

any Government but despotism. We hear loud and repeated denunciations against what is called a majority Government. It is declared, with much warmth, that a majority Government cannot be maintained in the United States. What, then, do gentlemen wish? Do they wish to establish a minority government? Do they wish to subject the will of the many to the will of the few? The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has spoken of a majority Government, and majorities concurrent; language wholly unknown to our constitution, and to which it is not easy to affix definite ideas. As far as I understand it, it would teach us that the absolute majority may be found in Congress, but the majority concurrently, it would only mean what the constitution of the United States has already abundantly provided. It is full of such checks and balances. In its very organization, it adopts a broad and most effectual principle in restraint of the power of mere majorities. A majority of the people elects the House of Representatives, but it does not elect the Senate. The Senate is elected by the States, each State having, in this respect, an equal power. No law, therefore, can pass without the assent of a majority of the Representatives of the people, and a majority of the Representatives of the States must concur, and a majority of the States must concur, in every act of Congress; and the President is elected on a plan compounded of both these principles. But, having composed one House of Representatives chosen by the people in each State, according to its numbers, and the other, of an equal number of members from every State, whether larger or smaller, the constitution gives to majorities in these Houses, thus constituted, the full and entire power of passing laws, subject always to the constitutional restrictions, and to the approval of the President. The majority of one House may be controlled by the majority of the other; and both may be restrained by the President's negative. These are checks and balances provided by the constitution existing in the Government itself, and wisely intended to secure deliberation and caution in legislative proceedings. But to resist the will of the majority in both Houses, thus constitutionally exercised; to insist on the lawfulness of interposition by an extraneous power; to claim the right of defeating the will of a single State, is neither more nor less, as it strikes me, than a plain attempt to overthrow the Government. The constituted authorities of the United States are no longer a Government, if they be not masters of their own will; they are no longer a Government, if an external power may arrest their proceedings; they are no longer a Government, if acts passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, may be nullified by State vetoes or State ordinances. Does any one suppose it could make any difference, as to the binding authority of an act of Congress, and of the duty of a State to respect it, whether it passed by a mere majority of both Houses, or by three-fourths of each, or the unanimous vote of each? Within the limits and restrictions of the constitutions, the Government of the United States, like all other popular Governments, acts by majorities. It can act no otherwise. Whoever, therefore, denounces the Government of majorities, denounces the Government of his own country, and whoever would restrain these majorities, while acting within their constitutional limits, by an external power, whatever he may intend, asserts principles which, if adopted, can lead to nothing else than the destruction of the Government itself.

Does not the gentleman perceive, sir, how his argument against majorities might here be retorted upon him? Does he not see how cogently he might be asked, whether it be the character of nullification to practice what he preaches? Look to South Carolina, at the present moment. How far are the rights of majorities there respected? I confess, sir, I do not know, in peaceable times, the power of the majority carried with a higher hand, or upheld with more relentless disregard of the rights, feelings, and principles of the minority, embracing, as the gentleman himself will admit, a large portion of the worth and respectability of the State; a minority, comprehending, in its numbers, men who have been associated with him, and with us, in these halls of legislation; men who have served their country at home and honored it abroad; men who would cheerfully lay down their lives for their native State, in any cause which they could regard as the cause of honor and duty; men above fear and above reproach; whose deepest grief and distress spring from the conviction, that the present proceedings of the State must ultimately reflect discredit upon her: how is this minority, how are these men regarded? They are entrusted, and disfranchised by ordinances and acts of legislation; subjected to tests and oaths, incompatible, as the conscientiously think, with oaths already taken, and obligations already assumed; they are prescribed and denounced, as recreants to duty and patriotism, and slaves to a foreign power: both the spirit which pursues them, and the positive measures which emanate from that spirit, are harsh and proscriptive, beyond all precedent within my knowledge, except in periods of professed revolution.

It is not, sir, one would think, for those who approve those proceedings, to complain of the power of the majorities. Mr. President, all popular Governments rest on two principles, or two assumptions: First, That there is so far a common interest, among those over whom the government extends, as that it may provide for the defence, protection, and good government of the whole, without injustice or oppression to parts. Second, That the representatives of the people, and especially the people themselves, are secure against general corruption, and may be trusted, therefore, with the exercise of power. Whoever argues against these principles, argues against the practicability of all free Governments. And whoever admits these, must admit or cannot deny, that power is as safe in the hands of Congress as in those of other representative bodies. Congress is not irresponsible. Its members are agents of the people, elected by them, answerable to them, and liable to be displaced or superseded at their pleasure; and they possess, like a claim to the confidence of the people, while they continue to deserve it, as any other public official agents.

If, then, sir, the manifest intention of the convention, and the contemporary admission of both friends and foes, prove any thing; if the plain text of the instrument itself, as well as the necessary implications from other provisions prove any thing; if the early legislation of Congress, the course of judicial decisions, acquiesced in by all the States for forty years, prove any thing, then it is proved there is a supreme law and a final interpreter. My fourth, and last proposition, Mr. President, was, that any attempt by a State to abrogate or nullify acts of Congress, is a usurpation on the powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States, a violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary. This is undoubtedly true, if the preceding propositions be regarded as proved. If the Government of the United States be trusted with the duty, in any department, of declaring the extent of its own powers, then a State ordinance, or act of legislation authorizing resistance to an act of Congress, on the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality, is manifestly a usurpation upon its powers.

If the State have equal rights, in matters concerning the whole, then for one State to set up her judgment against the judgment of the rest, and to insist on executing that judgment by force, is also a manifest usurpation on the rights of other States. If the constitution of the U. S. be a Government proper, with authority to pass laws, and to give them a uniform interpretation and execution, then the interposition of a State, to enforce her own construction, and to resist, as to herself, that law which binds the other States, is a violation of the Constitution. And that the revolutionary which arrests the legislative, executive, and judicial power of Government, dispenses with existing oaths and obligations of obedience, and elevates another power to supreme dominion, then nullification is revolutionary. Or if that be revolutionary, the natural tendency and practical effect of which is to break the Union into fragments, to sever all connexion among the people of the respective States, and to prostrate this General Government in the dust, then nullification is revolutionary.

Nullification, sir, is as distinctly revolutionary as secession; but I cannot say that the revolution which it seeks is one of so respectable a character. Secession, would, it is true, abandon the constitution altogether; but then, it would profess to abandon it.—Whatever other inconsistencies it might run into, one at least, it would avoid. It would not belong to a Government, while it rejected its authority. It would not repel the burden, and continue to enjoy the benefits. It would not aid in passing laws which others are to obey, and yet reject their authority, as to itself. It would not undertake to reconcile obedience to public authority, with an asserted right of command over that same authority. It would not be in the Government, and above the Government at the same time. But, however more respectable a mode secession may be, it is not more truly revolutionary than the actual execution of the doctrines of nullification. Both, and each, resist the constitutional authorities; both, and each, would sever the Union and subvert the Government.

Mr. President, having detained the Senate so long already, I will not now examine, at length, the ordinance and laws of South Carolina, and the resolutions which are well drawn for their purpose. Their authors understood their own objects. They are called a peaceable remedy, and we have been told that South Carolina after all, intends nothing but a law-suit. A very few words, sir, will show the nature of this peaceable remedy, and of the law-suit which South Carolina contemplates. In the first place the ordinance declares the law of last July, and all other laws of the United States, laying duties, to be absolutely null and void, and makes it unlawful for the constituted authorities of the United States to enforce the payment of such duties. It is, therefore, sir, an indictable offence, at this moment, in South Carolina, for any person to be concerned in collecting revenue, under the laws of the United States. It being declared unlawful to collect these duties by what is considered a fundamental law of the State, an indictment lies, of course, against any one concerned in such collection, and he is, on general principle, liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The terms it is true, are that it is unlawful "to enforce the payment of duties"; but every custom-house officer enforces payment while he detains the goods, in order to obtain such payment. The ordinance, therefore, reaches every body concerned in the collection of the duties.

This is the first step in the prosecution of the peaceable remedy. The second is more decisive. By the act, commonly called the revenue law, any person, whose goods are seized or detained by the collector for the payment of duties, may sue out a writ of replevin, and, by virtue of that writ, the goods are to be restored to him. A writ of replevin, is a writ which the sheriff is bound to execute, and for the execution of which, he is bound to employ force, if necessary. He may call out the posse, and must do so, if resistance be made. This posse may be armed or unarmed. It may come forth with military array, and under the lead of military men. Whatever number of troops may be assembled in Charleston they may be summoned, with the Governor, or commander-in-chief, at their head, to come in aid of the sheriff. It is evident, then, sir, that the whole military power of the State is to be employed, whenever necessary, in disseizing the custom house officers, and in seizing and holding the goods, without paying the duties. This is the second step in the peaceable remedy. Sir, whatever pretences may be set up to the contrary, this is the direct application of force, and of military force. It is unlawful in itself, to replevy goods in the custody of the collectors. But this unlawful act is to be done, and it is to be done by power. Here is a plain interposition, by physical force, to resist the laws of the Union. The legal mode of collecting duties is to detain the goods till such duties are paid or secured. But force comes, and overpowers the collector, and his assistants, and takes away the goods, leaving the duties unpaid.—There cannot be a clearer case of forcible resistance to law. And it is provided that the goods thus seized shall be held against any attempt to retake them, by the same force which seized them. Having thus dispossessed the officers of the Government of the goods, without payment of duties, and seized and secured them by the strong arm of the State, only one thing more remains to be done, and that is, to cut off all possibility of legal redress; and that, too, is accomplished, or thought to be accomplished. The ordinance declares, that all judicial proceedings, founded on the revenue laws, (including, of course, proceedings in the courts of the United States) shall be null and void. This nullifies the judicial power of the United States.—Then comes the test oath act. This requires all State judges and jurors in the State courts to swear that they will execute the ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof. The ordinance declares, that

no appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the replevin act makes it an indictable offence for any clerk to furnish a copy of the record, for the purpose of such appeal. [To be concluded.]

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 2, 1833.

POSTAGE.—Persons having accounts for postage, are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.

We learn from some of the intimate personal and political friends of Mr. Keas, that he positively declines being a candidate for the next Congress.

We publish the following, with the view of calling to the attention of our citizens generally, but more particularly, the Town Commissioners. By prudent exertions, and the mercies of a Benevolent Providence, the calamity with which we, in common with other communities, were threatened, last summer, was, in a great measure, averted. Let us not fancy ourselves secure. The same precaution which availed us so much last year, it will be necessary for us constantly to observe, at least while this scourge remains in our land. We call upon the Commissioners, as the authorized guardians of our health, to see to this matter; and we trust we can promise the hearty co-operation of every citizen:—

"The Board of Health of the city and county of Philadelphia would respectfully request the attention of their fellow citizens to the following facts:—

"From the experience of every country where CHOLERA has at any time prevailed, there has generally been a recurrence of the disease on the return of the warm season, and this disposition to reappear attacks has continued even to the present time, in places where the malarial made its appearance several years since—every summer witnessing a return more or less fatal.

It has also been ascertained that the second invasion of CHOLERA has been almost uniformly far more general and mortal than the first, and that its prevalence and fatality have been in nearly every instance, exactly in proportion to the FILTH and WRECHEDNESS of the places thus attacked. This filth and wretchedness which renders this disease so dreadful, is not confined to the person and clothing of the inhabitants, but is found in their HOUSES, YARDS, PRIVIES, STREETS, &c. and the measure of the destructiveness of CHOLERA, has often been ascertained by knowledge alone of the cleanliness and purity of each place. The same effect of neglect and misery holds good in the extension and fatality of all MALIGNANT and GONORRHOIC Diseases, and their mildness or severity has generally been in the exact ratio to the care used in the prevention and removal of every source of foul air.

"With this extensive information of the experience of so many countries, the Board would consider they were remiss in their desire for the prospective health of their fellow citizens, if they delayed to call their earnest attention to the state of the city and districts. It is utterly impossible that the Board can do every thing. They have invoked the assistance of the different authorities to proceed for them, and they now call upon their fellow citizens to inform them of every subject of complaint, or that may become such, on the return of the warm season. There were many nuisances discovered the last summer, whose entire removal the heat of the weather prevented, but which were remedied by lime &c. and others, that by another season will become a fountain of disease. It is to every thing of the kind the Board would solicit the interest of the citizens, and if any remain unattended to, they request such information as will enable them immediately to take the measures that may be requisite."

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal. VERY KIND.—The Richmond Whig is so related with the "fame" acquired by Mr. Clay in his new coalition with Mr. Calhoun, that he wishes him to die! The Editor says—"The friends of Mr. Clay and of his renown could not entertain a better wish than that he should now die, when his name fills the trumpet of fame, and lest peradventure something might hereafter occur to diminish its lustre."

This is a very clever wish, to be sure, and we dare say Mr. Clay will feel under obligations to the Whig; but there appears to be some doubt as to whom the credit is due—the friends of Mr. Clay give him all the glory, some of our nuyiving brethren claim the victory for themselves. For our part, we believe there is very little "renown" gained in the affair for either of them; and if there is, we think it should be divided between them. Mr. Clay certainly deserves the thanks of the manufacturers for raising the duty up on woollens from five to fifty per cent. Mr. Calhoun merits the gratitude of the millers for accepting the bill, and thereby affording them an opportunity of escaping from the awkward predicament in which they were placed.

SOMETHING GREAT.

In the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, we find the following paragraph which shows a state of infatuation that one would scarcely look for in a State Convention. Gen. Hamilton then offered a couple of resolutions, the purport of which was that Mr. Leigh, Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Virginia, be invited to a seat within the bar of the Convention, and the Resolutions having been read, Col. Warren moved to amend them by striking out the words "Commissioner," &c. for the purpose of inserting the words "Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the Free, Sovereign, and Independent State of Virginia, near the Sovereignty of South Carolina."—The President reminded Col. Warren that Mr. Leigh was simply designated in the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, Commissioner, &c. Col. Warren was indifferent what Virginia called Mr. Leigh; if she did not know how to christen her ambassador, he thought South Carolina did. This produced a burst of laughter at the expense of the member, but not intimidated, the Col. said that S. Carolina was a Free, Sovereign and Independent Power, which recognized no authority on earth paramount to her sovereign will, and if the nation of Virginia was content to stile herself, after the foolish and old fashioned manner; a plain Commonwealth, she ought to be corrected by the Sovereignty of S. Carolina, in Convention assembled. Not

a few spectators thought the Colonel was joking, but he insisted that he was a regular Nullifier, and was determined to go the whole, and owed no allegiance to any authority except the Sovereignty of the State. The motion to amend, however, not being seconded, the Resolution of General Hamilton were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to introduce Mr. Leigh.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist. We copy from the Athens Banner of last Saturday, the following "fatal and melancholy transaction."

"A rencontre between Col. Findlay Stewart and Mr. Leonard, took place at Fayetteville, Fayette county, in this State, on Friday evening, the 1st inst, which terminated in the death of the latter. The following are the particulars of this unfortunate affair, as furnished by a private letter from Fayetteville. Col. Stewart, it seems, called on a tavern late in the evening to see some travellers who had just arrived, where he found Mr. Leonard. Shortly after his arrival, the conversation turned upon the subject of nullification, which became warm, and eventually personal. Mr. Leonard struck at Col. Stewart with a knife, which Stewart warded off with his umbrella. He then raised a chair, and in the act of striking Stewart shot him dead! We have long been acquainted with Col. Stewart; he has always supported the character of a peaceable, temperate, and steady man. Mr. Leonard was well respected about a year in Fayetteville, where he had established himself in the profession of the law. Col. Stewart was admitted to the bar, and will probably be tried at the next Fayette court, which commences on Monday next."

SMALL PARAGRAPHS.

For lusty reading.

The Kentucky papers announce the acceptance by General McAtee, of the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of New Grenada, (late Colombia) in the place of Mr. Moore, who is expected to return home in the course of the Summer, to be, it is said, a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. Mr. McAtee is the brother in law of Mr. Moore, and is, we believe, the author of a history of the late war between the U. States and Great Britain.

James Wallace, a native of Scotland, an old Revolutionary Soldier, arrived in Baltimore, the other day, on his way to Washington—he is 103 years of age. He carried Gen. Lafayette, when wounded off the field of battle at Brandywine.

The annual session of the United States Supreme Court closes on the 15th ult. Among the recent deaths in England is that of General Carleton, so notorious during our revolutionary war for his partisan bias and ferocious mode of warfare in the Carolinas.—He was a favorite officer and intimate friend of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister to this country, has returned from a visit to England with the title of Baronet, granted to him, we presume, on account of his long services in the diplomatic line. Mr. Vaughan, we believe, has rendered himself highly popular in Washington by his frank and unassuming deportment and his social qualities.

The Pennsylvania State loan of \$2,540,661, bearing an interest of five per cent. and payable by Dr. J. A. Burden, at a premium of \$13.51 on the hundred dollars; the next highest offer, made by the Bank of Pennsylvania, was \$13.50.

Dr. Adam Clarke.—The Morning Chronicle of the 19th Feb. contains the following:—The sale of the late Dr. Adam Clarke's library commenced at Evans' this day. It is very remarkable that this celebrated Wesleyan Preacher, who states in his recent Auto Biography that he left his father's house with only three half pence, should have collected a library surpassing that of any of our Bishops.—It is rich in every department of Theology, and abounds in curious articles of Northern and Eastern Literature. The late Bishop of Durham entertained the highest esteem for Dr. Adam Clarke's learning, and presented him with one of the twelve copies of the Arabic Bible on large paper, which the Bishop aimed to be printed as presents to distinguished persons.

General Lafayette, in an able Speech on the Election Law of France, which he delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th of January last, made this remarkable observation:—I shall not speak of the Government of the United States, although I am one of those who pay it the just tribute of calling it the pattern government. But we are now told that what I should call a republican institutions suit only a continent bounded on the one side by the ocean, and on the other by widely extended forests. Formerly, however, it was said that they suited only for an island—they are suited to every country where the citizens are intelligent and wish to be free."

The editor of the Alexandria Gazette tells the following good story about John Holmes. The loss of this facetious Senator will be great to the reporters and spectators, whatever his constituents may think.—Pennsylvania.

"A gentleman who heard the 'Explanation' of a day in the Senate, by which he happily succeeded in reconciling the difference between Senators Webster and Poindexter, observes that in conclusion the two gentlemen approached each other and shook hands very cordially, upon which Mr. Holmes, patting Mr. Clay familiarly on the back exclaimed, 'Why, Harry, you are an astonishing fine fellow! You make peace all around the house. Could you my dear sir, contrive to make peace between me and my constituents, so that they may send me back to this House for the next term? You would oblige me very much, and I have no doubt that my worthy friends, Samy Smith and Dickerson, would also feel themselves exceedingly obliged if you would do the same good turn for them.'"

Several of the Knights Templars have been seen walking in the streets of Paris, with their white mantles, ornamented with a red cross. Mr. Francis Baring, the member for 'Theford has just afforded another instance of intermarriage between French and English families of consideration:—He has married in Paris Mademoiselle Claire, daughter of the Duke of Bassano, with whom, it is said, he has received a very considerable fortune.

A plant, called the *oxalis crenata*, has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

In some parts of Germany a gentleman gives his right arm to his intended before marriage, and his left after marriage.

An instance of long life is recorded by the Berlin State Gazette, Niemczyk; a pensioned schoolmaster at Loffkowitz, in Silesia, died lately at the great age of 103 years. He served through the seven years' war as private in a Prussian regiment of cuirassiers.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that, for the space of two centuries and upwards,

the throne of France has never been filled by the son of a King.

DIED.

On Sunday night last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Farmum, of this town. Thus has passed through his earthly pilgrimage, one whose amiable disposition, and retiring, unobtrusive virtue, had endeared him to the whole circle of his friends and acquaintances. Just beyond the threshold of manhood; but a short time since, and he bid fair for longer life. But alas! the destroyer came. Consumption, that insidious disease, secretly and slowly, but not the less surely, was preying upon his vitals;—its blight and desolation was upon him; and like a beautiful flower which droops and dies under the influence of a scorching sun, so our friend sickened, languished and died. But, thank God, "being dead, he yet liveth," for he failed not to "remember his Creator in the days of his youth." Before the evil day came, he had possessed himself of that faith in Christ, which enabled him to contemplate death not only without fear, but with composure and joy. May we not, then, say to his surviving friends in the language of an inspired Apostle, "But I would not have you to be ignorant brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so they also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him."

On the 7th ult. aged 2 years, 5 months and 3 days, Emily Ann, only daughter, and on the 29th ult. aged 6 years, 6 months and 5 days, Matthew, only son of Thomas S. Jump, Esq. of Caroline County. Thus in the space of 22 days was an affectionate father and a doting mother, bereft of all the pledges of their mutual love.

The members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are particularly requested to attend at the Church in Easton, this evening the 2d of April, at seven o'clock, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. A punctual attendance will be expected. April 2

NOTICE.

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 17th of (April), instant, to grant Licences to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland. Per order of the Board, THEODORE DENNY, Sec'y. April 2

AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery. He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton, April 2d, 1833.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT EASTON, MD.

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|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| A | Garrison Austin | M | Henry Mackey |
| B | Perry Austin | N | Mary Meginnis |
| C | Wm. Arringdale, 2 | O | Margaret Mearso |
| D | Peter Barton, 2 | P | Thos. C. Nicols |
| E | Mary F. Barker | Q | Anna M. Nicholson |
| F | James H. Benson | R | Ellen Newcombe |
| G | John Bennett | S | Albert H. Nelson |
| H | Francis Brooks | T | Ann G. Nicholson |
| I | Elizabeth Brooks | U | Ellen Nicholson |
| J | John W. Battee | V | Henry A. Ogden |
| K | Bennett Bracco | W | James Ridgway |
| L | Henry Clift, 3 | X | James Redman |
| M | Rev. J. B. Carey | Y | Henrietta M. Clayland |
| N | Henrietta M. Clayland | Z | Catharine Rollison |
| O | Charles Rathell | | Robert Rosa |
| P | Robert Rosa | | Wm. C. Ridgway |
| Q | Wm. C. Ridgway | | Margaret Roy |
| R | Margaret Roy | | Wm. S. Sherwood |
| S | Wm. S. Sherwood | | Francis Scriviner |
| T | Francis Scriviner | | Elizabeth Skinner |
| U | Elizabeth Skinner | | Eliza Spence |
| V | Eliza Spence | | Samuel Satterfield |
| W | Samuel Satterfield | | Sain, Esq. |
| X | John Stevens | | John Stevens |
| Y | Henry Spencer, 2 | | Rebecca Ann Thompson |
| Z | James Grace | | Arday Trice |
| | N. Goldsborough | | Wm. Townsend |
| | Henry Goldsborough | | Lt. T. Tilghman, 3 |
| | or Chas. Goldsborough, or J. Higbee | | Zurannah M. Taylor |
| | Wm. Hugleitt | | R. T. G. Thomas, 2 |
| | Elias Hopkins | | Mr. Travice |
| | Joseph Jefferson | | Margaret Valiant |
| | C. S. Knight | | Ross Ann Wilson |
| | Sarah M. Kerr | | Rhody Wilson |
| | Virginia Lloyd | | John Willis |
| | T. R. Loeckerman | | Susan Wilson |
| | Mary Lawrence | | EDWARD MULKIN, p. m. |
- April 2 3w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to any person who will take and deliver to my agent in Denton, Mr. Griff, a Panther that made his escape from me at Northwest fork Bridge whilst showing my beasts at that place. He made his escape at night and was not heard of for several days, but we have been informed that on Saturday morning last, about day break, he was seen in Tuckahoe near the bridge, and since that along the German's branch, in Queen Anne's county; immediate pursuit was made after his escape, but without success. The above reward will be given if taken and delivered alive, as he is acknowledged to be the largest animal of his kind in any menagerie in this country. Animals of that sort are easily taken in pits, let the bait be put in the bottom of the pits and a heavy trap set over it.

STRICKLAND & JESSAULT. April 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 30th, 1833. A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay. The printers of the laws of the U. States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers. April 2 6w

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARPS ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer. THEODORE DENNY, agent, for Jos. W. Reynolds. Easton, march 16

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 23d 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 Tomlinson.

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

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 interest on the two last payments, to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the subscriber. On the payment of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. Attendance by ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent. Talbot county, March 30th, 1833.

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 plaintiffs, on or before the 9th of April next, otherwise their 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 collect according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions, or for officer's fees, will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same. The Public's ob't. serv't. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. The Subscriber may be found at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day, where persons interested in the above notice, will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received. JO GRAHAM, D Shff. Easton, March 30th, 1833.

Valuable Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, on the premises, a number of most valuable Lots of Land, of all sizes and excellent quality of soil. These lots are located on each side of Cabinet street extended, some of them are pleasantly situated on the water, a little above Easton Point, and well calculated for a summer residence. On the same day will also be offered eight or ten very beautiful building Lots, lying immediately on the road leading from Easton to the Point, a short distance from the latter, and opposite the dwelling of Mr. E. N. Hambleton. This property will be sold on a very accommodating credit, upon the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous on application to the Subscriber, HENRY HOLLYDAY, march 23

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. 3w

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing

under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. ROBERT ROSE. RICHARD P. SPENCER. Easton, 23d March, 1833. The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage already received, and solicits a continuation of the same. 4

LYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION WOOL WAREHOUSE No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the market, will receive immediate attention. March 23 7t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Roe, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gouldsbury Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper. Centerville, Feb. 16—march 19 3t

WANTED, A TEACHER,

to take charge of the School in the 33d district, Kent county, State of Delaware. To one who sustains a good character for probity, and a good English education, liberal compensation will be given. JNO. LEE, Jr. Gk. March 26 3w