EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6 1832.

We present our readers, in this day's paper the speech of Mr. Forsyth on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and ask for it, as well as for an article from the Richmond Enquirer, an attentive perusal.

It would seem that the vote of Gov. Moore, in favor of the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, is likely to bring him into some difficulty, both at home and abroad. While his friends at home look upon him as a deserter from the principles of those who elected him, the friends of Mr. Van Buren in New York, are disposed to question his honor. The papers from Philadelphia speak of the affair between him and Mr. Bergen, one of the representatives from N. York, as likely to result in a meeting. This we trust will not be the case; yet the bullying card of Gov. Moore, published in the U. S. Telegraph, seems to leave Mr. Bergen no choice, unless indeed, he is influenced by a nobler feeling than that of revenge, and is restrained by the influence of His laws who hath said "Thou shalt not kill."

On the subject of the Tariff, we give the speech of our old and faithful representative in the Senate Gen. Smith. It was delivered in answer to one from Mr. Clay, in which a harsh, personal attack had been made by Mr. Clay on the old soldier. The speech of Mr. Clay did not reach us in time to admit of its insertion in this paper. In our next we propose commencing its publication.

To the high toned friends of the Tariff; to such as are disposed to go the whole length with Mr. Clay; and make no reduction of duties, on articles manufactured or grown in our country, we recommend a perusal of the letter of Gen. Blair of South Carolina. When it is recollected that the language of Gen. B., is becoming the language of the whole South, it would seem that every true lover of our Union ought to pause before he takes another step. Elect Mr. Clay as our Chief Magistrate; rivet the chains of his American System upon the country by continuing the present high rate of duties, and squandering millions on wild and visionary schemes of internal improvement and our Union is gone. It will then be admitted by all, that concession and compromise, that to confine the powers of the General Government, within the strictly defined limits of the Constitution, was the only path of safety and happiness.

The Baltimore Republican has passed into the hands of SAMUEL HARKER, Esq. late editor of the Delaware Gazette and Watchman. The ability with which Mr. Harker's editorial labours, heretofore, is an ample guarantee that the Republican cause in Maryland will suffer nothing by the change, and that the Baltimore Republican, always conducted with energy, will be able to sustain itself against the combined forces of Clayism in Baltimore.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Michigan Territory, vice Lewis Cass, resigned.

Lucius Lyon, of Michigan Territory, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, to ascertain, survey and mark the Northern line of the State of Illinois.

James Shannon, of Kentucky, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Central America, vice William N. Jeffers, resigned.

Alfred P. Edwards, of Connecticut, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Manilla.

Hartwell Boswell, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Batesville, in the Territory of Arkansas, from the 6th day of April, 1832, when his present commission will expire.

George B. Dameron, at present Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Mount Salus in the State of Misissippi, vice George B. Crutcher, deceased.

THE EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. A. H. Everett, from the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to which was referred the subject of the decision of the Eastern Boundary Question by the King of Holland, has made a long report, which appears in the Boston papers. This report gives a distinct view of the present state of the question. It takes the ground that the decision of the King of the Netherlands is not binding on the parties, it not being a decision of any of the points referred to him, but the recommendation of an entirely new boundary—and that to adopt this new boundary would be making a cession of territory, which the Government of the United States has no authority to make, without the consent of the states of Maine and Massachusetts, which have an immediate interest in the territory, which would be so ceded.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

We understand the trade has opened very briskly between this city and the Southern states, through the canal. Two hundred and thirty eight packets and other vessels have passed through since the breaking up of the ice. Another line of steamboats between Philadelphia and Baltimore is also in contemplation, which will give the public the choice of conveyance by the railroad or canal.

National Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

The hard contested election for Representative to the Legislature has resulted in the choice of Bernard Marigny, *Jackson man*, by a majority of 130 votes over his *Clay* competitor Samuel J. Peters.

For the Whig.

In that luminous commentary on the Bible by Dr. Adam Clarke, there is a fund of knowledge that renders it at once highly instructive and entertaining. The learned and well-read author has interspersed through the work a vast variety of historical facts, many of which bear a striking similarity to those recorded in the scriptures. A few evenings ago while engaged in a desultory perusal of this interesting work, my attention was attracted by the notes on 1 Sam. 4th Chap. which contains an account of the result of one of the Israelitish wars with the Philistines." In the 17th verse, a messenger from the camp of Israel, describes to Eli their judge, the issue of the battle in the following laconic style:—"Israel is fled before the Philistines and there hath been also a great slaughter among the people, and thy two sons also, Hophni and Phineas are dead, and the ark of God is taken." Upon this the Dr. observes:—

"Heroes and conquerors, ancient and modern have been celebrated for comprising a vast deal of information in a few words. I will give three examples and have no doubt that the Benjamite in the text will be found to have greatly the advantage."

1. Julius Cæsar having totally defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus wrote a letter to the Roman senate which contained only these three words:—

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

I came, I saw, I conquered.

This war was begun and ended in one day!

2. Admiral Hawke, having totally defeated the French fleet in 1759, off the coast of Britany, wrote as follows to King George II:—

Sir, I have taken, sunk, burnt and destroyed all the French fleet as per margin.—"HAWKE."

3. Napoleon Buonaparte, then general-in-chief of the French armies in Italy, wrote to Josephine his wife, the evening before he attacked Field Marshal Alvinzi, the imperial general:—To-morrow I shall attack the enemy; I shall defeat them, and terminate the business." He did so, the imperialists were totally defeated, Mantua surrendered, and the campaign for that year (1776) was concluded.

Had I been setting by the elbow of the worthy Dr. when he penned the above, I should have suggested a fourth example from a certain American Commodore which is certainly no less distinguished for the fullness of its meaning, and the brevity of its style:

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours." JONATHAN.

Communicated.

Mr. Editor,

Having read the substance of a new Law about to be passed, as reported by Mr. Brawner; I was forcibly struck with the beauty and excellency of such a system. Independent of the advantages it will give us over the tradesman and mechanic, it will concentrate us as a body (I mean us slaveholders) and give us a permanency, nothing else could. In the first place the law provides that all who shall free a slave hereafter shall pay the sum of fifty dollars, which is as much as to say, no slave shall be freed at all, which is a thing much to my notion. In due course of time we shall have nothing but slaves and slaveholders among us, the tradesman and common people will have to back out; we can train up our slaves to be Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, and Shoe makers, and in all respects equal the nabobs of Jamaica. But the most delightful trait in this law will be, that all poor people will be taxed to send the free coloured population a-[illegible] as it will considerably lighten our expences in the affair. In short Mr. Editor the main scope of this Bill is to give us peculiar privileges which we never before enjoyed, and which has been so long the subject of our most devout aspirations.

A GENUINE ARISTOCRAT.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A meeting of the members of the Centreville bar was held on the afternoon of the 10th inst. to express to the Honorable L. Purnell, the regret felt on his retirement from the office of associate Judge of the second judicial district. Kensey Harrison, Esq. was called to the chair and Thos. Wright 3d, appointed Secretary when the following address was offered by William Carmichael, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable Lemuel Purnell.

Sir.—Your resignation of the office of associate Judge of this judicial district is to us a cause of deep regret and we should be unmindful of the obligations we owe you, for the upright and faithful discharge of your duties and your personal kindness towards us, if we omitted to offer you at parting the testimony of our respect.

We speak in the language of our hearts and not of compliment when we say your retirement from office, is a serious loss to ourselves, and the district at large. The scales of justice in your hands have been even and steady, neither suitor nor advocate has ever had cause to complain of injury sustained by prejudice towards him or partiality to his adversary, in the discharge of your high duties, to the dignity of a Judge, you have always added the delicacy and courtesy of a gentleman. In your retirement you carry with you our high respect—we offer you our best wishes for the restoration of your health, and we trust, that in the tranquil scenes of retired life, the rest of your days may be unclouded and serene.

By Order,

K. HARRISON, Chairman.

THO. WRIGHT 3d. Sec'ry.

Feb. 10th, 1832.

And upon motion, Messrs. Thomas Wright, Jr. Thomas C. Browne, D. C. H. Emory and Wm. A. Spencer were appointed to present the same—The following was received by the chairman.

Kensey Harrison, Esq.

Sir, I am truly grateful for the kind feelings and sentiments which you and the gentlemen you represent, have been pleased to express towards me, on retiring from public life.

During a long course of judicial life, I feel a proud consciousness of having endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, and it is highly gratifying to me to know, that my official conduct meets with the approbation of so respectable and enlightened a portion of my fellow citizens, as the members of the Centreville bar. Your manifestations of esteem have made a grateful impression on my heart, and will pass with me into the shades of retirement and mingle with the most pleasant of my reminiscences.

I pray you to communicate to the gentlemen you represent, my profound acknowledgements for the testimonials of their esteem and good wishes, and that you and they may enjoy, uninterrupted health and happiness, is the sincere wish of your Obd't Servant

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Feb. 10th, 1832.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman attested by the Secretary and forwarded to the editor of the Centreville Times for publication with the request that the other editors in the district will copy the same.

KENSEY HARRISON, Ch'mn.

Test.—THO. WRIGHT, Sec'ry.

From the Cincinnati Republican, Feb. 14.

THE RIVER AGAIN.

The river continued to rise at this place up to 7 o'clock last night; at which time it was 62 feet 5 feet inches above low water mark.

It is impossible to estimate the damage which this flood must produce, between Pittsburg and New Orleans. Parts of houses and barns in numbers have been observed floating by this city.

BEAVER, Feb. 17.

THE FLOOD.—Such a scene has never before occurred in our neighborhood, as that produced by the rise of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek, on Friday and Saturday last. The water at the junction of those streams was seven or eight feet higher than ever was known before. Bridgewater Sharon and Fallston were all inundated, as well as the buildings up and down the river. In some of the houses the water was up in the second story, and most of them near the ceilings in the first. A great many light buildings were carried away, together with hay and grain stacks and fences. The loss in the range where the water flowed is incalculable.

Among the sufferers in this vicinity, Stephen Stone, Esq. is the greatest. He estimates his loss at near $10,000.—His old dwelling house and stable were carried away; and a large new brick house, lately finished, and which cost about $4,000, is so much injured that it is believed it will fall—a brick kitchen attached to it was torn away. Messrs. D. Minis and H. J. Wasson suffered considerable loss, the dwelling house of the latter being swept off The water was up to the cealing in Gen. Lacock's house, and his stable and other out houses, fences and hay stacks were all carried away, and his valuable Library destroyed. At Sharron the Foundry of Messrs. Darragh and Stow was torn Away, and at Fallston the Scyth Factory of Mr. D. S. Stone was destroyed, and Messrs. Poughs, Wilson & Co. have sustained considerable loss. The island above and below have been stripped of every thing, their occupants barely escaping with their lives

The public works on beaver creek have sustained little or no injury.

Notwithstanding the uncommon rapid rise of the water, and the distress produced by it, it is with gratitude we have the pleasure of stating that there were no lives lost.

Argus.

The effects of the late unprecedented rise of the waters of the Ohio appear to be fully as disastrous as the first accounts had led us to suppose. It is stated that all the towns and villages along the Ohio, have been wholly or in part inundated. The annexed account of the injury sustained at Wheeling is given in the Times of the 15th inst.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

It falls to our lot to-day to record the most extensive and destructive flood which has occurred in the history of this country. The Ohio river commenced rising at this place on Thursday last. On Friday, soon after 12 o'clock, it began to overflow its banks. The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour till Saturday morning when it began to rise less and less rapidly till eight at night, when it came to a stand and soon after began to fall.

The precise height of the river above low water mark has not yet been ascertained. It is known to have risen higher than it has risen since the memory of the oldest person now living; it being from 5 to 6 feet higher than is was at the memorable floods of '84 and '13. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendous freshet must present one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of the fences, and dwellings, barns, corn and meat-houses with their contents, and the stock.

All the towns and villages along the river have been wholly or in part inundated, and many of the buildings with all they contained have been carried away.

All the low part of our town has suffered severely—it is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property—42 houses, we are informed, mostly small frames have been swept away from South Wheeling. The bridge over Wheeling Creek is gone—35 houses were counted passing by on the river from Saturday morning till 12 o'clock. A large warehouse filled with flour, lodged on the upper point of the Island. The river is now even with the banks. In our next we shall be able to give more particulars.

☞ A gentleman who came up the Ohio from Louisville to Wheeling and reached this city on Saturday night, confirms the statement made above, that almost every town and village on the river was more or less injured by the overflow of the waters. He states that he counted two hundred houses which had been carried off and were floating down the current.—*Balt. Amer.*

"It is a curious fact, illustrative of the character the Aborigines have obtained for close observation and correct inferences, that the Indians from the Rocky Mountains who passed through here a few weeks since, on their way to Washington, predicted an unusual flood in the western waters this season, assigning as a reason that the beavers had built their habitations several feet higher than had ever been known, which they consider as an unerring indication of high water.

POLAND.

The London Times, of the 7th January, says:

"The lot of unhappy Poland, since its late overthrow, is not, perhaps, worse than we had anticipated, though certainly its calamities have exceeded the most gloomy apprehensions of an enlightened age. We have seen letters from Warsaw to the 20th ult., descriptive of barbarities which only Russians could perpetrate, and of patriotism which only Poles have evinced. The latter, even of the lowest rank, have shown no disposition to receive with favor, or to treat with confidence, their old oppressors. The former have proved themselves greater savages than in the time of the monster SUWARROW and the Empress CATHERINE.

The natural consequence of this state of mutual hatred, of this intolerable despotism on the one hand, and this patriotic indignation on the other, is a continued series of cruel and exterminating acts on the part of the conquerors, and of individual resistance, or attempts at assassination, on the part of the vanquished.

Accordingly, so far are the Russians yet from feeling themselves secure in Warsaw, that ever since they entered it, a great body of their troops have been commanded to remain constantly under arms, and the horses of their light artillery are kept harnessed to the cannon night and day.

Marshal Paskewitch, who, proud of his conquests over the Poles and the Turks, now plumes himself only on the eminence to which the favor of his master has raised him, takes every method of showing at once his fears and his abhorrence of the Poles He drives through the streets of their capital, where he is detested, surrounded with a guard of Baskirs, armed with bows and arrows, like an eastern potentate.

The University of Warsaw has been shut. Orders have been given to all the establishments of education to discontinue the use of the Polish language, and to allow the youth of Poland only to learn Russian. The French language has been strictly prohibited in all seminaries of learning, and forbidden even to be taught in private families. The despots, "wise in their generation," justly conclude that if men learn French, they will read French books; if they read French books, they may imbibe French politics; and if they imbibe French politics, they will become so revolutionary, as to have no further reverence for the authority of the autocrat, or taste for the discipline of the knout.

All the property, landed as well as moveable, of the most eminent patriots, has been confiscated by the Russian Government, though confiscation had long been abolished by Polish law. Thus the magnificent nobles of the Diet, the powerful Senators, and wealthy nuncios, whose sway extended over districts like English counties, are now stripped of their whole inheritance, and driven to beggary in foreign lands, if they cannot be seized for domestic torture. Generals in the army, ministers, ambassadors, all the celebrated supporters of their country's cause in the late revolution, are in this predicament. Prince Czartoriski, who is now in London, received notice only a few days ago, that his noble estates at Pulawy, on the Vistula, where he had collected an immense library and a great museum, have been confiscated by the Emperor, and (Oh! Despotism, how keen sometimes is thy dart!) transferred to the great enemy of his country, its conqueror and oppressor, Paskewitch.

The Poles who remain at home in their own land, watered with the blood of their fellow patriots, can do nothing to arrest such military oppression, and such barbarous injustice; but they manifest no inclination to display a slavish acquiescence.

As the Grand Duke Michael was lately passing through the streets of Warsaw, accompanied with a brilliant staff, he was shot at from a window, and the shot killed General Berk, who was riding by his side. This fact has not been mentioned in any of the Russian papers, but it is not the less true; and though not commendable, it may be taken as an evidence of the extent to which the Russians are abhorred in Poland, and of the little chance of permanent tranquillity under their barbarous tyranny.

VOICE OF THE SOUTH.

We give the following extract from a letter dated, Courtland, Alabama, together with the opinions of the press, and votes of a public meeting, to show something of public sentiment in that quarter. The Intelligencer has spoken of what we have given as expressions of feeling from different States, derived through correspondents, as if it were our manufacture in the guise of letters. We invite all concerned to call on us, and they shall see the letters which they affect to consider fictitious. It will be found that they proceed from men of high respectability, whose word may be relied on implicitly, for all facts stated by them:

Courtland, 10th Feb. 1832.

Dear Sir—Although I wrote you a few days since, I have seized on a leisure moment to say a few words—we are up in arms here; the mail has just brought us a confirmation of the reported rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and the indignation against Moore for his vote is strongly marked in the countenance of every friend of the administration. We are all mortified and disappointed in the extreme—we are to have a meeting in town to-night on the subject—you may rest assured the expression of feeling will be made known in a tone not to be misconceived or misunderstood. It must be well known to Gov. Moore, that one objection to Col. McKinley was his want of sincerity in the support of Gen. Jackson, and a fear that he would indirectly thwart him in his efforts to carry on the affairs of the government.

Moore has verified all that could have been expected of McKinley. Indeed, he has done more; he has run counter to the feeling and wishes of those friends who were the most zealous in his support, and has been found fighting in the ranks of a Clay, a Webster, a Holmes, and other worthies whom he well knows to be obnoxious to the republicans who gave him his place in the Senate. Whatever objections might have been urged against Moore heretofore, his worst enemies have never charged him with an abandonment of his friends before. I have no hesitation in saying, had his vote have been made known before the adjournment of the Legislature, he would have been invited, by an overwhelming majority, to have yielded his place into the hands that gave it to him. I am so much mortified I can hardly hold up my head; what to be disappointed by our friends and laughed at by our enemies!—'tis too bad. (Shew this to whom you please: to Moore if he wishes it.) I heard from your family a few days ago, they were all well.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, a South Carolina member of Congress, to a correspondent in Camden.

"*Nullification* can never be our remedy.—When we lose all hope of a redress of our grievances from Congress, and are compelled to take the remedy in our own hands, we must pursue the plan I suggested to the people of Charleston in my letter of last summer. A general convention of the Southern States must be held, and present to Congress the alternative of giving up the protective system (as it is called) or permitting us to seperate from the Union. This session is the limit of our hopes; it is the utmost period of time to which a redress of our grievances could be postponed, and if the tariff is not modified to suit us, I wish our hot headed nullies may be disposed to go as far as *some of the submission men.*"

A gentleman in this City has received a letter from General Lafayette dated the 31st of December, in which he informs him that he had been very ill of an inflammation of the breast, but was on the recovery. At the date of that letter, the general was yet confined to his bed.—GLOBE.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A Card.—Mr. NICHOLAS GEVELOT, of Philadelphia, respectfully informs Congress that he has finished a model of an Equestrian Statue, and a Bust of Geo. Washington, which he intends in the course of this week to present to the inspection of Congress.—The Bust is in strict conformity to the resolution of Congress of the year 1799.

Buenos Ayres.—We have received by the schr. Susan and Mary, files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 25th November.—The arrival in that place of Vernet, from the Falkland Islands is thus announced on the 22d. "In the American schr. Harriet, of Connecticut, which arrived in this port last Sunday, came passenger, the political and military Governor of the Falkland Islands, D. Louis Vernet and his family. The said schooner has been seized for prosecuting the Seal Fishery on the coasts of those Islands without competent authority and in contravention of the laws of the country. Her crew, composed of ten men, has been sent to the United States.

A brig of the same nation, called the Superior of New York, has also been seized for a like offence; from on board of her 1000 seals' skins were taken, which remain in deposit, the vessel having been liberated on bonds being given for her. Another American schooner, the Breakwater of Connecticut, engaged in the same illegal traffic, has as yet escaped with impunity. These events strikingly show the want of a guard-ship in the Falkland Islands, which might support private and national rights, and prevent disagreeable discussions with friendly powers."

The pretensions of the Government of Buenos Ayres to exercise an authority over these Islands it will probably be recollected, was alluded to by the President in his last Message. He then said "I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American powers in respect to which nothing of importance was to be communicated, but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been used to cover with a show of authority acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed, without molestation, has been captured by a band acting, as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the despatch of an armed vessel, to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which shall be necessary, and shall without delay send a Minister to enquire in the nature of the circumstances, and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by that government to those Islands.—In the mean time, I submit the case to the consideration of Congress to the end that they may clothe the Executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complet protection of our fellow citizens fishing and trading to those seas."

We should not be astonished if the message of the President had reached Don Louis Vernet, and that he thought it prudent not to await the arrival of the frigate. The Falkland Islands have at different times been claimed by different European powers, but we believe were finally ceded to Spain about fifty years ago. That power then placed them under the same governor as the province of Buenos Ayres, and hence the claim to them which the Argentine Republic now sets up; but if we mistake not, they were entirely abandoned and deserted at the time of the Revolution in South America. It is absurd to say, distant as these Islands are from Buenos Ayres, that because they once fell under the jurisdiction of the individual sent out from Spain to govern Buenos Ayres, they therefore form part of the territories of the new Republic. If they belong to any power, it is to Spain, but that power by abandoning them, virtually renounced all right to them long before the present government of Buenos Ayres had an existence.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.

THE RACES.—The annual Races over the Washington Course commenced this day, and never have we known our city to be so thronged with visitors on any similar occasion. The Hotels and Taverns of every description are crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union, attracted principally by the great match race between *Clara Fisher*, owned by Col. *Singleton* of this State, and *Bonnets of Blue*, owned by Col. *Johnson* of Virginia. The match was for $10,000. The Course has undergone several improvements, and is in beautiful order. The weather is delightful for the sports of the turf, and the company to day was the most brilliant and numerous ever witnessed in the most flourishing period of the Charleston Races.

The first heat exhibited the finest racing ever witnessed on this course. It was run in 7 minutes 45 seconds, Clara Fisher coming nearly her length a head. The second heat was run in 8 minutes 54 seconds; Bonnets of Blue beating her antagonist; but Clara Fisher having become lamed, she was of course withdrawn on the third heat.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in Easton, on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th & 11th March inst.

March 6th, 1832.

The Rev. Joseph Spencer will perform Divine Service in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Easton, on Wednesday next, being Ash-Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

march 6th, 1832.

DIED

On Sunday morning the 26th ult. at her father's residence in the Trappe, *Amanda*, daughter of James Chaplain, Esq. aged two years and nine months.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Talbot generally are hereby informed that there will be a Public Meeting of the Friends of the cause of Temperance, in the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March instant, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion.

march 6

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court-House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 6th March, 1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.

march 6

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. DAWSON AND SON,

HAVE just received an assortment of fresh and genuine SEEDS.

Easton, march 6 3t

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Easton, march 6 3t

For Sale or Rent.

The Dwelling House and Lot situate on Dover Street recently occupied by John Bennett, Esq.

Also, The Dwelling House and Lot in Dover Street, occupid last year by Mr. James L. Smith.

The above property will be sold low for cash or paper will be received in payment, or upon a long credit if well secured.

Apply to PHILIP WALLIS.

Baltimore, march 6 3w

NEW FIRM.

Robt. Rose & Rich'd. P. Spencer

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Mr. Lambert Reardon, intend keeping, constantly on hand

A FULL SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

of all kinds. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and a continuance of the former customers of the Store is earnestly requested.

N. B. They have just received an additional supply of

Groceries and Liquors.

The agency of the Davis' Plough having been transferred to them, Farmers can be supplied with Ploughs and Castings immediately. R. & S.

march 6

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

march 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise, they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

march 6, 1832. [G]

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable *Paris, newest style.*

Mr. M. will give also private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the School—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the Easton Gazette.

march 6

WILLIAM L. JONES,

Clock & Watch

MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.

☞ Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomely and neatly executed.—Highest price given for old Gold and Silver,

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. JONES.

March 6 3w

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Edward Mullikin, Administrator of *William B. Mullikin*, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

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 affixed this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

L. S.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of *William B. Mullikin*, 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 thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.

of William B. Mullikin, deceased.

mar 6 3w

The American, Baltimore, will please copy the above advertisement and send their account to this office for payment.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0335.jpg