. That opportunity has been embraced. He has represented our Administration in the most odious light, of which his sterile though deceptive imagination is capable. The charges, alleged by him against Gen. Jackson, may all be found in a few numbers of that contemptible paper, the National Journal, which is printed at Washington. These related, that a petty editor had been often charged by a party editor how a Senator of the United States, who ought to be acquainted with the measures of the Administration, could consent to publish a repetition of the same editorial abuse.

I will notice the particulars of this speech, as far as practicable, according to their arrangement. Since the Honourable gentleman has made several preliminaries, to his "calumnious attack upon Gen. Jackson," he shall receive the attention, necessary to a comprehension of the drift of his discourse. Having published "some things" about himself, he must, like Don Pedro, expect to hear from others upon the same subject.

In the introduction to his speech, Mr. Chambers expresses great satisfaction at meeting those, among whom every hour of his life had been passed. "It is not my intention to criticize the style of this speech. Every reader, at all acquainted with the rules of composition, will see and detect the errors, with which it abounds. If the gentleman met with any persons, among whom he had passed so much time, it is very certain, he was disappointed at meeting with such a trifling number of Mr. Clay's friends. So great however, were the obligations, which he considered due from him to the company, that he was apprehensive, if they were discharged, he would be reduced to a state of bankruptcy. Some of the people of Kent, I have understood, are debased enough to sell their votes; but I did not suppose, they would exact payment from our Senator, for providing him a dinner, and payment to that would place him in such humble circumstances. The gentleman's purse, it is said, is growing very long, and would no doubt afford a considerable dividend to each one of the company. The friends of Mr. Clay in Kent, will, I hope, have as much mercy upon it, as

the persons who won several hundred billions from him on the Presidential election in 1828. Four Senators could have raised money enough to have paid that bet, he would have made a bankrupt, not only of himself, but, with the exception of the winners, of the whole world. After a pathetic acknowledgment to his friends, for their kindness, Mr. Chambers very gravely tells them, it was not the "merit of his character" which caused their meeting; but that it "resulted from the political relations and affinities existing between them."—This was a very just remark. Most of the company, however, were inimical to his election to the Senate of the United States, in 1825. In other words, they were federalists, a majority of whom in Kent, as in every other county and State, are opposed to Gen. Jackson. More of these federalists were expected at the dinner, and the absence of certain individuals has created no little confusion in the ranks of the Clay party in Kent.

Mr. Chambers has thought proper to make a public declaration of the principles, upon which these dinner meetings are founded.—"Custom," he says, "has sanctioned such occasions to the best purposes, by making them at once the tribute and the incentive to political fidelity and consistency." This is a mere assertion, and, like all other assertions, is easily made. It would certainly require more logic than Mr. Chambers is capable of exercising, to prove the propriety or use of such feasts in our country, and, have been prostituted to such base purposes, that most of our great and distinguished men have discontinued them. Their immoral tendency is unquestionable.—A Senator of the United States should require no such "incentive" to do his duty. He is bound by a higher consideration than a good dinner, to serve his country with "political fidelity and consistency."

The affectation, evinced by Mr. Chambers in speaking of himself, is truly unaccountable. After informing his entertainers, that "the years of his political life have been few," he calls upon them to bear witness, that "his honours have never been solicited by him with any censurable anxiety." If, by "censurable anxiety," he means that kind of anxiety which every one feels, when exerting all his influence for office, and when he is uncertain of success, then has he experienced it, in its utmost acuteness. Ignorant as Mr. Chambers may have supposed the company addressed by him, there are some persons, who have heard of the election for U. States' Senator in 1824. Has he forgotten that he struggled for that station, and endeavored to displace a gentleman, who had distinguished himself in the councils of his country, and who, by his talents and capacity for business, had added honour and dignity to the State of Maryland? Has Mr. Chambers' late success obliterated the defeat of that year from his memory? Or does he suppose, that the people are so ignorant, as to believe his declarations, in opposition to plain, direct and incontestable facts? The gentleman not only manifested "censurable anxiety" at that election; but, considering the high character of the individual, who at that time occupied the station, and who was again a candidate for it; his conduct was marked with the most egregious vanity, arrogance and presumption.

Having attempted to produce an impression that he never sought office, Mr. Chambers very candidly informs his audience, that he would have acquiesced perhaps in his seat, with the defeat of the "community," if he had remained in private life. This declaration contains only part of the truth. By an investigation of his conduct in the Senate, it will be apparent to the unprejudiced, that the "interests of the community" would have been much better sustained, if he had never worked his way into that honourable body. What has he done? Where are the evidences of his legislative wisdom? What single statute can be found to bear witness to his talents and patriotism? Does he not frequently leave his seat, to attend to his private concerns? Did he believe that he was promoting the "interests of the community," when he agreed to give Gales and Seaton \$118,125 for work, which the public printer offered to execute for \$56,350, and still realize a profit of about \$20,000? Is it not manifest, that this immense sum, exceeding the proposal of another by \$61,775 was proposed to be paid to these printers, as a bonus for party services? A more disgraceful resolution was never adopted by the Senate. By taking advantage of the absence of nine of its most distinguished members, who were known to be opposed to it, this business was pressed through the Senate by Mr. Chambers and his party associates, and afterwards rescinded by a vote of 24 to 21. Is this the character, which ought to be maintained by a Senator of the United States? Are these the principles, by which his "political fidelity and consistency" should be tested? Purity in legislation is the essence of republicanism. A Senator should feel that he is acting for his country, not for individual preferences and local interests. His party prejudices should be subdued, when called upon to decide for, and in the name of the people, who have committed their business to his care and superintendance. His motives should be as free from adulteration, as his crystalline drops, which flow from the fount of benevolence. If Mr. Chambers had received his office immediately from the people, would he not long since have been arraigned before that august tribunal, to give an account of his stewardship? And yet, he is lauded by his parasites and minions, for the services rendered his country. Such perverted commendation are sufficient to weaken our faith in the stability of Republican institutions.

In his zeal to talk about himself, Mr. Chambers reminds his hearers of his re-election to the Senate of the United States. That event and "the flattering assurances expressed by his fellow citizens of Kent, and so many other distinguished citizens of other counties, were higher rewards than his ambition had ventured to hope for." He boasts of the unanimity of his "political friends" in that election. "Is the gentleman ignorant, that many of his "political friends," as he calls them, were disposed to support another individual, much more competent than himself, for that distinguished station. Is he not satisfied, that the person alluded to would have been elected by the anti Jackson party in our State Legislature, if he had permitted himself to be nominated? Mr. Chambers may attempt to press the public with a belief, that his personal popularity and regard for his party, were the causes of his success. Facts, however, which are "stubborn things," will overpower his assertions. It was certainly believed by him that he would have the honour of addressing a large number of his political associates, among whom would be seen many "distinguished citizens" of this and other States.—This speech was doubtless written with this expectation. It is very strange, that he should have neglected to erase that part, in which he boasts of the attendance of these "distinguished citizens" so much, as to deem this circumstance a reward, "higher than his ambition had ventured to hope for." The gentleman did not belong to a Temperance Socie-

ty, I should be almost inclined to suspect, that his optic nerves were affected, and that he saw more than double, at the "delicious entertainment prepared for him. It is unnecessary to repeat the names of the gentlemen, who were present from other counties. I never heard before that they had any claim to distinction. From the best information I can obtain, their number amounted to eleven, viz: seven from Queen Ann's!!!!!! too from Cecil!! one from Caroline! and Jimmy Smithers from Baltimore City.

I will continue my reply to Mr. Chambers' speech, in your next paper, and in those succeeding it, until his errors are exposed. A JACKSONIAN.

WEST POINT.—The Board of Visitors appointed by the Secretary of War, to attend the ensuing Examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, in June next, consists of the following gentlemen:— C. C. Cobb, of Kentucky Dr. L. I. Sharpe, do W. S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania F. Hambricht, do Simon Cameron, do John Page, Prof. Maths. Wm. and Mary Col. Va.

Dr. J. Brockenbrough, of Virginia John Nelson, of Maryland Dr. Wm. B. Ewing, of New Jersey Gen. F. Van Courtlandt, of New York Hon. C. E. Dudley, do John A. Dix, do J. J. John Farnum, do Maj. Gen. Scott, of the Army Brig. Gen. Leavenworth, do

The Brig. Neponset at this port from Calcutta, has brought an elephant and a rhinoceros, both living.—The latter is small, but the elephant is very large, although he is supposed to have lost 1000 pounds of flesh on the passage. The sustenance of the two on the voyage occupied forty tons measurement of the vessel.—Boston Patriot.

The National Intelligencer corrects a statement in reference to General Bernard, which recently appeared in the New York Gazette. Although, since the late change in the French Government, his name has been restored to the rolls of the French army from which it had been dropped after the final overthrow of Napoleon, the General has not taken service in France. He accepted a leave of absence from this country for six months only; and his last letters announce the intention of returning in the packet of the 15th April. We share with the editors the pleasure arising from the assurance that our country is not likely to lose the services of so able an officer.

From the North Carolina "Star." Gov. BRANCH.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:—

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3d, 1831. My Dear Sir—You have, no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignation of the Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the United States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties; but intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the nation.—The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, a charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. I pursued a course that invited hostility. I went as far as a man of honour could go, in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the Members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still further and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet, and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness, and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his councils and friendship, himself into the arms of persons whose coldhearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for true and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, so consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem. JOHN BRANCH.

**DIED.** Departed this life on Wednesday the 4th inst. at New Orleans after a lingering illness Mr. Henry Nicols, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols of this town.

**INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.** No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.—charges moderate. JOHN BUSK. May 10

**Baltimore Produce Market.**  
FRIDAY, May 20.  
(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

FEATHERS,	33
FLOUR,	—
(City mills, standard)	—
"    "    extra.	—
(Susquehanna)	—
GRAIN—	—
Wheat, white,	1 30
"    "    best red	60 a 1 00
"    "    ord. to good, Md.	65a68
Corn, white } new	65a68
"    "    "    yellow }	65 a 70
Rye,	34a35
Oats,	75a80
Beans,	65a70
Peas, black eye,	4 00a 25
Clover seed	2 00a 25
Timothy seed	1 25
Flaxseed, rough	—
PLASTER PARIS—	—
Ground Plaster, per brl.	1 37a
WOOL—	—
Unwashed, common and 4 Merino,	30a35
do do do do do	32a37
do do do do do	40a48
Washed, common and 4 do	40a45
do do do do do	42a48
do do do do do	45a52
do full blood do	50a75

**JACKSONIANS.**  
A meeting of the friends of the national administration will be held in the Town of Centreville on Saturday the 28th day of May, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration matters of importance to the party. It is earnestly desired that the voters from all parts of the county will attend. An address will be made on the occasion.

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Compton the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. at which punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE Markee, or Tent, now exhibited on the old Bank lot, will be sold at public sale, at the place exhibited, this day at 12 o'clock.

**REUBEN T. BOYD TAILOR, Easton.**  
NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whosoever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and at the most dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

**Sheriff's notice.**  
The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same to call on him at his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

**OLYMPIA M. FAULKNER Shif.**  
In pursuance of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-second day of June next, on the premises, ALL THE REAL ESTATE of the late Frederick Purnell, deceased, containing nearly eleven hundred acres of land. This farm was formerly the residence of the late Isaac Purnell, and previously the Mansion farm of the late Benjamin Sylvester. The improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order. It will be offered altogether, or divided to suit the purchaser or purchasers, which will be particularly made known on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give, not on bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him, with interest from the day of purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments, of nine, eighteen months and two years. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form, within six months from the day of sale, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of a bill of Sale to Benedict I. Sanders, from Samuel Roberts, Esq. executed on the 4th day of December 1830, will be offered at public sale at the residence of said Roberts, on Saturday the 28th inst. a variety of household and kitchen furniture, sundry articles of Grockery-ware &c. 2 valuable brood mares, one good work horse, one 3 year old colt by Dutchess, one 2 year old colt by Valentine (well formed and of good size) 9 head of Sheep, 2 carts, 5 ploughs with other farming implements, and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security before the goods are removed. JAMES C. WHEELER, Auctioneer. May 24

**MARYLAND, QUEEN ANN'S County Orphans' court.**  
May 14th, 1831.  
On application of JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Administrator of Wm. Comegys, dec'd. late of Queen Ann's County deceased, it is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the "Centreville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser" and some one paper, in Easton, Md. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

**THOMAS C. EARLE,**  
Register of Wills for Q. A. County.

**PURSUANT OF THE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Ann's county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. COMEGYS, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 30th Nov. 1831, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1831.

**Wool.**  
The Subscriber will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.

**WILLIAM BECKLEY,**  
Corner of Washington Street and the Market place, Easton.  
HE HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is SELLING OFF AT COST.

**NEW DRY GOODS STORE.**  
Wm. H. AND P. GROOME, (OPPOSITE THE BANK.)  
BEG leave to inform the public that they are now opening, a splendid assortment of new and fresh

**DRY GOODS,**  
of almost every description, which have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and which added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. renders their assortment very extensive and complete.  
Having taken the adjoining Store room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of

**Office of the Contractors for the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,**  
Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.  
IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.

**OLARK'S OFFICES.**  
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.  
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other Office!!  
\*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

**JOHN CLARK,**  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.  
Agency in Philadelphia, OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK,  
113 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office.  
L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of the time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubts as to any persons as a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to, and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission on every instalment, to be charged on collections will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, on all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. Feb 22