

...is conclusively settled by the subse-  
quent report of '98, which is known to have  
been drawn by the pen of Mr. Madison, then  
a member of the Virginia Legislature, then  
the resolutions of '98 were also a four-  
line, though he was not then a member of  
that body. The report, in reviewing that  
part of the 7th resolution already cited, which  
refers to the necessary and proper measures  
to be taken by the states for co-operating with  
each other in maintaining their rights, specifies  
the various measures of that sort, which are  
deemed to be "within the limits of the  
constitution." After insisting that the unconstitu-  
tionality of an act of congress, and an appeal  
to other states to concur in the declaration, is  
a measure of state interposition "within the  
limits of the constitution"—the report also  
mentions, as being of a like character, a direct  
renunciation of the legislatures of the  
states to congress, instructions to their res-  
pective senators to propose an explanatory  
amendment of the constitution, and applica-  
tion from themselves to congress for the call  
of a convention. At the end of this specifi-  
cation, the report adds, "these resolutions, though  
not equally eligible in themselves, nor  
probably to the states were all constitutional  
in their nature." As the occasion  
called for a full exposition of the measures of  
state interposition deemed to be "within the  
limits of the constitution," the specification  
here made must be considered, according to  
all well known rules of interpretation, as ex-  
cluding in the minds of the writer and those  
who adopted the report, all others not specified  
from the class of constitutional modes of state  
interposition. If there be passages in the re-  
port, or expressions in the resolutions, then,  
which seem to comprehend these modes of re-  
dress, not referable to these, they must be  
considered as referring to those extreme cases  
of government abuse or usurpation, which  
would justify a resort to original rights para-  
mount to all constitutions.

Sir, it has been sometimes tauntingly said,  
that if the Virginia resolutions meant nothing  
more than to assert a right of interposition on  
the part of the state by "declaring an act of  
congress unconstitutional and founding there-  
on appeals to the other states, as well as to  
the general government," the able reasoning  
of Mr. Madison's report was very uselessly ex-  
pended in maintaining a right which no one  
would contest. But, sir, this right was for-  
mally and explicitly contested by all the states  
which returned answers to the resolutions of  
Virginia; with the exception of Kentucky on  
July: Let gentlemen look at the answers given  
by the Legislatures of Delaware, New York,  
Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts,  
New Hampshire and Vermont, and they will  
see that this right was boldly denied by the  
all—that they all contended that the right of  
pronouncing on the constitutionality of acts of  
the General Government was exclusively ves-  
ted in the federal judiciary, and that a decla-  
ration by a state legislature, such as Virginia  
had made, of the unconstitutionality of an act  
of congress was an unwarrantable interference  
with the constituted authorities of the union.

Attempts have also been made, sir, to de-  
cry this right as utterly idle and worthless in  
practice. I have already had occasion to re-  
mark that the exercise of this right in '98 and  
'99, by rallying public opinion to the funda-  
mental principles of the Constitution and embolden-  
ing its expression in imposing organized forms,  
was found adequate, not only to correct the  
particular usurpations of the alien and sedition  
acts, but to produce an entire and fundamen-  
tal revolution in the administration of the gov-  
ernment. The striking and still progressive  
changes of public opinion in various quarters  
of the Union on the subject of the Tariff, which  
I have also had occasion to notice, bear con-  
tinued testimony to the efficacy of the same  
constitutional remedies. Sir, it is a system like  
this, founded on the moral force of public  
opinion, it is remedies of this sort, I am per-  
suaded, that will be found most effectual;  
while violent and unconstitutional modes of  
redress like that of South Carolina, will ever  
be attended with danger of reaction, excite  
prejudice, confirm the obstinacy of power and  
raise up new obstacles in the way of relief.

Sir, I would appeal to gentlemen from the  
South, who profess attachment to the constitu-  
tional doctrines which are cherished in that  
quarter of the Union, and ask when was there  
ever less occasion to despair of the moral  
power and ultimate ascendancy of a sound  
public opinion? When have more triumphs  
been won for the cause of State rights and of  
limited constitutional construction, than dur-  
ing the last four years by the patriot Chief  
Magistrate, in whom the public opinion of  
this country has found a firm and unflinching  
organ? Has he not, sir, by the courageous  
exercise of a power which had hitherto almost  
lain dormant in the constitution, annihilated  
the earliest encroachment of federal power—  
has he not, in imposing the expenditure for unconsti-  
tutional objects,—and has he not nobly used,  
as he is still using, the high influence, with  
which the confidence of his country has in-  
vested him, to relieve every portion of that  
country from the burthen of an unequal and  
oppressive system of taxation of which we  
complain? Sir, I refer to these topics with  
no wish to awaken any unpleasant recollec-  
tion of past contentions here and elsewhere but  
simply to remind gentlemen who come from  
that portion of the country where the political  
principles to which I have alluded so generally  
prevail, of the rapid progress which those  
principles have made under the auspices of  
the present Chief Magistrate, towards a set-  
tled ascendancy in the public councils, and to  
ask them if there ever was less reason for the  
friends of those principles to distrust the peace-  
ful influence of opinion, and by flying to ex-  
tremities, to hazard not only their triumph,  
but the existence of our institutions themselves.

I will proceed now, Mr. President to state  
very briefly, my ideas of what we are called  
upon to do in the present circumstances of the  
country. If we were to separate without do-  
ing something, and something effectual to-  
ward, to vindicate the despised authority of the laws,  
the government and the Union would be  
thereforward virtually dissolved. Our oaths  
to support the Constitution—our highest duties  
to our country, (which having a right to  
equal laws, is entitled also to an equal execu-  
tion of them) demand, on our hands, proper  
and effectual provisions for the execution of  
the laws in question. My plan, then, would  
be simply this—I would take up this new code  
of nullification—I would examine it in all its  
institutions, and apply to every one of its de-  
vices, an effectual counteraction. Whereas,  
nullification provides that goods held for the  
payment of duties shall be taken out of the  
hands of the collector or marshal under color  
of a fraudulent process of replevin designed  
for the sole purpose of defeating the laws of  
the U. S.—I would say, as the bill now under  
consideration says, on well settled principles  
of jurisprudence, that goods thus in the cus-  
tody of the law, are irrevocable, and shall  
be given up only in obedience to the order or  
decision of a court of the United States. Null-

...the authority of the laws, we shall all unite,  
I trust, in removing the just causes of complaint  
which have arisen against their operation.—  
The necessity of a new adjustment of the  
tariff, is felt and acknowledged by all, and affords  
the fit occasion for doing justice to every in-  
terest of the country which has been affected  
by it. Sir, this is the moment for the accom-  
plishment of this great work of conciliation  
and peace. Let us meet each other in that  
"spirit of amity and mutual deference and  
concession, which the peculiarity of our political  
situation has rarely, if ever, rendered more  
indispensable," than now. Instead of coming  
together as hostile and rival clans, as has hap-  
pily been too frequently the case in relation  
to this subject, let us meet and consult for  
the common good, as members of one great  
family, recollecting that the interest of each is  
the good of the whole, and the good of the  
whole the interest of each. For one, I pledge  
myself to meet gentlemen in this American  
spirit—to regard the interest of the north as  
well as the south—to embrace, as far as I can,  
the permanent and lasting good of all—which  
in nothing, in my opinion, is more deeply con-  
cerned than in the present settlement of this  
distracting question, and in the final extirpa-  
tion of that germ of discord which has been  
planted in all our relations, social and political.

It is time, Mr. President to put an end to  
our unhappy divisions. It has been my for-  
tune, in another situation, to witness the ef-  
fects they have produced on the character  
and popularity of our government abroad,  
and on the generous efforts of the friends of  
liberty in other parts of the world. Sir, my  
heart has well with pride and exultation, which  
can be appreciated only by those who have  
felt them in foreign lands, when I have heard  
my country the theme of every tongue, its in-  
stitutions, with the glorious results of liberty  
and happiness they have produced, the subject  
of universal envy and admiration, retaking  
on the one hand, the gloomy spirit of despotism,  
and animating, on the other, the generous  
aspirations of freedom. But in a few  
short months, how has this scene been chan-  
ged! The language of admiration and respect,  
lost in that of indifference and distrust; the  
votaries of liberty discouraged and confounded;  
the disciples of legitimacy exulting in the failure  
of the only system of free government  
which ever promised a perfect success; all Eu-  
rope filled with predictions of the speedy dis-  
solution of our Union; and consigning us hence-  
forward to the same rank of impotence and  
anarchy as the unhappy and distracted States  
of the southern parts of our own continent.

These have been the bitter fruits of our di-  
visions abroad. What have they been at  
home? In the midst of unexampled prosperi-  
ty, anxiety and alarm pervading every bosom  
—that sacred union, in regard to which, we  
were taught by the father of our country to  
"discourage whatever might suggest even a  
suspicion that it could, in any event, be aban-  
doned," openly questioned and divided, and  
millions tremble for its fate. Sir, let us put  
an end to these divisions—let us dispropor-  
tion the malignant predictions of the enemies  
of free government—let us restore confidence  
to the patriot at home, and hope to the votary  
of freedom abroad. I do, in my conscience,  
believe that the preservation of the union is  
our only security for liberty. If we are to be  
broken into separate confederacies, constant  
war and collision with each other must en-  
sure, one of which will grow up large military  
establishments, perpetual and burthensome  
taxes, an overshadowing executive, and amid  
these deleterious influences, what hope can  
there be, that liberty would survive.

It is here, I am persuaded, that lies the danger of  
our disunion; and not where the imagina-  
tion of the Senator from South Carolina,  
Sir, this is but a figuration of the evil, and  
calculated to which every portion of this coun-  
try would be destined, if the union should be  
dissolved. Let us then rally around the sa-  
cred Union, fixing it anew; and establishing it  
forever on the immutable basis of equal jus-  
tice, of mutual amity and kindness, and an  
administration at once firm and paternal. Let  
us do this, and we shall carry back peace to  
our distracted country, happiness to the af-  
frighted freeman, restore stability to our threat-  
ened institutions, and give to the friends of lib-  
erty throughout the world. Let us do this, and we  
shall be in short what a beautiful providence  
has heretofore made us, and designed us for-  
ever to remain, the free and happiest peo-  
ple under the sun.

**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**  
*House of Delegates, Saturday March 16th.*  
The bill reported by Mr. Larimore, en-  
titled, An act to authorize the inhabitants of the  
several Primary School districts in Queen  
Anne's county, to levy a tax on the property  
in said district for the establishment of schools,  
was read a second time, passed and sent to  
the Senate.

The hour for taking up the order of the day  
having arrived, the house proceeded to consider  
the order of the day, being the bill reported  
by Mr. Johnson, entitled, An act for the relief  
of Baltimore and Frederick counties,  
authorizing a new one by the name of Car-  
rol.

A very animated debate took place, in  
which Mr. Johnson, Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Jones  
advocated, and Mr. Worthington, Mr. Ely,  
Mr. Turner, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Wright,  
(of Queen Anne) opposed the bill.

The bill, (says the Maryland Republican),  
was finally rejected, though its fate, we should  
judge from all we have heard on the subject,  
would have been entirely different, if the peo-  
ple in the district of which it was proposed to  
construct the new county, had not decidedly  
opposed the measure. But, as it was, by  
every member from Baltimore county, and by  
a memorial from the members of the late Jack-  
son Convention, held in Baltimore from that  
county, it was strongly objected to on the  
ground of parceling out and disposing of the  
people into communities against their own  
wishes and interest.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on  
the constitution delivered the following re-  
port:

The committee on the constitution to whom  
were referred the numerous memorials and peti-  
tions of different parts of this state, and of  
the Reform Convention which recently assem-  
bled in Baltimore City, suggesting and recom-  
mending that the constitution ought to be  
changed in many particulars, and that a con-  
vention should be called for that purpose, hav-  
ing had the same under consideration and af-  
ter bestowing upon the subject that attention  
which its importance demands, beg leave,  
by way of report, to submit the following re-  
solutions.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Mary-  
land, That a majority of the people of this

state are dissatisfied with many of the features  
of the present constitution, which they deem  
at war with republican principles.

Resolved, That the Declaration of Rights  
recognizes and asserts "that all government  
of right originates from the people, is founded  
in compact only, and instituted solely for the  
good of the whole: That the people of this  
state ought to have the sole and exclusive right  
of regulating the internal government and pol-  
ice thereof."

Resolved, That the principles thus broadly  
set forth by the framers of our constitution, of  
the right of the people to remodel their or-  
ganic law, whenever they deem such action  
necessary, are the true principles of republican  
government; for "the authority of constitutions  
over governments, and of the sovereignty of  
the people over constitutions," are principles  
too deeply engrained in the hearts of the peo-  
ple, to be ever surrendered.

Resolved, That experience having shewn  
that the mode presented for altering and am-  
ending the constitution, by two successive  
legislative enactments is ineffectual, for the  
purpose of giving to our form of government  
all those republican features, which public  
sentiment desire, and it being proper to take  
it in expression of the sense of the voters of  
this state, on a subject of such deep concern-  
ment to their rights, their welfare and their  
happiness.—Therefore,

Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That  
at the annual election to be held on the first  
Monday of October next, the judges of each  
election district or ward, in the state, shall ask  
each qualified voter, when he deposits his bal-  
lot for members of congress, delegates to the  
Legislature, or for sheriffs—whether he is in  
favor of a convention for altering the consti-  
tution, or whether he is opposed to a conven-  
tion, for that purpose; and the clerk shall keep  
two separate columns; on one side, he shall  
register those votes which are for a conven-  
tion, and on the other those opposed to a con-  
vention, and the judges shall make returns  
thereof, as is usual in cases of election and un-  
der like penalties.

Resolved, That should a majority of the peo-  
ple of this State, be found to be in favor of a  
Convention, then, the next Legislature which  
shall assemble thereafter shall divide the state  
into districts of convenient size, containing as  
nearly as may be, an equal number of white  
inhabitants, without dividing a county; and to  
each district shall be assigned an equal num-  
ber of delegates.

Resolved, That as soon as the said districts  
shall be arranged, and the number shall be  
designated by law, the governor shall issue his  
proclamation, to be accompanied by the law  
requiring the voters to assemble in their re-  
spective districts, to elect delegates to a con-  
vention to be held at such convenient time and  
place as may be fixed by law, for the purpose  
of making a constitution and form of govern-  
ment, to be submitted to the people of Mary-  
land, for their ratification or rejection.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, Ch.  
CHARLES CARROLL HARPER,  
SAMUEL SUTTON,  
JAMES TURNER.

By order, JOHN W. PRATT, Clk.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Merrick moved to give said report and  
resolutions a second reading by special order.  
Determined in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned until Monday  
morning 9 o'clock.

*Monday, March 16.*  
Mr. Bourke from the committee to which  
was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled  
"An act to amend an act passed at December  
session, 1831, entitled an act to provide for the  
election of the Levy Court of Queen Anne's  
county, by the people, reported favorably  
thereon.

Which was read.

**EASTON, MD.**  
SATURDAY MORNING, March 16, 1833.

We publish in this morning's paper, the  
speech of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Senator  
from Virginia, on the revenue collection bill  
under consideration.

In the whole range of the recent discussions  
of the important questions of state rights and  
the powers of the Federal Government, we have  
seen nothing which so entirely accords with  
our views of these questions, as the speech of  
Mr. Rives. It places the whole question be-  
fore us, stripped of all metaphysical subtleties,  
in the plain language of reason and common  
sense, and must be read with pleasure by  
every friend to the Union and states rights.

We shall not attempt remarks upon it, but ask  
for it an attentive perusal.

The Bill, relative to the construction of a  
Rail Road from Baltimore to the City of Wash-  
ington, which passed the House of Delegates a  
week since, was returned by the Senate yester-  
day with a few amendments, not affecting  
the principles of the bill—which amendments  
were immediately concurred in—the law is  
therefore now in force. The Rail Road will be  
commenced without delay, and completed in  
as short a time as possible, a lateral road of  
fifteen or sixteen miles, with hardly a bridge  
on its whole extent, and generally over a level  
surface, would, and we have no doubt will,  
connect the City of Annapolis with the above  
road, and consequently with Washington and  
Baltimore.—Md. Rep.

**NAVAL.**—The U. S. sloop of war Vincen-  
ces, at Portsmouth, N. H. is said to be fitting  
out for sea with all possible expedition, and the  
Boston, Erie and Frigate Constitution, at the  
navy yard, Charleston, are ordered to be put  
in readiness for sea.

**NULLIFICATION.**  
Ex Governor Hamilton has declined to give  
bonds to the Collector for the small invoice of  
sugar he imported, in barter for his Rice, and  
requires them to be stored for the present,  
agreeably to the law in such cases made and  
provided.

**Munitions of War.**—The Charleston  
Courier states that about 50 cases of muskets and  
rifles, were received there by the Union Line  
Courier, for the use of the State of South  
Carolina.

**BALTIMORE AND SOUCEHANNAH RAIL ROAD.**  
—The bill which passed the House of Dele-  
gates, authorizing an advance of the credit of  
the state to the amount of \$300,000 towards the  
said road, on certain conditions, passed the  
Senate with some amendments, on Saturday  
last.

**THE DELAWARE PROPOSITION.**  
In the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Mon-  
day, the 4th instant, the following proceedings took  
place in regard to the proposition of Delaware for  
an union between that State and the Eastern Shore  
counties of Maryland—  
Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, submitted the follow-  
ing preamble and resolutions.  
By the House of Delegates,  
March 4th, 1833.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware having  
represented to this General Assembly, that in the  
opinion of the Legislature of the State of Delaware,  
it would greatly promote the interest, comfort, and  
prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, form-  
ed by the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware  
Bays, if they were united under one government,  
and that the people of the State of Delaware, re-  
spectively, should be admitted as citizens of the  
people of the State of Delaware, and that the peo-  
ple of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and those of  
Delaware, should be united under one government,  
and that the region of country inhabited by them  
respectively, should be deemed as the State of Delaware.  
And that the Governor of Delaware is au-  
thorized, in case these views of the State of De-  
laware should meet the approbation of the Legisla-  
ture of the State of Maryland, to appoint three com-  
missioners on the part of the State of Delaware,  
to meet such as may be appointed on the part of  
the State of Maryland, to carry the measures into ex-  
ecution, and settle the preliminaries and details  
thereof, in order to adjust preliminaries and details,  
the Legislature of the two States and that of the Con-  
gress of the United States—therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Mary-  
land, That, holding the pursuit of Laipicaps as the  
unobjectionable right of all men, and that political  
societies and governments are but means to gain  
that desirable end, we refer the overture made to  
this General Assembly, by the Legislature of the  
state of Delaware to the candid and serious consid-  
eration of our fellow citizens, in the respective  
counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who  
are immediately and most particularly interested  
in the proposition. And we leave the subject to be  
first entertained by our fellow citizens on the  
subject, in order to adjust preliminaries and details, to  
be held among themselves, or in such other way as to  
them may seem most fit.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,  
That in case it should be authentically notified to  
the Governor of Maryland by any proper authority  
from the Legislature of the State of Delaware, that  
it is the wish and pleasure of the people in those  
several counties, that commissioners should be  
appointed on the part of the state of Maryland,  
to meet those to be appointed by the State of De-  
laware, in order to adjust preliminaries and details,  
that all may the better understand the precise terms  
of the proposed change, before any final decision is  
made. That the Governor, by and with the advice  
and consent of the council, is hereby authorized  
and empowered to appoint three commissioners from  
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for that purpose,  
as soon after the notification as may be—and the  
said commissioners are directed to make full report  
to the Governor, to be by him laid before the Gen-  
eral Assembly of Maryland, at the earliest period  
after its reception.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be  
requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to  
the Governor of the State of Delaware, with a so-  
licitation to present them to the Legislature of that  
State.

Which was read.

Mr. Jones moved to refer said preamble and  
resolutions, and the resolutions of the State of De-  
laware, in relation to the union of the Eastern Shore  
counties of this State with the said State of De-  
laware, to a select committee, to be composed of one  
member from each of the Eastern Shore counties,  
to be by him laid before the next meeting of the  
General Assembly of Maryland, at the earliest period  
after its receipt.

Mr. Nicols moved to lay the motion and amend-  
ment on the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Commissioners for Talbot county,  
will, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. appoint  
Constables for Talbot county. On Tuesday  
the 2d day of April, will appoint Overseers of  
the roads, and will sit on Tuesday and Friday in  
each week, for four weeks, from Tuesday the  
2d April next, to hear appeals.

Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.  
March 16

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUES-  
DAY, the 2d of April, 1833, between  
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P.  
M. on the premises, the following property,  
belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of  
Baltimore, viz:  
TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on  
Cabinet street, in the town of Easton,  
formerly the property of John Tomlin-  
son.

ALSO,  
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Port  
street in the town of Easton, formerly  
the property of Joseph Chinn.

The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase  
money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale,  
one third in three months, and the remainder  
in six months from the day of sale, with inter-  
est on the two last payments, to be secured  
by bonds or notes with security to be appro-  
ved by the subscriber. On the payment of the  
whole purchase money, good and sufficient  
deeds will be executed to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers. Attendance by  
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

N. B. Persons having claims against the  
subscriber will please present them at an early  
day, as I expect to leave the Eastern shore;  
and all persons indebted will please make im-  
mediate payment, or their accounts will be  
left in the hands of an agent for collection.

ISAAC ATKINSON.  
Talbot county, March 16th, 1833.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a vendition exponas issued out  
of Talbot county Court and to me direct  
and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, against  
Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, at the suit  
of William Baker, will be sold on TUESDAY,  
the 9th day of April next, at the front door of  
the Court House, in the town of Easton, for  
cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.  
and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, both in law  
title, interest, claim and estate, both in law  
and equity of Joseph H. Sands and John Sands,  
of and to, in fact or plantation, lying and  
being situated in the Chapel district, Talbot  
county, on which William Peckham now re-  
sides, and known as part of Collin Selby, and  
part of other tracts, containing three hundred  
and twenty five acres of land, more or less—  
Seized and taken as the lands and tenements  
of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John  
Sands, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the  
aforesaid vendition exponas, and the interest  
and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Sh. of.  
mar 16

**SHANNONDALE.**  
This full blood horse, being in  
fine stud condition, will stand  
Talbott county the ensuing season,  
which will commence on Tues-  
day, 26th of March, instant, on which day he  
will be in Easton.

—TERMS—  
\$6 the Spring's chance; \$12 to ensure; and  
\$3 the single leap.  
Particulars will be given in future adver-  
tisements.  
JAMES BAILEY, E.T.  
March 16

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**  
I WILL sell at a very low price, and  
on a long credit, that very valuable  
**TRACT OF LAND,**  
called SHARP'S ISLAND, if ap-  
plication be made soon.—Persons  
wishing to make a profitable invest-  
ment, would do well to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, agent,  
for Jos. W. Reynolds.  
Easton, march 16

**Constable's Sale.**  
BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me  
directed, against Thomas Parrott, one of  
the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel  
H. Benny, and the other at the suit of Ann-  
Ann Gossage, use of Samuel H. Benny, will  
be sold at the front door of the Court house  
in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th in  
stant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.  
and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the follow-  
ing property, viz: one House and Lot on the  
Point Road, where Scipio Danbury now lives,  
a small lot of ground adjoining the aforesaid  
lot, purchased by said Parrott, of John Ben-  
nett, Esq., all his interest of, and to a lot of  
ground at Easton Point, on which John Gold-  
borough, Esq.'s house stands, also a Garring  
House at Easton Point; all taken as the lands  
and tenements of Thomas Parrott, and will  
be sold for cash to satisfy the aforesaid fieri  
facias and the interest and cost due and to be-  
come due thereon. Attendance given by  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Constable.  
march 9

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me  
directed, by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq.,  
one at the instance and for the use of John L.  
Kerr, Executor of Rachel L. Kerr, deceased,  
and the other at the instance and for the use  
of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of James  
Cain, deceased, will be sold at the front door  
of the Court House, in the town of Easton on  
TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4  
o'clock P. M., all the right and title of Andrew  
Cheezum of, in, and to, a PART OF A  
TRACT OF LAND, called Pitt's State,  
containing 35 acres, more or less, situate, ly-  
ing and being in Talbot county, near the  
Hole in the wall, whereon the said Andrew  
Cheezum now resides, together with all and  
singular the improvements and appurtenances  
thereto belonging; taken to satisfy the aforesaid  
writs of Fieri Facias, together with the interest  
and costs due and to become due thereon.

WM. BARNETT, Constable.  
march 9 3v

**Millinery and Mantua-making.**  
**MISS M. E. WATTS.**  
(Lately from Baltimore.)  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of  
E. Easton and its vicinity, that she has com-  
menced the above business in all its variety,  
at the residence of Mrs. Parrott, on Dover  
Street, and next door to Dr. A. M. White.  
She flatters herself that from her long expe-  
rience and strict attention to business, she  
will be able to give general satisfaction, to all  
who may favour her with their custom.  
All orders in her line shall be promptly and  
neatly executed, on moderate terms.  
Easton, March 9 3t

**LOT FOR SALE.**  
WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF  
LAND, containing 93 acres, about one  
mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the  
editor of the Whig.  
feb 12 w

**BOOK AND STATIONERY  
STORE.**  
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING  
MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.  
THE subscriber has opened an assortment  
of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which  
he will endeavor to perfect in a few days,  
and invites his friends and the public to give him a  
call. At his store may now be had, among  
others,  
Blair's Ancient History Riddime's Latin  
Tytler's History Euclid's Grammar  
Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes  
Goldsmith's Greece Melville on the Globes  
Grinshaw's England Melville on the Globes  
Tooke's Elements Blair's Lectures  
Bennett's Algebra Blair's Lectures  
Griehach's Greek Worcester's Geograp-  
hy and Atlas  
Testament Adams' do. do.  
Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.  
Greek Exercises Academical Reader  
Hutinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.  
Horace Delphinii English Reader  
Virgil Introduction to do.  
Sallust Sequel to do.  
Cassar English Grammar  
Græca Minora Spelling Books  
Græca Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and  
Smith's Cicero Bennett's Arith-  
metica, &c. &c.  
Viri Romæ A. B. C. of Penicils  
Historia Sacra Paper, Blank Books,  
Muir's Syntax Lead Penicils, &c.  
EDWARD MULLIKIN.  
July 10

**Dr. SCUDDER'S  
CELEBRATED EYE WATER**  
For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.  
THE great advantages of this infallible  
remedy, places it as a general appendage to  
every family, and a constant recourse to the  
traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with  
the greatest care, and has never been known  
to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restora-  
tion of the diseased organs. It is useless to  
attach any certificates by way of praise or re-  
commendation, the reputation and immense  
sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye  
Water, being the fairest proof of its utility  
and beneficial tendency. It has been the  
means of preserving sight to many of the af-  
flicted. Numerous letters have been receiv-  
ed by Dr. S. within these few years, contain-  
ing flattering remarks relative to this Eye  
Water—and the cures effected by it, have  
been set forth as Wonderful beyond precedent.  
Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a  
safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts his  
reputation and experience as an Oculist,  
will weigh against the art. impostures which  
are daily practised on the public by adver-  
tisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many  
of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by  
Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,  
Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes,  
City of New York, and to be had wholesale  
and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole  
Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.  
dec 22