

Mr. Nourse and the Gazette again.—We could not have been induced by any thing which any writer for the Gazette could have said, to trouble the public again with the affair of Mr. Nourse—but having met with the subjoined statement of facts in the Washington Globe, a paper published under the very nose of Mr. Nourse and his friends, and in a situation, where, if there be errors in the statement, it will be so very easy to refute them, in justice to the public, and to our own character, the editor of a journal professing to publish the truth, and not gross, palpable, wilful falsehoods, nor even "ludicrous extravagancies," for the truth, we cannot refrain from asking another moment of their attention to this case.

It will be recollected, that we were invited to the investigation of this matter by the Gazette, which professed to feel the deepest sympathy for the venerable Register Nourse, and as great abhorrence for the cruelty and oppression of our Chief Magistrate. We published Mr. Nourse's acquittal by the court and jury, and gave a very brief statement of his case, as recollected, in which the purity of his motives or integrity of his character, were not in the slightest degree impugned; and at the same time declared, that the facts were not distinctly impressed on our mind, but that if any errors were committed, on being made sensible of them, we would most cheerfully correct them. This statement we considered to be due to the President and his advisers, that the purity of their motives, if it existed, might also appear to the world. To such a course, we should suppose, no honest man would object.

After this statement made by us, a writer for the Gazette comes out, and in language sufficiently turgid to excite the laughter even of a schoolboy, upbraids us with the "tremendous flagitiousness" of having slandered Mr. Nourse, and charges the President and Mr. Van Buren, with persecuting and slandering this most immaculate clerk.

This writer, it will also be recollected, professes to have this case at his fingers' ends, and be acquainted with all the minutiae of facts connected with it, and accuses us with a suppression of the truth, in not disclosing them to the public. He makes his own statement of the facts, and we hope the public will do us the justice to compare it with that made by us, and at the same time will take the annexed statement from the Globe, and determine who is the base "slanderer," who has "garbled" or who "misrepresented," or "suppressed the truth." If this verbose writer for the Gazette says any thing in the two columns which he has written in defence of Mr. Nourse, or rather in abuse of the President, it is in substance, that this claim of Mr. Nourse's had been made by him from the time that he was charged with the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Treasury department, and that the claim was sanctioned by every President and Secretary of the Treasury, from that time till General Jackson came into office; and argues that his accounts must have been adjusted repeatedly and regularly during all that time. The only fact stated then, or endeavored to be proved, is a wilful, deliberate misrepresentation; shown to be so by Mr. N.'s petitions to Congress, and the declaration of the writer, that he is perfectly informed of the facts. But with all this writer's boasted knowledge of this case, what will he say in excuse for his suppression of the facts of Mr. Nourse's repeated applications to Congress, and their constant refusal of a compensation for extra services, showing by the reports of their committees, the detestation in which these claims for extra compensation, were held by Congress.

We will however refer our readers to the statement copied from the Globe, which we believe contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but should any statement, made by Mr. Nourse or his friends, meet our eye in the papers of the opposition, we shall with great pleasure give it to the public, that they may have the whole case before them.

One word now in answer to the last Gazette.

Our readers will bear in mind, that in the statement of Mr. Nourse's case no attempt was made to throw the shadow of a suspicion over the integrity of his character; on the contrary, we declared that we believed the claim was made honestly, and that his duties had been discharged faithfully; much less then could it have been our intention to make the charge of corruption against Gov. Winder. His memory and character as a man and as a patriot we venerate as much as this guardian of innocence, this chivalric defender of the persecuted, who a few years ago profaned the sanctuary of conjugal happiness; who shamelessly dragged the wife of Andrew Jackson before the public, to expose her to public contumely and scorn, and blackened the character of her husband as a murderer and an adulterer. This false show of sickly sensibility we despise as much as we pity its author. But the charge against us is false. We neither said nor intended to say one word to impugn the character of Gov. Winder or any other man. We waged war, and we expect ever to wage war, against the broad construction of our laws and constitution, which lets in every visionary claim for

extra service, and renders the charter of our liberties as vague and undefined as the boundaries of the winds.

From the Washington Globe.
CASE OF JOSEPH NOURSE, LATE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.
The Intelligencer not long since congratulated the public upon the decision made by the Court of this District in the case of Mr. Nourse, late Register, and expressed a confident hope that the United States would not carry up an appeal from it. This decision grew out of a suit commenced by the government against Mr. Nourse, as a defaulter for more than \$11,000. It ended in a recognition of a claim of Mr. Nourse against the government, which would bring it in debt to him for more than \$12,000. We now present to the public a succinct statement of the facts. In our next, we should offer a comment on them, although we would have deemed it improper, pending the appeal taken to the Supreme Court, if the Editor of the Intelligencer had not attempted to awaken prejudices against the administration for the course adopted by it, in relation to the defalcation of the late Register.

We omit for want of room the petitions referred to in the statement of facts which follow.

In 1789, at the organization of the Treasury Department, this gentleman was appointed Register. His duties by the act of Congress of that year establishing the Treasury Department, as prescribed in the 6th section, were "to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certify the same thereon, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted, as is herein directed."

The Department being thus established, it was necessary, according to the forms of its business, that all accounts, however inconsiderable their expenditures, should pass through the hands of the Register, and be audited and certified; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certify the same thereon, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted, as is herein directed.

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At that time he confessed the balance to be due, promised to discharge it, and begged to be continued in his office a short time, that he might arrange his affairs and pay it.

On the 11th day of June, 1829, he presents an account to the accounting officers of the Treasury, claiming two and an half per cent. on all the moneys disbursed by him for incidental and contingent expenses, from his first appointment in 1789, to his removal in 1829, amounting to the sum of \$23,582.72.

This claim is rejected by the Treasury officers, and is at last set up by Mr. Nourse to defeat the recovery, by the Government, of the balances standing against him.

This is the history of the origin and progress of the late Register's account for commissions, or extra compensation for extra services.

Its merits may be summed up in a few words:—

He is appointed Register in 1789—an arrangement, necessary for the despatch of business is made, varying his duties, but making them, most probably, not greater than if no such arrangement was made. He undertakes the duties without objection, without a promise of compensation, without asking compensation—he settles his accounts from year to year claiming no compensation—by various laws and regulations, additional duties are assigned to him—by various laws his salary is raised from \$1250 to \$4000. In 1790, he claims from Congress an increase of salary and compensation for his additional duties, and for the additional duties, and for the additional duties.

In 1801, he "brings to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury," these duties, and "not being definitively acted upon," he "brings them to the notice" of Congress, and claims for them one per cent. He has leave to withdraw his petition, and he goes on to discharge the duties. In 1816, he claims again an increase of salary and compensation for other additional duties, claiming nothing for these duties. His salary is again raised from \$4000 to \$5000. He continues to discharge the same duties claiming nothing till 1829. He is then found with a large sum of the public money in his hands—its removal from office—acknowledges his liability—promises payment—and in a few weeks brings up these same duties, into an account against the Government, and charges two and an half per cent. as a compensation for them.

Mr. Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, the solicitation of a number of the citizens of Bertie county, N. Carolina, has consented to become a candidate for Congress. In his reply to the letter of the committee making known the wishes of his fellow citizens, he says, "My official connexion with the present administration has been dissolved, under circumstances painful to me; yet rest assured that no consideration shall induce me to change my political course, or throw me into collision with the friends with whom I have hitherto most heartily co-operated, therefore, of two in one I produce more than two."

EDWARD LIVINGSTONE, Secretary of the State of Louisiana, Secretary of the Russian army, LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Turkish War, Hampshire, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, Secretary of the State of New York, JOHN BRANCH, resigned.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of SAMUEL D. INGHAM, has been offered to LOUIS M'LANE, of the State of Delaware, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Great Britain. Messrs. LIVINGSTON and WOODBURY have entered upon the duties of their respective Departments. Mr. INGHAM, we understand, will remain in the Treasury Department until some unfinished business upon which he is engaged, is completed. HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, who, on the 9th ult. was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, in the place of JOHN H. EATON, resigned, has declined accepting it. We understand that the vacancy in that Department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the meantime the duties will be performed by Mr. EATON.—Globe.

Dr. Madden gives the following account of the mode of packing figs in the Mediterranean:—

A more disgusting operation than the packing of figs I never witnessed. In an immense ware-house, the fruit lay strewn over the floor, and fifty or sixty aquid women, with mewing infants, sat squat on the heap picking and stretching the fruit, and overcoming its tenacity with saliva and manipulation. I saw the dirty children mawling the figs; and got out of the way as quickly as I could, lest I could witness any thing worse. I made a vow against figs.

In 1801, Mr. Nourse says (in his petition to Congress at the last session) "he brought this matter (his claim for commission on these disbursements) to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it was not definitively acted upon."

There is no evidence in the Department of his making then, or ever, till after his removal, any claim on the Department for such commissions. If he "brought it to the notice of the Secretary" in 1801, the Secretary seems not to have taken notice of it, at least to any ef-

fect; for in the same year he petitioned Congress (see petition 2,) for compensation for these same services, claiming one per cent. on the amount of his disbursements, and praying that if Congress "approved of it, the accounting officers of the Treasury might allow him the same;" vol. 3, Sen. Jour. pages 119 and 120, shows the petition read and referred; and in page 133 it is "ordered that the committee be discharged, and the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition."

After this claim of one per cent. on these disbursements was thus unsuccessfully "brought to the notice of the Secretary," and of Congress, and "not definitively acted upon." The Register continues to make the disbursements till his removal without claim, either on the Secretary or Congress.

After being thus permitted to withdraw this petition in 1801, it was some time before the Register presented another. But on the 19th April, 1816, he presented another, claiming again extra compensation for extra services, and an increase of his salary. (see pet. 3). Among these extra services his disbursements are not enumerated. The result of this petition was a law increasing his salary to \$3000. (6 Vol. L. U. S. p. 145.) The claim for extra compensation was rejected. In this petition he says "he resorts to the Government as the only competent authority to afford him compensation for the services he has already rendered and is still rendering;" and that he would not on any ordinary occasion present himself thus before Congress—"that he does not mention the countersigning of Treasury notes under acts prior to that of 24th February, 1815, nor the signing of Mississippi stock certificates, which although laborious, he connects with the usual duties of his appointment."

After this increase of his salary, the Register appears to be the one which decides his duties and his salary. See his notice on May, 1829.

He then appears, through time and through the Treasury, for more than two years, to exclude 769 13—at that time of past folly—sum, to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

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LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Further Brilliant success of the Poles—Abandonment of the Reform Bill—Proclamation of the French Chamber.

The packet ship Napoleon, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 24th April, from which we learn that the British parliament was prorogued on the 23d April by the King in person, and as the King expressed it, in the first paragraph of his speech, "with a view to its immediate dissolution." The prorogation was the effect of votes taken in the House of Commons on motions affecting the Reform Bill, in which Ministers fell to the minority. The King says "I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the Representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded upon the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people."

As the parliament was prorogued to the 10th of May, it is supposed an immediate election would be ordered.

In France all was tranquil. The King in person prorogued the chambers on the 20th April, to the 15th June. We see no mention in regard to the answer of Austria to the demand of Austria and the occupation of Italy.

The insurgent Italians, Prussians, are suspected of an intention to join the Autocrat against the revivifying hopes of Poland. The troops of the crown number 200,000 men making 370,000.

This immense number, which is at present in pay, is divided into eight armies, each by broken troops or more corps. That of a despatch dated 25th April, says "I have great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannon, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers of different ranks."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE E. S. WHIG.

Dear Sir, I do not see your issue of the 23rd, 1831. Sir—The Petersburg unavoidable circumstance has obliged me from continuing my reply to Mr. Jackson's Speech, in your paper, which will be issued on next Tuesday. I will, however, certainly send you a communication upon that subject, in time for the paper which will immediately succeed. The gross misrepresentations, contained in that gentleman's speech, shall be made apparent to every candid and unprejudiced mind by A JACKSONIAN.

Plague of the Camp.—A correspondent in the weekly Herald, under the signature of Fox Populi, says he has learned and judicially ascertained in the ranks of the Adamites, alias Claytes, alias Nationalists, of this Congressional district, and recommends a certain gentleman of the Trappe district, as a candidate, who will reconcile matters, being he says, clear and aloof from these said heart-burnings and jealousies.

This announcement seems to a sound a critic, in the Herald, to be a mistake, who writes "The Editor of the Herald, who calls him a candidate, is a poor man, didn't know a word of all these high-sounding communications upon that subject, in time for the paper which will immediately succeed. The gross misrepresentations, contained in that gentleman's speech, shall be made apparent to every candid and unprejudiced mind by A JACKSONIAN."

The Enquirer further says, if these heart-burnings, do exist, how the enemy will rejoice. Be easy, Mr. Enquirer—pray, don't make yourself unhappy on that score,—we want honest men in our camp, only honest men in honest cause. To Mr. W. we would make it, and bring a plague into the camp, you know. But pray tell us, now we are on the subject, dear Mr. Enquirer, who would you take to be the Martin Van Buren of our squad? Is it Mr. ... or Mr. ... or Mr. ... and who is it that is likely to be the 'cully,' the 'old' ... of these good ... members of the old federal party, passive resolutions relative to the press, and a variety of other matter—including one pointing out the impropriety of Christians holding any intercourse with Freemasons—adjourned until Friday last.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that this anti-masonry in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, means nothing more than the ... of the old ... members of the old federal party, passive resolutions relative to the press, and a variety of other matter—including one pointing out the impropriety of Christians holding any intercourse with Freemasons—adjourned until Friday last.

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horse's head. The horse in front became uneasy, and began to back; in consequence of which the gentleman ran forward to seize his bridle. The animal which he had left then backed also, and carried the vehicle, in which and her body had not been discovered when our informant left the place. The horse and gig were found afterwards above the ferry; he horse being dead.—Chron.

From the United States Telegraph, May 14.

NAVAL MONUMENT.
In our paper of yesterday, we announced that the monument erected to the memory of the gallant officers who fell at Tripoli, was in progress of removal from the Navy yard, where it was originally located, to the area west of the Capital. Upon any subject connected with the glory and renown of that branch of our service, which may well be called the right arm of our national strength, we are sure that our readers cannot consider us as too diffuse. We give the following particulars communicated to us by Mr. Phillips been made for the reconstruction and repair of this monument.

It is intended to construct the foundation of this memorial of American glory, of blue stone, a species of granite, the materials for which have been obtained from the quarries of Mr. Payne, near the little Falls of the Potomac. A new basement, fifteen feet square, and six feet in height, composed of Baltimore marble, will be formed, with pilasters at each corner, ornamented by fescues, symmetrical in the unit of the structure.

The original structure of Carrara marble is to surmount this basement, composed of our own native productions. The disappreciations which have been occasioned by time and other circumstances, are to be fully repaired and the monument will be further improved by the addition, on two of its sides, of ornaments in imitation of the tendrils of the velvety suckle, fixed upon the pedestal immediately beneath the shaft of the column.

As we mentioned before, we must again express our opinion that the proposed plan will be a great addition to the architectural beauty of the Capital. It reflects, also, high credit upon the good taste of its designer, Mr. Mills.

We received by the last mail the first number of the Wash. Herald, a weekly newspaper, conducted with ability, and neatly printed on a super-royal sheet, at Rockville, in Park County, Va. From the debut of the editors we quote the following liberal paragraph.

"The last six years have been a period of great moment to the people of the U. S. in canvassing the claims of individuals to the highest office in the gift of the people; it has caused party spirit to range without restraint, and draw a mark of distinction which will long remain legible. In this contest, there have been none left to pursue a neutral course, but ALL have enlisted on one side or the other. We have exercised our functions of judging and as a citizen of the Union, have secured to us, in common with our fellow-citizens, the liberty of conscience and the freedom of speech. In exercising these privileges, we took a part in the contest, and found ourselves in the minority—Gen. Jackson seems to have been the choice of the American People, as the man upon whom the greatest honors of the Nation should be conferred;—that he should hold the reins of government & preside over his destinies. The majority having chosen him, it is our pleasure, and should be the pleasure of every true republican, that he should administer the authorities of the office thus bestowed upon him by the elective franchise of a large majority of the freemen of America. As President, we are bound by principles of honor, to render him the respect due that officer, and such measures in his administration, as may meet our views, we will ever consider ourselves bound to applaud, and such as do not correspond with our views we will be at liberty to disavow, yet no sooner, because he devised them, than had they emanated from men holding political tenets more corroborate with our own."

The Herald, is of course, a neutral paper, though it is conducted by gentlemen who opposed the election of the present Chief Magistrate. Were our opponents generally disposed to be governed by the rule laid down by the Herald—to oppose the wrong and applaud the correct measures of the administration—the friends of the present Executive could have but little cause to complain.—Boston paper.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. JOHN BELL, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Richard Chambers, Esq. all of Caroline county.

DIED
On Wednesday morning the 25th inst. in Caroline county, after short illness, Mrs. MARY, consort of John Bradley, Esq.

On Thursday the 26th inst. in Tuckahoe with Caroline county, Mr. JOHN TORRES, caused advanced age.

MARYLANDS

Talbot county Orphans' Court,

April Term, Anno Domini 1831.
On application of Nicholas B. Newnam, administrator of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office attested this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test, JAS. FREE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber of Talbot county has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of December next, or they may otherwise by Law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred & thirty one.

NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Adm'r of Samuel C. Austin dec'd.
may 31 3w

Methodist Protestant CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Counties, is appointed to be held about 31 Miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston Esq., to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place first upon, offers many facilities of convenience & comfort. A Spring of water, of the very first quality, affords an ample supply for all purposes, is with a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for Horses (which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

The Cambridge Chronicle, the Centreville Times; the Kent Inquirer, the Caroline Intelligencer, the Village Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and the Baltimore papers, generally, will confer an obligation on the Church by giving this advertisement a few insertions, say one week till the time.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 21st day of June next, all the right, title interest and estate of John Wilcut, late of said County, deceased, of and in a FARM or PLANTATION, situate on Broad Creek, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract of land called "Yaford's Neck" and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Denny.

The terms of Sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—A purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said John Wilcut, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Trustee.
May 31

WOOL.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES will be given by the Subscriber for ALL KINDS of WOOL.

JOHN CAMPER, Corner of Washington and Dover Streets, Easton, WEO KEEPS ON HAND

A general assortment of GROCERIES which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.
may 31

Saddlery.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased John G. Stevens' entire stock of Saddlery, and intends carrying on the business in all its various branches at the old stand of Washington Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

WM. W. HIGGINS.
Easton, May 31

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time, therefore those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next, their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection, according to law.

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Easton, May 31

FARM HANDS.

WANTED to hire by the year 8 or 10 GOOD FARM HANDS—application to LLOYD N. ROGERS, Near 1st Toll Gate on the Reisterstown Turnpike road 3 miles from Baltimore. The Eastern Whig, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars.
April 26—26

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 Parsell, deceased, containing nearly eleven hundred acres of land. This farm was formerly the residence of the late Isaac Parsell, and previously the Mrs. Ann Parsell of the late Benjamin Sylvester. The improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order. It will be offered altogether, or be 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 note or bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments, or 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.

THOS. B. TURNER, Trustee.
may 24

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.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shf.
may 24