

2nd. Resolved, That we hold these principles to be self-evident, that the government of the United States was adopted by the people of the different States and established in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; that it possesses all the power necessary for the purpose for which it was instituted; that it is irreconcilable with the objects and purposes for which the constitution was adopted, to suppose that the constitution itself the principles of its own construction, or has failed to endow the government created by it with essential power of self preservation, that it is not in the power of any one State to declare an act of the general government void or unconstitutional, that the power of deciding questions among the different States, or between the general government and a State, is reposed in the Federal Judiciary, and that it is an act of usurpation for any State to arrogate to herself jurisdiction in such cases; that the supreme court is the only tribunal having jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of the acts of the general government; that whenever a State is aggrieved by the constitutional acts of the general government, the third article of the constitution prescribes the remedy, declaring that "the Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the constitution, or to alter or amend any article thereof, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

That the rights which are secured by the constitution assumed by any State is inherent in the people, and that the existence of the union, contrary to the express letter of the constitution, authorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle in which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.

That if any State, regardless of the constitutional remedies which are afforded for every grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the union, it is the right of the other States to protect themselves from such an injury.

That the rights reserved, that the ordinance of nullification of South Carolina is calculated to mislead her citizens from the true character of the Federal Government and the just allegiance which they owe to that Government.

That this State is ardently attached to the Union; that it does not desire any additional powers conferred on the Federal Government, but that it has a tendency to strengthen the bonds that unite us, and to strengthen the hope that the Union will be permanent.

That our mutual interests and the general welfare impel us to guard with care the integrity of the Constitution, and to appeal in the most solemn and affectionate manner, to the other States, and particularly to South Carolina to reciprocate with this State, its well founded attachment to the Union, and to oppose with becoming firmness every infraction of those great and fundamental principles of the Constitution which form the only basis on which our happy institutions can with safety repose.

That we deeply deplore the amendment which has prompted our sister State of South Carolina to the attitude of defiance which she now exhibits; that her extravagant her situation may be deemed, or her proceedings, we will not regret, but we earnestly hope that a calmer feeling will yet enable her to see the dreadful consequences of repelling the laws of the Union; that conspicuous and persevering as her valor was in achieving the great results which gave birth to our Union, she will offer up in the sanctuary of the Union, her ordinance and her consequences, as a patriotic offering to the cause of American liberty and union.

That the following words from Washington's Farewell Address, should at all times, and particularly at the present alarming crisis, be impressed upon the heart of every American: "The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you—it is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your new independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that liberty which you so highly prize. It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of the national union, to your collective and individual happiness. That you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it, as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest an opinion that it should ever be abandoned, and indignantly opposing every attempt to divide or to weaken it, from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Monday, Jan. 14.—The clerk of the House of Delegates delivered a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of the representatives of William Gilman, late of Calhoun county, deceased, which was read in the Senate, and referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

Monday, Jan. 9.—Mr. Wright of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, it is manifest to every person who may have given the slightest attention to the subject, that the practical operation of that part of the tenth section of the act, entitled, "An act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves," passed at December session, 1833, chapter 323, which restrains the sale of such children and white females.

Therefore ordered, That the committee on the subject of the colored population, be instructed to enquire into and examine the subject, and report to this house as early as possible, and report to this house as early as possible, and report to this house as early as possible.

Monday, Jan. 10.—On motion by Mr. Harris, the House took up for consideration the bill, approved by Mr. Eichel, entitled, An act to amend an act passed at the session of 1831, chapter 333, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves, as also the amendments reported by

the committee to said bill—which, after various amendments was read a second time and passed.

Friday, Jan. 11.—Mr. Nicols from the joint committee on such of the Governor's Message as relate to nullification, made the same report as that made to the Senate by Mr. May.

Mr. Merriell offered as a substitute for said report, the following:

The Joint Committee, to whom were referred so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor of this State, (with the accompanying documents,) as relates to the proceedings of the late Convention of the State of South Carolina, beg leave, by way of report, respectfully to submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in adopting the present Constitution of the United States, it was the enlightened and beneficent purpose of our great ancestors to establish a form of government which should secure to themselves and to their posterity, all the blessings of security, freedom, happiness, and perpetual union.

2. Resolved, That it is irreconcilable with these great and glorious objects, and inconsistent with the whole tenor of that instrument, to suppose that it contains in itself the principle of its own destruction, or has failed to endow the government created by it with the essential power of self preservation.

3. Resolved, That no question of power, no conflicts of right, can ever occur between the Federal and State Governments, while each confines itself within its allotted sphere, but they will continue to wheel their respective rounds in harmonious accord, dispensing countless blessings, both to the governed and the governing, till the dread fiat of Omnipotence shall end all created things. Such, however, is the constitution of the human mind, such its frailties and imperfections, that powers guided by its direction, cannot be expected to move with exact precision; and hence sometimes the jarring motion of our system, hence its collisions, hence the present portentous crisis.

4. Resolved, That the basis, the life giving principle of all free and constitutional governments, is the virtue and intelligence of the people; errors of judgment, misconceptions of right and power, may and undoubtedly do occur from time to time in the administration of the various departments of our government, but the remedy is not force or violence; it is by appeal to the justice and intelligence of the people, brought to act through the legitimate channels, upon the subject matter of complaint.

5. Resolved, That the right of resistance to intolerable oppression, the right of political liberty to dissolve the bonds which unite them, whenever the great ends of government are perverted, are natural and inherent rights, not palpable to be controverted, and too recently most gloriously and successfully exercised by our ancestors, to be at all questionable on this side the Atlantic Ocean; but this right is its nature revolutionary, and the just occasion for its exercise, presupposes the least degree of moral depravity or debasement of the intellectual faculties of the governing power, in our country, the great body of the people—neither of which we are well assured exist at this time, and we trust in God never will. If such a state of society ever should exist amongst us, then we shall be willing to give up the Union, but not till then.

6. Resolved, That the attitude assumed by our distinguished sister State of South Carolina, in regard to the general government, by her ordinance of nullification, is unwarrantable, unconstitutional, incompatible with the nature of our happy Union, and cannot be permitted to pass without our decided rebuke, give however more in sorrow than in anger.

7. Resolved, That we recognize in the several departments of the Federal Government, consisting of a House of Representatives, emanating immediately from the people of the several States of the Union; a Senate, composed of representatives of the several States, originating, and an Executive, elected by all the people of the States, voting not collectively, but separately within their respective States; without the concurrent consent of all three of which, no legitimate action can take place, all the reasonable guards that human wisdom can devise, for the security and protection of the rights of the people, as well as the reserved rights of the several States. If man were wanting, we would point to the national judiciary, composed of eminent citizens, coming from various quarters of the country, selected by the Chief Magistrate under the most solemn obligations, with reference only to ability, integrity and virtue, subjected to, before appointment, to the approval or rejection of the representatives of the State sovereignties; and we would ask, if these be not sufficient guards against the unjust assumption or exercise of power, where is poor finite man to turn in search of better ones?

8. Resolved, That the Tariff laws of 1828 and of 1832, are clearly within the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers of Congress; but we will acquiesce with pleasure in any modification of those laws, which the wisdom of Congress may devise, for allaying the excitement on that subject in the Southern portion of our country, which shall reduce the amount of revenue to the expenditures of the government, and at the same time sufficiently guard the great interests which are grown up under the system of protection.

9. Resolved, That the right to enforce the execution of its laws and oblige submission to its legitimate authority, are rights necessarily inherent in all governments, and are amply possessed by the government of this Union, as well by the express terms of its constitution, as by the essential principles of its nature and organization.

10. Resolved, That while we declare our firm and unalterable determination to support the constitution and the laws, to stand firm for the integrity of the Union in weal and in woe, we shall strongly deprecate a resort to rash or precipitate measures in regard to our sister State of South Carolina; we invoke in her behalf the exercise of the enlightened intelligence, the liberal justice, the dignified forbearance of the Federal Government.

11. Resolved, That we feel it to be due to the occasion to say, in cautious and to affirm, that our sister State of South Carolina, that she has been wanting in just forbearance; that she has suffered her brilliant talents, her splendid virtues to be perverted; her high and noble, yet ardent spirit, to transport her beyond the bounds of propriety, and a just sense of that patriotic devotion, which has so long and so often manifested to our happy Union, and we would beg her to pause, calmly consider the position she has assumed, and retract her steps. For we must add, that in no event, under no circumstances, can we consent to the question of secession or nullification.

Which was read, and adopted.

Mr. Nicols moved to discharge the report and substitute the order of the day for Thursday next, the 17th inst., which was concurred in.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Charles Smith of Talbot county, praying for a pension.

Which was read the first and second times, by special order, and concurred in.

The petition of Doctor Ennis, of Talbot county, a surgeon's mate during the Revolutionary War, is taken up for consideration, read the second time; the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1835.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The two Houses met in convention this day at 12 M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to elect a United States Senator. Immediately on the convention being called to order, Mr. Miller, of Perry, submitted a resolution to the chair, to adopt the following preamble and says called for by one fifth of the members present: "The President stated that he had some doubts whether the notice ought to be received, but that he would submit the question to the convention for their decision." The Constitution of the United States declared that the Senators from each State should be chosen by the Legislature thereof.

The constitution of the state declares that "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings;" and "the eyes and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them be entered on the journals." It is then questionable whether their rules can be adopted in joint meeting. The mode of electing and the rules governing the Convention, are fixed by law, passed by a majority of each house; if further rules be required it is doubtful whether the chair should proceed by not necessary. The question having been submitted to the Convention by the President, Mr. Lacock rose and dissented, with the President, he thought the Convention had a right to determine its own proceedings.

Mr. J. B. Waller coincided with the President, he said the constitution directed that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof," and that by the law of 1802, the legislature had directed the manner of holding the election. After several gentlemen had given their opinion, the question was put and agreed to, by a majority of the votes.

The Convention then went into a ballot, which resulted as follows:

Gen. Samuel McKean, had 43 votes.
Henry A. Muhlenberg, " 42
Richard Rush, " 40
John Sergeant, " 24
B. W. Richards, " 1

A motion was then made by Mr. Read, that when the Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 M., which was agreed to—another ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

McKean, had 43 votes.
Rush, " 40
Muhlenberg, " 40
Richard, " 24
Sergeant, " 1

Samuel McKean, 41
Richard Rush, 41
H. A. Muhlenberg, 24
John Sergeant, 22
B. W. Richards, 1

The Convention then adjourned to meet on the 19th February next.

From the Baltimore American.

ASTRONOMICAL.—The beautiful phenomenon of beholding three of the principal planets, viz: Venus, Jupiter, and Mars, may now be witnessed every clear evening an hour or two after sunset. They appear nearly in a straight line from west to east. Venus, in the western horizon; at some distance above Venus, eastwardly, Jupiter is very bright; to the eastward of Jupiter appears Mars, easily distinguished by a redish light—they are nearly in a line. Jupiter is hastening on to his conjunction with Venus, which will take place on the 3d February next. A close observer will easily perceive, by attending several evenings, that these two planets are nearing each other. There is a piece of poetry long since in print, which is so very appropriate at present, that a part of it may be given here.

Address to the Evening Star.

Bright Star of crimson coloured even,
Companion of retiring day,
Why, at the closing gates of Heaven,
Inflorid star dost thou decay?

To peace, to pleasure and to love,
So kind a star thou seem'st to be,
Sure some enamour'd boy above,
Descends and burns to meet with thee?

This is now literally accomplishing, Venus appears to be stationary, and does not advance, but seems to be awaiting the approach of her visitor. She passes the meridian at the same hour and minute for more than a month to her, whereas Jupiter, with accelerated velocity rushes on to the west, and passes the meridian every day about four minutes sooner than on the preceding one, until he meets Venus, on the 3d February, when their distance will only be about thirty seconds apart, Jupiter will pass to the south of Venus. Looking at them with a common telescope, they may both be seen in the glass at the same time, four days after Jupiter will be observed joining with Venus, on the 3d February, to his conjunction with the Sun, which takes place about the last of March.

The British brig of war Victor captured a Spanish slave of Cuba, on the 14th inst. which has on board 394 slaves.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SATURDAY MORNING, January 10, 1835.

The proceedings in the case of the United States, on Tuesday, derive interest from a resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun on Monday, being then taken up, calling on the President for his Proclamation, the Ordinance of South Carolina, &c. The resolution was laid on the table till Thursday; on the assurance of Mr. Gentry, that on or before that day, the President would communicate all that was called for by Mr. Calhoun, and probably more, the communication, from the difficulty of obtaining authenticated copies of certain papers from South Carolina, &c. &c. &c.

The proceedings of the Maryland Legislature, received by yesterday's mail, are to Wednesday, but are not of sufficient interest to detain our paper.

Mr. TAZEWELL.—In our last, we commended the publication of a series of essays, on the President's Proclamation, signed at Virginia, said to be from the pen of Mr. Casswell. We this morning give his second number, and intend to continue them, consecutively, until he shall have taken us through the ample subject he has in hand.

The investigation of the conduct of our government, by the able heads and honest hearts of our country, cannot but tend to the establishment and perpetuity of our excellent system. The excitement, consequent upon the proceedings of South Carolina, we have reason to hope will shortly pass away, but the inquiry awakened by it is destined to continue, we trust, until the people shall more generally understand their rights, as freemen, and their obligations, as component parts of this great confederacy.

Mr. Roger Wright, of Caroline county, near Federalburg, slaughtered on the 27th December last, a Hog, 25 months old, which weighed 530 lbs.

From the New York Standard.

SECESSION.—A distinguished practical man, "a State has no more right to secede from the Union than a State has to secede from a city." This Mr. Editor, seems to me a very good illustration of the doctrine of secession, and I beg you will lay it before your numerous readers, for further speculation and notice.

TOM COFFIN.

The Washington Globe of yesterday says, we have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

Military Academy, (West Point),
January 2, 1835.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication from one of the young gentlemen from South Carolina, with the concurrence and approbation of all the other Cadets from that State. It has been forwarded by Colonel Smith, and covers, to his brother, at Charleston, who will cause it to be inserted in the Mercury, with a request that it may be inserted in all such papers as shall lay their proceedings referred to.

It is due to these high minded and correct young gentlemen, to say, that this communication was entirely voluntary on their part, and written without any consultation with, or suggestion from me.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. THAYER
Lieut. Col. Sup. Military Academy.
Brig. Gen. Chas. Gratiot,
Inspector of the Mil. Academy,
West Point, New York, Jan. 1st, 1835.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Sir—Having read, in your paper of the 19th of Decr., resolutions adopted by the young men of South Carolina, and Free Trade Association of South Carolina, approving certain Resolutions said to have been entered into by the Southern Cadets at this Institution, I, as one of the Cadets referred to, consider it an imperative duty to declare that no such resolutions have been adopted or proposed by the Cadets from the South. Whatever may be their sentiments in reference to the great contest pending between the United States and South Carolina—however deeply their sympathies may be enlisted, they feel bound, on account of their peculiar situation, by every principle of honor and of duty, to withhold those sentiments, and to remain neutral, at least, for the present, in this unhappy controversy.

Believing that the propriety of this course will be readily appreciated by our fellow citizens of South Carolina, I have to request an act of justice to your part, that you will give publicity to the present communication.

Yours with much respect,
A Cadet from Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1835.

The President of the United States directs that hereafter no person be appointed a Cadet in the Military Academy, till he attain the age of sixteen years.

(Signed) LEWIS CASS,
C. Secretary, Chief Engineer.

OFFICIAL.—Department of State.

Extract of a despatch from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Hague, to the Secretary of State, dated, 29th Decr. 1834.

"THE HAGUE, Nov. 9, 1832.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that, in spite of the untoward state of things in this Kingdom, the American trade has increased far beyond the usual annual augmentation of our commerce during the preceding years. With my next despatch, will forward to the Department (the returns of our consuls at Amsterdam) and Rotterdam, in confirmation of my statement.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS DAVEZAC.

A despatch of a later date (23d Nov. 1833), just received, adds on the same subject:

"I have the pleasure to state that our trade with the Netherlands continues unimpeded. This respect for neutrality is one of the progress of the times."

The legislature of New York have elected Niles Wright, Jr. as the successor of Mr. Macy in the senate of the United States.

The militia company who was wounded in the late duel in Rhode Island, has had to submit to the amputation of his leg.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1835.

At an election held conformably to law, on the 7th and 8th instants, for twenty Stockholders to serve as Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz:

Nicholas Biddle, James C. Fisher.
Richard Willing, Joshua Lippincott,
Mannet Eyre, Charles Chauncey,
Matthew L. Bevan, Matthew Newkirk,
Ambrose White, Charles Macalester,
John S. Henry, Lawrence Lewis,
John Sergeant, John Holmes,
John Foster, of South Carolina,
Robert Gilmore, of Maryland,
John McKim, Jr. of Maryland,
Robert Lenoir, of New York,
John Welles, of Massachusetts.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors on the part of the Government, viz:

Saml. Alley, of New York.
Hartman Kuhn, of Philadelphia.
John D. Griffin, do.
John H. Sullivan, do.
Hugh M. Eldredge, of Baltimore.

And at a meeting of the Directors this evening, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. was re-elected President of the Board.

S. JAUDON, Cashier.

Disgraceful Riot.—During the religious exercises of the Watch Night, at the Methodist Chapel, in Broomfield street, on Monday eve last, held according to the usages of that church, a riotous assemblage of persons assembled about the church, for the purpose of disturbing the services: A large number of men and boys collected, broke open a gate behind the church, burst open the windows of the vestry room, and threw stones at the windows of the church. The captain of the watch attempted to suppress the riot, and calling for the assistance of the city marshal. Some of the rioters were seized and carried to the watch house, and were prosecuted before the police court on the next day. It was found afterwards that a large number of bibles and testaments belonging to the Sunday School, connected with the society, were taken from the vestry room, and scattered in the streets. The exercises of this occasion have been disturbed by similar riots, though less violent, on several occasions. We trust that measures will be taken for a vigorous prosecution of these disturbers of the public peace. The members of the religious societies whose devotions are thus disturbed, owe it to themselves, to take measures to prevent the violation of such scandalous violations of their rights, and of the quiet of the city.—*Daily Post.*

Alarms. (Delaware Co.) Jan. 2.

Distressing occurrences have been thrilling and appalling scenes was exhibited in our streets on Monday morning. A son of Mr. Phineas Phillips, of this village, named Joel Van Rensselaer, 11 years of age, had been sent by his father to a neighbourhood about two and a half or three miles east, known as "the Rich Settlement," for the purpose of obtaining a harness. Having accomplished his errand, he was returning, when his horse becoming frightened, ran, and the boy, losing his equilibrium, was thrown from the back of the seat, with one foot engaged in the stirrup leather. The horse came running into the village, pitching and rearing, across ditches, against railings and posts, with the head of the poor helpless sufferer alternately dangling a-mong mad and stones, and violently beating against the rails, and bounding up with force against the walls. With a view to the attempts of the citizens to arrest the animal's furious flight, he came to anchor in front of T. C. Fanning's store by casting himself amongst a wood pile, falling, we believe, upon the boy, who was still disengaged; but it was too late—for one of two gaps and all was over with the little unfortunate, whose spirit fled and forever. While taken up, his clothes were stripped from him, and he literally torn in pieces—his head mashed, his neck and body deeply lacerated, and his bones broken.

Madame Letitia, the mother of Napoleon, has not only survived but reported deaths, but once resolved to dispose of the immense fortune which the news mother; had generously bestowed upon her in her own way. The following is a copy of a letter written by her to one of her friends on the subject—and the proud and lofty style in which she speaks of the purposes of the Emperor, breathe a spirit kindred to her own:—

"If it is not, by means of the newspapers, which you have sent me, that I have learned of your death, I should be greatly grieved. The news is as true as that of the millions of money which which the Emperor has, and which which make me dispose of in so strange a mode. I am as isolated as when you were at Rome. The Cardinal only comes to see me whenever his health will allow him. All my children are removed from the town in which I live; and as to the immense fortune which he has given me, I have not time to see people, might believe as I will, I was the mother of a banker, or a gambler, or a gamester; they will never believe it when it relates to the mother of Napoleon. It was to embellish and enrich France that the Emperor employed the millions which he acquired by victory, and not to gorge his family.

—My health is still very delicate, and I continue to keep my chamber. Yet affectionate

LETITIA.

Rome, Oct. 4th.

Bal. Patriot.

FIRE.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, the dry goods store of Mr. Coburn, on Centre Market Street was discovered to be on fire; and such was the progress which it had made, that before the flames could be subdued, the building and a valuable portion of merchandise therein, were nearly destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss of property is considerable but we hear it is nearly covered by insurance.—*Daily Patriot.*

JANUARY 1st, 1835.—State violator. Stop traveller and read the epitaph of the departed year. Re-people in memory, the brief story of its joys and its woes, its days of sadness and gloom, its hours of buoyant hilarity and ecstatic gladness. Has the fable a cold and funeral look, like the black marble of Castigate, or is it white and spotless as the pillars of the Temple of Elysium?

Happily neither. The ground may be as dark as night's sable pall, but there are bright spots innumerable, which tell us that its existence was not all misery—unlulled by a ray of hope or a gleam of happiness. Its career was short. The bitter chalice of affliction was oft at its lips, but there was a "balm in Gilead," healing and soothing.

The year has passed away. It is registered in the annals of time, and adds another chapter to the great volume of the world's history, which shall not be closed until the beginning of Eternity. The year has passed away, so shall we pass. Let its errors be noted as admonitory—its virtues cherished, as examples.—*Boston Transcript.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, against John Camper, at his heirs of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of James Thompson, one at the suit of Gerard F. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of Gerard F. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one other at the suit of William Turner assignee of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: A negro girl, called Ellen, 1 negro mink, Richard; 4 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 bureau; 1 doz. chairs, 2 tables and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture; all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries and earthen and crockery ware, and all his interest and title to a lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of acre what it may. The above property will be sold subject to prior execution to pay and satisfy the interest and cost due and to become thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, SM.
Jan 19

MARYLAND.
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

18th day of January, Anno Domini 1835.

ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam, admr. of George H. Pickering, 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, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'ry.
of Wills for Talbot county,

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

The subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of George H. Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the nineteenth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r.
of George H. Pickering, dec'd.
Jan 19 3w

FAVOURITE SCHEME.
100 of \$1000.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 2, for 1835. To be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY Jan. 26th 1835. 66 Number Lottery 10 Drawn Ballots.

1 of	\$20,000 is	\$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	50	2,800
112	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,720
1,960	20	39,200
15,400	10	154,000

18,400 Prizes amounting to \$60,000
Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. A Package, by Certificate, will cost \$12. Please address SYLVESTER & Co., Baltimore, Md.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class No. 1, for 1835. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1835. 66 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

3 of	\$10,000 is	\$30,000
1	4,270	4,270
1	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	25	1,275
102	20	2,040
1,530	10	15,300
11,475	5	57,375

13,895 Prizes amounting to \$66,000
Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion \$13.895
Jan 19

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber having declined farming, will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. all his stock, and farming utensils; the stock consists of two pair of fine young mules; two young mares in foal, and some other excellent young horses, two yoke of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep, a parcel of shoats, and mink cows—two ox carts, one horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. between two and three hundred barrels of long and short corn, blades, large quantity of top-soil, some caps hay, nicely sowed, and also the crop of wheat and rye sowed on the farm.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and attendance given by

WM. H. HAYWARD.
Jan 15

P. S. The Subscriber wishes to rent his farm on which he now resides for the present year, the terms will be made easy to a good tenant.

W. H. H.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.
LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE. INCLUDING THE DUTIES OF A CON- STABLE; WITH A COLLECTION OF FORMS FOR CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.