staggering evidence which they gave to the contrary during *the last war*, and many good honest people have begun to believe that these men, who have denounced South Carolina nullification, would do the same by Massachusetts nullification; that they would risk their lives! their fortunes! and their sacred honors! for the sake of the Union! Let such credulous people read the resolution which I have given above. They will see that Massachusetts is ready to *nullify* whenever you touch her—*interests*. Mark it! the bill which this resolution denounces touches no constitutional question—does not deny the "protective principle," as it is called; but simply proposes *a reduction of the duties;* when, lo! and bedold! these Massachusetts patriots, these gentlemen who have been recently taking the lead at Faneuil Hall, in the cause of the "Union"—who have, but so short a time ago, in the most eloquent strains, declared their determination to go for "the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country"—tell us plumply and plainly, if that bill is passed, it "will justify the States and citizens aggrieved by it, in any measures which they may think proper to adopt for the purpose of obtaining redress." In other words, these Massachusetts statesmen and manufacturers (and in that country the statesmen are pretty generally manufacturers,) say to Congress—"if you pass this bill, you will lessen our profits, and we will *nullify*, or do *any* thing which we may think *proper*; we will serve you as we did during the war—the "States" will nullify, and the "citizens" smuggle.

Mr. Editor, I fear the Greeks and the gifts they bring. I have no confidence in the patriotism of Webster, and Quincy, and Otis, and Perkins, and the body of *eastern* federalists. They believe the recent course of South Carolina to be generally unpopular, and seek, by joining to the cry against South Carolina nullification, to drown the recollection of their own wicked attempts against the "Union," during the last war. They seek for more, Sir; *they seek for positive popularity*; they hope, in *the general onslaught upon the Carolina position, to go in, pell mell, with the Jackson Republican party, and to share with them in the triumph. Aye, Sir, they look for more still; they hope to get the command of the party.* Should they fail in this scheme, you see, Sir, they have every thing prepared for nullifying at home.

I, Sir, am for putting down the South Carolina nullification without the aid of these men—these *northern* nullifiers—these *peace* men in *war*, and *war* men in *peace*; and it can be done better without than with them. Let justice be done to the rest of the southern country, on the subject of the tariff, and South Carolina nullification will wither and disappear under the frown of the other Southern States. Let justice be done *now*, Sir. Let us not be afraid to do what is right, lest a bad motive be attributed to us. Let us reduce the tariff at this session of Congress, and disregard the idle taunts of those who shall tell us that we did it from fear of South Carolina.

A SOUTHRON.

FROM THE GLOBE.

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION.

It is a great relief amidst the din of political metaphysics and of cob-web abstractions, revert to historical records.

A few passages, illustrating the false dogmas of Nullification and Secession, will now be extracted for the public benefit, and we believe they certainly contain more to show the beauty and strength and correctness of the great principles of the President's Proclamation, than any generalizing speech of a day's length, *set and conned by note*.

In the first proposition offered by Mr. Randolph, from Virginia, as the basis of a Constitution improved from the old articles of Confederation—the words "*national* legislature," "*national* judiciary," instead of confederated, are constantly employed.

The friends of the old Confederation, through Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, offered afterwards a series of resolutions, purporting merely to *amend* the old articles of Confederation and to retain a form of government, which should make rather a league among the States than to reduce them to one nation.

As a matter of compromise, after long debate, it was, on motion of Mr. Ellsworth, concluded to give the Constitution a mixed character, composed of both the above features—making the new government for some purposes like a league, and for others like that over a single nation. In the Senate it was to be constituted like a league—each State having an equal vote. But in the House of Representatives it was to resemble a nation—the people in each State being represented according to their numbers. In the Executive, both bases of power were united—the Electors being equal to the amount of both Senators and Representatives. These illustrations might be pursued much further, but it is not necessary, as it was then declared in debate to be the intention "to make the Government partly Federal and partly National."—2 Pitkin's History, 233.

What was then supposed to be the effect of the Constitution, thus adopted, on the powers of the General Government over the States?

In Mr. Randolph's resolution, it was expressly provided, it should have power "to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duty under the articles thereof."

Was this power objected to then, by those in favor of a mere amendment of the old Articles of Confederation? On the contrary, Mr. Patterson's resolutions provided as follows:

"And if any State, or any body of men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel obedience to such acts, or an observance of such treaties."

Let it be remembered, this is now the identical proposition made and urged on the Convention by the strongest advocates of State rights and State sovereignty.

Did the present Constitution fall short of the wishes of the whole Union on this point?

So far from it, that its powers were made to act on the individuals in every State—its articles and laws made operative, and paramount over the whole and its functionaries clothed with power to raise armies and navies to *execute their laws* as well as to suppress *insurrections*.

This power was conceded to be great, but necessary; and its existence beyond dispute, was one principal objection, urged by Patrick Henry, against the ratification of the Constitution.

But it was ratified notwithstanding—and it is curious to see, that in two ratifications, and in two only, was there any attempt to put limitations or qualifications upon it.

In the New York Convention, a motion was made and *failed*, "that there should be reserved to the State of New York, a right to withdraw herself from the Union, after a certain number of years," &c.

In North Carolina, an amendment was proposed, but not adopted by any other State,

"That Congress shall not declare any State to be in rebellion, without the consent of at least two-thirds of all the members present of both Houses."—*Proceedings of Convention, page* 446.

Yet we still hear from nullifiers and seceders, of the entire sovereignty and independence of a State—after the people of each State have deemed it useful and proper to invest the General Government with the powers before enumerated—rather than to retain them in their State Governments.

A Democrat of 1798.

LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE.

Whereas certain resolutions, passed in December last, by both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina, declaring "that it is expedient that a Convention of the States be called as early as practicable, to consider and determine such questions of disputed power, as have arisen between the States of this confederacy and the General Government"—have been transmitted by the executive of that State to the governor of this, and by him laid before the General Assembly for an expression of its sentiments: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of the United States of America, which is a form of government established by the people of the United States of America, has expressly provided a tribunal in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the settlement of all controversies between the United States and the respective States, and of all controversies arising under that instrument itself.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America, does not recognise any such tribunal or political assemblage as a Convention of the *States*; but has expressly provided for modes of amendment, if amendment be necessary, in the fifth article,—as follows: "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of two thirds 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 the Congress." Any other mode must therefore be repugnant to its provisions.

Resolved, That such a Convention to propose amendments, when called by Congress, must be, in the nature of things, a Convention of the people from whom the Constitution derived its authority, and by whom alone it can be altered, and not a Convention of the states.

Resolved, That no such political assemblage as a Convention of the States, could take place as a constitutional organ of government; and that, if assembled, it could have no such power as that set forth by the Resolution of South Carolina, "to consider and determine such questions of disputed power as have arisen between the States of this Confederacy and the General Government."

Resolved, That it is not expedient for Congress to call "a Convention for proposing amendments" at this time. But that if any amendments be necessary, it comports with the views of the General Assembly of this State, that they should be proposed in the other mode provided by the Constitution—"by two thirds of both Houses of Congress."

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they may be laid before the Legislatures of the several States; and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before Congress for consideration.

JOSHUA BURTON,
Speaker of the Senate.
THOMAS DAVIS,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
Passed at Dover, Jan. 25, 1833.

From the Albany Argus of Jan. 30.

Report of the Joint Committee on Nullification, &c.—The report of the joint committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Ordinance of South Carolina, &c. was made to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Tallmadge. It is a document of great length and great ability. It is not less sound than able upon the great questions which it canvasses freely and fully. Five thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. We shall take the earliest occasion, to lay it before our readers. It concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), That we regard the Union of these States as indispensable to their prosperity and happiness; that we participate fully in the desire which has been manifested by the President to restore harmony and conciliate affection amongst all the people of the United States, by a seasonable and equitable modification of the tariff—adapting it to the present condition of the country; that we approve the measures he has adopted and recommended, to sustain the authority and execute the laws of the United States: and that the government and people of this State will cordially co-operate with him, in the exercise of all the means which may be necessary and proper to secure those objects.

Challenge en masse.—The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope sends the following challenge to one of the New York militia corps, which had volunteered its services to the President to aid him in sustaining the laws of the Union.

"One serious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare themselves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be, of a sudden so keen, they can be accommodated without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullification may prove bloodless; they may therefore miss the martial feast for which their mighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each, from their Colonel to their Corporal, find a Southern antagonist, who will come to New York expressly to gratify them, and will, if it is necessary, slit the ears of every paltry braggart of an officer in their regiment of slaves. We know gentlemen enough, in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the regiment in question will accept the proposals, subscribed on the names of their officers.

The Union party have recently obtained a decisive triumph at Williamburg. Col. D. D. Wilson, the Union candidate, was elected Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the former Senator, Mr. Mayrant, from the State by a majority of 47 votes, over his opponent, Col. W. Sellers a Nullifier, and one of the most popular men in the district. And at an election held at the same time for Sheriff the result was still more decisive, W. R. Scott, a Union man, having beaten his opponent, Capt. J. M. Gill, a Nullifier, by a majority of 68 votes. This furnishes decisive evidence of a reaction, as at the late election a Union man and a Nullifier were returned to the Legislature by the same number of votes.—*Charleston Patriot.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb'ry. 9, 1833.

In consequence of the heavy N. W. wind which commenced on Wednesday last, and has continued down to last night, the Western Mail was unable to cross the bay.—Anticipating this result, the Contractor has taken steps to ensure an early arrival of the mail by Haddaway's Ferry, to day, if practicable, so as to prevent a failure to the counties below.

CONGRESS.—In the *Senate*, the bill from the Judiciary Committee, "further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports," was still under consideration at our last dates. The speech of Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the committee, we published in our last; he was replied to by Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, whose speech we have, but it is entirely too long for us to attempt its publication to day. He was followed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in support of the bill; and be by Mr. Brown of North Carolina, in opposition. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, had the floor on Tuesday. When, or how, the bill will be disposed of, we cannot conjecture.

In the *House of Representatives*, the Tariff bill occupies a large portion of each day's session. We sincerely hope they have nearly done *speaking* on this subject, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of recording the *action* of the House. The Baltimore Republican suggests the propriety of the keepers of boarding houses shortening the ration of eggs of members, as a means of shortening their *wind*.

THE TARIFF.—We give, this morning, the speech of Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, on the bill now before the House of Representatives, for reducing and otherwise modifying the Tariff.

One of the most cogent arguments used hitherto in favor of the Tariff, has been addressed to the wool-growers. The speech of Mr Howard will give this class of the community,—among which are many of our readers,—a very clear idea of the amount of protection they receive, and, consequently, of the value, to them, of the Tariff.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

House of Delegates, Jan. 31.—Mr. Wright, of Queen Anns, presented a petition of Wm Temples and others, of Queen Anns county, Emory Bailey and others, of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Delaware, praying the passage of a law to incorporate a company for the purposes of draining the low lands on the Beaverdam, and Harrington Branches; which was read and referred to Messrs Wright of Queen Anns, Bourke, and Charles.

Mr. Jump presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying for an act for the further distribution of the charity school fund, belonging to the upper district of said county; which was read and referred to Messrs Jump, Carter and Charles.

Mr. Turner submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, by a resolution passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at December session 1828, there was deposited in the Western Shore Land Office, a small number of old leases from the Lord Proprietory to certain individuals for lands lying in the reserves of Baltimore and Harford counties;

And whereas, the Register of the Land Office was not directed under the aforesaid resolution to record said leases, they therefore have never been recorded, and as there are many persons deriving their whole title to said lands by said leases, it is therefore important that they should be recorded for the more effectual preservation of their rights; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Register of the Land Office, for the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorised and required to record said leases in a good and sufficient bound book for that purpose, and after the same shall have been recorded, the governor and council are hereby required to examine the same, and allow such compensation as they may think right and proper, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, and pay for the same out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Feb 2.—Mr. Bruff presented a petition of James Harrison of William, of Talbot county, praying to have the sum of money therein mentioned refunded, which was paid by the said Harrison into the Eastern Shore Land Office, and for which he has received no benefit; which was read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr Richardson of Caroline, having obtained leave, reported a bill, entitled an act for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late Sheriff of Caroline county.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill entitled, a further additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Feb 5.—Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Samuel J. K. Handy and others, citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for an act giving to jurors and witnesses itinerant charges for going to and returning from the seat of justice, besides a per diem allowance; which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

He has only to will it.—This is the language of the Charleston Mercury, the chief organ of the nullifiers, in relation to the President and the Tariff. The President has only to *will* such a reduction of the tariff as will meet the views of the nullifiers, and it will be effected. As though Congress was a mere tool of the President, and entirely under his control; when it is known to every one that a majority of the Senate are personally hostile to him, and have done every thing in their power to frustrate & embarrass his administration. The President has repeatedly in his Messages urged upon Congress the necessity of reducing the tariff. He has done every thing in his power to settle this vexed question, has used the influence of his station in every constitutional way, to effect an adjustment, that will be satisfactory to all interests, and whatever evil may grow out of it, he is no longer responsible. His duty is plain—he has sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and while the high tariff laws are in force, he has only to see that the duties are collected.—*Del. Gaz.*

The Bank.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Standard states that the committee of ways and means have determined to have some of the directors of the United States Bank summoned before them to give testimony with regard to the operations of that institution in relation to the certificates of public stock which were to have been paid upon the 1st of October and 1st of January last, and which certificates have not made their appearance. If this should be the case Mr. Biddle will be furnished with a fair opportunity to explain his transactions in the case, without depending upon the services of the editors who have received such special favours from his hands, and who manifest so much willingness to place his conduct in as fair a light as possible by assaulting the President and Secretary of the Treasury.—*Balt. Rep.*

Congress.—Both houses of Congress seem to be in a fair way to spin out their time without transacting much business. In the senate a long debate is going on upon the subject of the bill reported by the judiciary committee to enable the President to enforce the revenue laws in which it appears to be the object of some of the members to delay any action upon the bill until the tariff bill shall have been passed in the house of representatives, and in the house of representatives, an equally tedious debate is going on upon the tariff bill, in which it appears to be the object of some of the members to defeat, by their long speeches, the passage of the bill during the present session. We would much rather see a record of their votes than their speeches. If the keepers of the boarding houses would shorten their allowance of eggs, and thereby shorten their breath so far as to compel them to curtail the length of their speeches, they would, we think, perform a very acceptable service to the country.—*Bal. Repub.*

A friend has put into our hands, says the Philadelphia National Gazette, a file of the Canton Register, received by the ship Addison. It is one of the most amusing papers, and the *raciest* in relation to the people among whom it is printed, with which we are acquainted. The Register coincides with the Courier in the opinion that "the presence, even occasionally, of a small American vessel of war would amply suffice for the restraint of the Malays and other pirates, and would mainly tend to relieve the trade on the West Coast of Sumatra from the danger with which it is now necessarily carried on." The Register adds—

"The *politeness* of the Chinese towards 'distant foreigners' was shown to the Potomac by the issuing of the usual unmeaning Chop ordering the district officers and captains of the war junks to make inquiries as to the arrival of the foreign ship, and to expel her, &c. &c.

"Since the 1st instant, the United States flag has not been hoisted, as usual, in front of the American Hong, nor will it, we understand, be again hoisted until the arrival of orders from Washington. The late Consul left for America at the end of April, and we believe that there are doubts as to whether a delegation of the office would be valid without the sanction of the home government."

According to the census of 1813, the population of China was 361,698,879 individuals,—and, besides, 188,326 families.

The Register says—

"This statement, contained in the latest edition of the Tatsing Hwuyteen, or collection of the statutes, of the Ta Tsing Dynasty, published in 1825, will probably serve to set at rest the numerous speculations concerning the great amount of population in China. We know from several authorities, that in China, the people are in the habit of diminishing rather than increasing their numbers, in their reports to Government. And it is unreasonable to suppose, that in a work published by the Government, not for the information of curious enquirers, but for the use of its own officers, the numbers so reported by the people should be more than doubled, as the statement of some European speculators would require us to believe."

From the Columbia S. C. Times.

GREAT MATCH RACE.

The match race between Col. Johnson's Bonnets O'Blue and Col. Richardson's Little Venus, took place yesterday. At the tap of the drum the horses started, Bonnets O'Blue taking the lead, which she kept until the third quarter of the second mile, when Little Venus passed her with apparent ease, and maintained her position in gallant style, coming in a bout four lengths ahead. The heat was ran in eight minutes. Venus appeared but very little exhausted, her opponent so much so that she was withdrawn, and the purse was accordingly awarded to her competitor.

The knowing ones were completely taken in. Bets, previous to the races, were freely offered of two to one on Bonnets O'Blue, and eagerly taken.

The weather being very unfavorable, the course was not as generally attended as we anticipated.

From the Boston Morning Post.

REV. E. K. AVERY.—We have learned the following facts concerning the recent disappearance of this gentleman, from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been acquainted with every transaction connected with his arrest, examination, and departure from Bristol, and were present during the discussion of the propriety of his withdrawing, and were decidedly of opinion that it would be dangerous for him to be in the vicinity of Fall River.

Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Wednesday, 9th, about 10 o'clock, in a chaise; during the evening previous he was repeatedly urged by his counsel and persons of respectability and influence, to leave for a season, they considering his person in danger, and that when the trial was published and read, he might return with safety. To their urgent solicitations he replied, "I choose to stay and meet all the consequences. His advisers, however, pledging themselves to swear in court, if they should be called upon, that he left Bristol contrary to his own wishes and opinion; he was prevailed upon to comply with their entreaties.

After he was absent a few days, and hearing that the excitement was not allayed, he expressed a desire to return to Bristol, and surrender himself to the legal authorities, and arrangements were making for that purpose, when information was received from Bristol, by special messenger informing him that it was still the judgment of his friends, that he had better remain a little longer from home. Under the influence of this information, his friends judged it expedient for him to remove from Boston into the country, intending, however, to return as soon as he learned that it would be safe.

On Tuesday, his friends, (including a Senator, and Member of the House) held a consultation, and it was decided that the presiding Elder of the Providence District, now in this city, should write to him, stating that though the excitement had not abated, yet it was deemed advisable for him to return. The letter was accordingly sent, but of course too late to reach Mr. A. as he was brought to this city on the same evening.

In conclusion, we would observe, that we been induced to be more particularly in obtaining information respecting this subject, because a certain portion of the public press has seized upon every fact or rumor which might receive a construction prejudicial to Mr. A.

MR. AVERY was examined in Tiverton on Friday (says the Fall River Monitor) before Justices Durfee and Grey, and committed to Newport jail; he made no defence. We understand that he intends to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to recognize for his appearance at Court in March next.

Death of Randall.—Josiah Randall, who has so long been confined in the jail in this place, awaiting trial for killing his wife and son, in Franklin, was found dead in his cell on Monday night last. A jury of inquest returned a verdict "that he came to his death by the visitation of God, in an epileptic fit."—*Vermont paper.*

BOSTON, January 31.

Further particulars of the capture of the citadel of Antwerp.—Mr. J. M Reelf the passenger in the brig Alexander, at this port from Amsterdam states that Gen. Chasse fought until his troops were entirely without defence, all the supposed bomb-proof places having been proved the reverse, and every building in the Citadel burnt; that eighty Dutch ells of the main wall thrown down into the ditch; that he had provisions enough, but no water. Under these circumstances Gen. Chasse opened a capitulation with Gen. Gerard, offering to surrender the Citadel, if the garrison were freely permitted to march out with flying colors. The French General agreed to his terms, provided he surrendered all the Dutch fortresses in Belgium under his command. Gen. Chasse then despatched a courier to the King of Holland, for authority to accede to this proposition, but the King peremptorily refused.—Thereupon Gen. Chasse, finding his position no longer tenable, marched out with the garrison, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisioners of war.—*Daily Adv.*

DIED

At his residence, in Caroline county, Md., on Tuesday the 29th January, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude, *Shadrach Liden*, Esq. in the 44th year of his age.

Suddenly, in this county, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. *William P. Kerr.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By Order.
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.
feb 9

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT,

At the commencement of the new year, by Fortune's Favourite,

SYLVESTER.

Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 1, for 1833—drawn at Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1833.

46 18 24 56 13 3 21 11 57

Combination 18 24 46, the higest prize of 20,600 Dollars, was sold by all lucky SYLVESTER, to one of his distant patrons. 'Tis but a few days since that we had to announce the sale of the prize of 10,000 dollars in the Virginia State Lottery; also 4,000 in a late class of New York Lottery. These facts will remain as proud monuments to the fame of the all fortunate SYLVESTER.

☞Remember if you wish to procure prizes they can only be obtained at *Sylverster's Prize selling Office!*☜

MARYLAND STATE LOTTTERY,
Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore on Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1833.

$15,000, HIGHEST PRIZE.

$15,000, 4,000, 1,620, 3 of 1,250, 5of 1,000, 10 of 600, 100 prizes of 400, &c

Whole Tickets $5, Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25.

GRAND COLSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 7, for 1833,
To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware) Feb. 18th

10,000 DOLLARS.

1 prize of $10,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,022, 2 of 1,000, 4 of 500, 5 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, &c.

Tickets $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

☞Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When $10 and upwards are remitted postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore and Pittsburg, Nashville and New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Baltimore Md.

Feb 9

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Robert Bartlet, deceased, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased; consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also about eighty barrels of Corn, Top fodder, Corn-caps, Blades, &c. with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN KEMP, Admr.
of Robert Bartlett, deceased.

jan 26 3w

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED

A GOOD hand at the above business will obtain employment and good wages, on application to

WILLIAM TURNER.
Greensborough, Caroline county.
jan 26 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform *them*, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON,

Thomas P. Townsend, Master,

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour; and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season.

Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without fail, on or before the first of March.

Those who have had my boat bags in possession since last fall, will please return them at once, as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of 75 cents each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny. S. H. B.

Easton, February 9, 1833.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 18th day of January, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured man, who calls himself CHARLES DONALDSON, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Jacob Carre, Sweep Master, living in Baltimore. Said coloured man is about 21 years of age, five feet five and a half inches high; has a scar on his right shoulder. Had on when committed, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, white box coat, black fur hat, and a pair of coarse shoes.

The owner of the above described coloured man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
jan 26—feb 9 3w

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 10th day of January, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN KEYS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Chas. Conaway, on the Hookstown road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar on his left middle finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet pantaloons, white box coat, white fur hat and pair coarse shoes.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and county Jail.
jan 28—feb 9 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 13th day of January, 1833, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JOSEPH HENRY THOMAS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Robert Jamieson, in Alexandria, Baker by trade. Said coloured man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, has a large scar on his right arm, occasioned by a burn. Had on when committed, a drab pea coat and pantaloons, check shirt, white fur hat and old pair of boots.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
of Baltimore city and county Jail.
jan 28—feb 9 3w

100 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOMAS M. JONES.
Easton, February 2, 1833. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day, all that FARM on which William Ray, in his lifetime, resided, and of which he died seized, situate in Miles River Neck, in Talbot county adjoining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Samuel Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman, Esq. The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Dundee," and of part of a tract of land called "Bachelor's Branch Addition," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-seven and one half acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the decree, a credit of six and twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and discharged, from all claim of the defendant, or claimant, or either of them.

The creditors of William Ray, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of said sale.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
Trustee.
Easton, Jan. 29, 1833.