

ly on the ground of pour it into the creek. But another advantage we possess is, there is nothing sectarian in the society. All the house are invited to join us. The very heathen are invited to join us. The very heathen are invited to join us. The very heathen are invited to join us.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 30, 1833.

By yesterday afternoon's Western Mail, we have the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday morning.

The South Carolina Convention, has adjourned, after passing Ordinances of the following import:

- 1. They have declared that so much of their Ordinance of November and the laws pursuant thereto, as nullifies the laws relative to the military organization of the State, which are to remain in full force.
- 2. They nullify the law for the more effective collection of the revenue.
- 3. They ordain and declare that the allegiance of the citizens of the State of South Carolina is due to the State, and that obedience only and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom control over them has been or may be delegated by the State, and the legislature is authorized to ordain and bind in conformity with this ordinance and binding the people to this allegiance.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday morning, contain intelligence from England to the 24th February, brought by the ship Roscoe, at New York.

The Coercion Bill against Ireland has passed the House of Lords. In its last stage it received some important modifications—some in particular, which counsel are allowed to propose before the Court Martial. In answer to questions in writing to the prisoner submitted to him before the Court, he probably be much longer on its passage through the House of Commons—meaning the London Advertiser, which it is to be proved very important. It is supposed that the Political Union in England are about to propose a determined resistance to the passage of the bill. It will be recalled that during the execution of the Reform question, the Public Opinion of the Ministers were charged with encouraging them as their action was favorable to the views of Government. It would not be surprising if they were now to create throughout England, a violent opposition among the lower classes to the arbiters of the proposed bill.

It appears that the King of Holland has desisted from levying a toll on the cargoes of ships ascending the Scheldt, in other respects, however, he shows no intention to give way. It seems generally admitted even by the English Journalists, who have been sanguine of the success of Don Pedro's expedition, that his case is now almost desperate.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Charles Vaughan, has returned to this country in the Roscoe.

Melancholy.—Yesterday morning, a little daughter of Mr. John G. Thomas, of this county, at play in the orchard of her father, where he was burning the dry sedge, incautiously came so nigh, that the fire was communicated to her clothes, and before assistance could be rendered, she was so burnt, that she survived only until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Mullikin.—Not having for many years mingled in the political world, and preferring the peace and happiness of domestic ease, I did hope I should continue so the remainder of my life; but the late movements in my beloved country, has caused an excitement, and the spirit moves me to take part of the responsibility. The time has now arrived when every freeman should unfold his colours, and no longer fight the political battle for men and money, but plant his flag staff on the firm ground of principle.

We have seen, within the last four years, many political marriages and divorces; but, sir, the late discussions in Congress, have caused the American people to reflect more on their rights and wrongs, and to deeply consider the first origin of their happy union; and they have with much interest attended to the various constructions given to the constitution. They have seen the same feeling and influence which existed in 1793, and divided the two great political parties of this country. It is not fresh in the recollection of every member of the community, that Alexander Hamilton was one of the great leaders of the Federal party, whose doctrines were for a President and Senate for life, and a consolidated government; the first squinting at monarchy, latter calculated to sap the rights of the States. And can it be forgotten that what force and power the federal administration of the elder Mr. Adams, and the Alien and Sedition Laws. The one prevented an American citizen from speaking a disrespectful word of his Majesty the President, without incurring the danger of being imprisoned in the loathsome dungeons, to associate with the murderer, horse thief and scoundrel. The other to force from your hospitable shores, him who seeks refuge from the grasping hand of a Tyrant, (and invited too by your laws to spend family under the fig tree of liberty.) wretched banner.—Yes, at the simple nod of a vicious President to be ordered to a foreign clime, without so many days, or suffer imprisonment; and to enforce these laws, your country was filled with armed men; every little village was furnished with an officer strutting like a Peacock, beating to arms under the pretence of fighting France, three thousand miles distant.—And to support all this the farmer's land, his houses, his stores, his carriages, were taxed, nay, sir, the very window lights which afforded him the light of Heaven were taxed—and every oppressor

law calculated to bear down the farmer and mechanic, and keep them as hewers of wood and drawers of water, were supported by those same self-styled gentry called Federalists.—Are those imaginary men, or are they facts?—Sir, let the old Republicans who had to feel and suffer, speak for themselves, and present to their children the history of those days; let them spend an evening by their peaceful firesides, and detail to their posterity the trouble and expense they had to encounter, to burst the fetters which were fast forging for them. Sir those oppressive acts were not only confined to the General Government, but your State Governments, responded to them; have you forgotten how close the federal phalanx, adhered to the thirty pound qualification law, which forbade any man to vote who was not worth thirty pounds, but questioned and driven from the ground like an ox cart from a city? Do you not see the same feelings like Phoenix rising from the ashes, the same spirit gaining strength, binding you hand and foot with the Tariff, and the consolidated government, and passing laws to force them into operation? Sir, let me call on the Republicans again to put on the armour of freedom; let me invite those who have deserted our cause again to assemble under our banners, and unite in support of those doctrines which placed the great and good Jefferson at the head of our Republic; the principles of our domestic rights, and the principles of our safe through an arduous struggle, and taught foreigners to respect us. The Republican ranks were broken, and now is the time to rally; we have all the same feelings; we fought constitutionally for our rights, and secured them; the same double headed monster of oppression is about to attack us in a different shape; let me invite a union; take the constitution for your land mark and we shall all be safe. The Coalition have lost their head; Mr. Clay at the eleventh hour deserts them, tell them the Tariff has become unpopular, it is not the true spirit of the American government; he has cut the bonds of union with Webster; the Federalists will have to cling to the Eastern Star, he advocates their feelings; they will now show the world they have been fighting under false colours, and have never forsaken their old doctrines, but have lately smothered them to gain strength; let me again invoke the friends of the old Jeffersonian school to unite. No nullification, no secession, but plant yourselves under the true constitution of the constitution, meet your enemies on fair ground, combat them with what you have done before; remember with what fearful odds we met them in 1793; see how they fell before the powerful weapon of truth.

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, March 23, 1833.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday morning, contain intelligence from England to the 24th February, brought by the ship Roscoe, at New York.

The Coercion Bill against Ireland has passed the House of Lords. In its last stage it received some important modifications—some in particular, which counsel are allowed to propose before the Court Martial. In answer to questions in writing to the prisoner submitted to him before the Court, he probably be much longer on its passage through the House of Commons—meaning the London Advertiser, which it is to be proved very important. It is supposed that the Political Union in England are about to propose a determined resistance to the passage of the bill. It will be recalled that during the execution of the Reform question, the Public Opinion of the Ministers were charged with encouraging them as their action was favorable to the views of Government. It would not be surprising if they were now to create throughout England, a violent opposition among the lower classes to the arbiters of the proposed bill.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chudwick, arrived this morning from London, having left Portsmouth on the 6th of February. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers to the evening of the 5th inclusive. The most important item of intelligence is the King's speech at the opening of the new Parliament which was delivered on the afternoon of the 5th of February.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

This being the day appointed for the delivery of the King's speech, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock, and on ascending from his carriage was received by the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of State.

His Majesty immediately proceeded to the robing room, and from thence to the interior of the House of Lords. On his Majesty taking his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech. Shortly afterwards the Speaker, attended by a great number of members, appeared at the Bar.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the Speech and audible voice, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted. Never at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention. I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Prince of the House of Braganza and the King of Portugal. From the commencement of this contest, I have obtained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal, but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

I have also to regret that my earnest endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the treaty of Nov. 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted on my part as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence.

The good faith and honor with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the Chief Powers of Europe of their friendly dispositions, give me confidence in the success of my endeavors to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you. The approaching termination of the charter of the Bank of England and of the East India Company will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear from experience, and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire.

Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Channel, more particularly as regards its temporary and the importance of the ferry. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of Tythes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established Clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent derangement and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their Parishioners. It may also be necessary for

you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the Revenues of the Church may not admit a more equitable and judicious distribution. In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church established by law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion. In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an act was passed during the last session of parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for Tythes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure by which, upon the principle of a just composition, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burden of an annual payment. To the further reforms that may be necessary you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required. **Gentlemen of the House of Commons.** I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you—They will be framed with the most anxious attention to its useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary expenses which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for. The state of the Revenue, as compared with the public expenditure, has hitherto fully realized the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session. **My Lords and Gentlemen.** In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved, and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote, by all practical means, a balance of industry and good order amongst the laboring classes of the community. On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power, in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe, that the disturbances in Ireland, to which I alluded at the close of the last session, have greatly increased. A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, respecting life and property, and is, in many instances, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences, if not promptly and effectually repressed. I feel confident that your loyalty and patriotism, I shall not resort to vain for assistance in these afflicting circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and strengthening the Legislature Union between the two Countries, which, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain by all the means in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and welfare of my dominions. In reading the speech the King laid peculiar emphasis on the passage relating to the disturbed state of Ireland, and was particularly emphatic when he expressed his determination to uphold the Union of England and Ireland. The troubles in that Kingdom, and the Government have decided upon strong measures being used for the tranquillization of that country; and also that the Marquis of Anglesey will return to Dublin. They furnish no information as to the state of the negotiations, but it may be presumed to be favorable as the funds at Amsterdam had experienced an advance of 1 per cent. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 6th Jan. from which it appears that the Sultan, in the extreme distress to which the total defeat of the army under the Grand Vizier had reduced the Ottoman Government, had accepted the offer of assistance made by the Emperor of Russia, and that General Muraviev had already set out for Egypt to prevent the submission of the Viceroy to the Sublime Porte. Letters from Swabia announce a cessation of hostilities, in a view to a definitive pacific arrangement of the differences between the Sultan and his insurgent Viceroy. The Pacha demands that Syria be ceded to his father, the Viceroy of Egypt, but not till he will commence his retreat, but not till then. It is added that a Russian fleet was expected at Constantinople, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the Channel by the Egyptian Army, which was supposed to be advancing on the capital. The accounts from Paris are to February 4th. The naval preparations at Brest continued to be prosecuted with undiminished energy, and some of the ships of war were already in a condition to put to sea. The Bretons of the 29th January says,—"Our port and roads present a very animated picture. The telegraph is constantly at work, and in short, every department here is in full activity. Ships, frigates and sloops are under repair, fitting out, or getting under weigh, and vessels from other ports are daily joining them. It is said that the French squadron in the Downs, or at least a part of it, will shortly come into our roadstead. Thus every thing indicates the approaching departure of a powerful naval force. What is its destination? This, time will show. Orders have just arrived to expedite the fitting out for sea of the Duquesne of the line, and for arming the Hermione frigate. Three companies of the crew of the Duquesne went on board to day, and they will receive a fourth to-morrow. The Suffren of the line is in port, preparing to put to sea in the most complete condition. The Resolute frigate is taking her departure for the Downs. The sloop Heroine, Nyadade, and Bayonnaise and the brig Saumon, are in the roads waiting only for orders to sail. They are pressing the levy of sailors, and bodies of them, are daily coming in. They are immediately incorporated into the companies of the division. The Bulletin des Lois contains the official promulgation of the law repealing that which provided that the anniversary of January 21st should be observed as a close holiday. The union between the Carlists and the movement party, if it ever existed, is now completely discontinued. The Army of the North, the head quarters of which were at Compeigne had been restored to the same footing as that upon which it was placed before its recent entry into Belgium.

Intelligence from Madrid is to the 24th Feb. and strong rumors were then prevalent of the dismissal or resignation of M. Zea Bermudez, but there was no authentic information of the fact.

It is stated in the French Journals that there had been some partial disturbances in Spain; but they had been effectually put down. It is also added that the Infant Don Carlos had been arrested and was confined to his own apartments.

Sheffield and St. Petersburg papers of the 18th and Hamburg of the 23rd January had been received, but contain nothing of interest. Commercial letters from Smyrna, to the 6th Jan. assert, that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor Nicholas agrees to succour the Sultan with a fleet, and with an army of 60,000 men.

We take the following from the Journal du Commerce of Lyons, of the 27th ult.—"Two days ago a mercantile house was opening some bales of cotton, when to the astonishment of those engaged in the operation, there was found in one of them the body of a negro, bent double and carefully packed in the middle of it."

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Letters, I am informed, have been received in this city containing intelligence to the effect that General Solignac, at the head of Don Pedro's troops, was engaged in an action with the army of Don Miguel, of which no less than 3,000 men were killed, and a considerable number made prisoners. Letters worthy of credit, from the frontiers of Portugal, as well as from Cadix, inform us of those engaged in the operation, that Don Miguel will not hold out beyond the present winter as the chief man of Portugal.

A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser writes from on board the Potomac at Valparaiso, under date of 26th of October, as follows:—We sailed from Canton on the 4th of June, and had a pleasant passage of forty eight days to the Sandwich Islands, where we had a very gratifying visit to the missionaries. We left there on the 10th of August, and after a voyage of 23 days reached Tahiti or Otahete. Thence to this place, during our passage, we had cold weather most of the time, with considerable rain, and occasionally a hail and snow. It is remarkable that we have made the circuit of the globe, and no accident worth mentioning.

On our passage hither, a man jumped over board in a state of intoxication, and was taken from the life buoy just as his strength had become exhausted. We have been disappointed in the appearance of the "Vale of Paradise." The view of the city from the ship is rather pleasant; but it presents little interest except at a nearer view, resembling an old Spanish town. The climate is fine, the air quite bracing.

This is the last spring month in this country, and it was truly delightful to hear the birds singing once more. I visited the burying ground, which is on the top of a high hill, surrounded by a wall, and contains a charnel house, with one or two monuments. It is the custom to bury the dead only between the hours of midnight and four in the morning. Crosses are erected here and there along the roads, to mark where murders have been committed.

It is well for our ships of war to be stationed on this coast. They are certainly a great object to our commerce; and to our citizens resident here.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, March 23.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have received the Buenos Ayres British Packet of Dec. 29th.

A severe gale occurred on the 23d, in which several vessels were more or less damaged.—The American schr. Bee parted from one anchor and shipped the other, the latter she had not been able to find, and remained under weigh until the morning of the 24th, when she again anchored in the inner roads, having been supplied with an anchor and cable by the British brig Fairy. A boat belonging to the national schr. Star of the South was captured, and one man drowned.

On the 26th and 27th the weather was very hot, the thermometer standing at 85 in the shade. In the evening the attendance at the river was very numerous, particularly of lady bathers.

Accounts from Del Carmen, capital of Patagonia, state that 1,500 Indians were in the neighborhood of that town on the 17th Dec. and that the inhabitants were in considerable alarm, and preparing to defend themselves. It was hoped the operations of these unwelcome visitors would be confined, as usual, to cattle stealing.

Accounts from Chili to Nov. 13th state that the President of Peru (Gamarra) had resigned, under the plea of ill health, but that his resignation had not been accepted. The Valparaiso Mercury, in reference to two American whalers detained at Talcahuano, to which place the U. S. frigate Potomac had repaired, says, "in one of our late numbers we called the attention of government to this affair, which may prove the germ of discord, but which might be easily avoided."

FROM PARA AND MARANHAM.—Capt. Green, of the brig Rebecca, from Maranhon via Para, informs us that the state of things at the latter place was very unsettled. The people are divided into three factions,—one in favor of Don Pedro, another for Don Miguel, and a third, consisting principally of the lower classes, desiring a republican form of government. Murders and assassinations were very frequent.

"On the day of my arrival," says Captain G. "I had business on shore early in the morning. The first thing that met my view was a young woman 18 or 19 years of age, with her throat cut from ear to ear! She lay in the public market place, and little notice was taken of her. Going further along through Palace Square, I saw a European Portuguese butchered in the most horrible manner. Capt. Green, reproves the old Portuguese as very desirous to leave the country, but unable to dispose of their property for any thing like its value. A conspiracy against the guard ship against corvette Defensora had been detected in time to prevent its being carried into execution. The ringleaders were two lieutenants, who were put in irons and sent to Rio Janeiro for trial.

FROM JAMAICA.—The schooner Choice, Capt. Dodd, arrived yesterday from Montego Bay, bearing advices to the 2d inst. They represent the contin-

ance of discontent and alarm throughout the whole island. Neither master nor slave is at rest—the former anticipating the destruction of his property, and the latter the restoration of his rights. No middle path seems to have been devised for the safety and repose of either. The results that may follow the immediate emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, as now contemplated by the British Ministry, may perhaps afford us the lessons of wisdom, without the cost of experience.

A great drought has prevailed in the region of Montego Bay, and the Cornwall Chronicle of the 2d says:—"We have scarcely had a drop of rain for the last three weeks. The shrubs and trees are suffering most materially—tropic pastures are withered up by the scorching sun, unrelieved by the night dews, which are very scanty in this quarter of the country. The ground near the town is quite baked and cracked by the sun, and all other vegetation is at a stand. The month of March usually brings rain, and there is an apparent change in the atmosphere at this moment.—The prospect of the sugar crop is most unpromising."

MR. LIVINGSTON.—The following highly complimentary article in relation to Mr. Livingston is translated from the Fernvian Mercury, of the 10th of November last.

We copy from the papers of the United Provinces, a decree of the supreme government of Central America, highly honorable to its enlightened condition. The adoption of a penal code esteemed by the most enlightened men of both hemispheres as one which approaches nearer to perfection than any known in the present day, is a step which may cause the people to advance very far in civilization and morality. The respectable author of that work, Edward Livingston, although born in New York, has been for twenty five years a citizen of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana. He has spent forty years of his life in the discharge of lofty and honorable functions, in which he has distinguished himself by his superior talents. At present he is the principal secretary under the government of the United States.

In virtue of a resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, Mr. Livingston composed, a few years since, a penal code for that state, which is the same as that adopted by the new states of Central America; a work which has produced a profound sensation among all civilized nations, and which will doubtless place the name of its author in the catalogue of the most eminent jurists and legislators.—Baltimore Reprint.

A Duel.—A gentleman writes from New Orleans, under date of the 29th ultimo, that he had just seen a "splendid young man," one mile from the city, in his last agony. The ball of his antagonist had entered his forehead, and his brains were gushing out. A collection of people, in carriages, witnessed the sacrifice to false honor. The affair originated in a dispute at the theatre.

BALTIMORE PRICES. March 26, 1833.

Wheat best red	1 10 a 1 15
Corn, white	61 a 62
Do. yellow	62 a 73
Rye	65 a 68

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT, administrator of Wolman Porter, deceased, informs all persons who purchased property, upon a credit, at the Public Sale of the personal estate, that the notes will become due and payable on the 8th day of April next; punctual payment is expected. The administrator, is bound by law to close the estate,—those who neglect to make payment, must not blame him for proceeding according to law, as he has no discretionary powers. Galloway, March 30th, 1833. Sw

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on Executions, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangements with the plainiffs, on or before the 9th of April next, otherwise the property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say to those persons indebted for officer's fees, that the books are now in the hands of the deputies, who are instructed to make payment, must not blame him for proceeding according to law, as he has no discretionary powers. Galloway, March 30th, 1833. Sw

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WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 12th day of March, 1833 by J. Walsh, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself CHARLES HENRY, and says he belongs to Francis Middleton, of Chales county, near Port Tobacco. Said negro is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, well made; has a lump on the right side of his throat, large scar on his breast, caused by a burn, scar over the left eye, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout, yellow and red striped vest, blue chesnut pantaloons, coarse shoes and seal skin cap. The owner of the above described negro 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 Balt. City and County Jail. march 23—30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of March, 1833, by H. W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a colored man who calls himself JOHN PLUMMER alias WM. JOHNSON, and says he belongs to Thomas Blackwell, in Northumberland Co., Virginia. Said colored man is about 23 years old, feet 8 inches high, has 3 small scars on his forehead, caused by a block on board of a vessel, flat nose, very thick lips, about chesnut color; had on when committed a light corduroy roundabout, blue country wore trousers, linen shirt with blue color and breast, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and coarse boots.

The owner of the above described negro 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. march 23—30

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a rendition ex parte issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed 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, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate, both in law and equity of Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, in and to, a farm or plantation, lying and being situate in the Chapel district, Talbot county, on which William Peckham now resides, 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 rendition ex parte, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, SHERIFF.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Thomas Parrott, one at the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel H. Beany, and the other at the suit of Annanus Gossage, use of Samuel H. Beany, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following 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 Bennett, Esq., all his interest in, and to a lot of ground at Easton Point, on which John Goldborough, Esq.'s house stands, also a Carriage House at Easton Point; all taken as the lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, to be sold for cash to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JOSEPH GRAHAM, Constable. march 9

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Thomas Parrott, one at the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel H. Beany, and the other at the suit of Annanus Gossage, use of Samuel H. Beany, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following 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 Bennett, Esq., all his interest in, and to a lot of ground at Easton Point, on which John Goldborough, Esq.'s house stands, also a Carriage House at Easton Point; all taken as the lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, to be sold for cash to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JOSEPH GRAHAM, Constable. march 9

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