al compact or in any other manner. The language of the resolutions, in conjunction with Mr. Madison's report, we think will admit of no other construction. For the purpose of proving our position, however, we will for a moment, call the attention of our readers to the language of the resolutions and of the report.

The resolutions of Virginia, on examination, will be found to contain nothing more, than the assertion that the states are the parties to the constitutional compact, that the powers of the general government under it, are "limited to the plain sense and intention of the instrument, and no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in the compact"—that, in case of "*a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers,*" the "*states have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.*"

The positions and principles here laid down, no man, who admits the sovereignty of the states, can controvert for a moment. The character, therefore, of that interposition alone remains to be considered; and in forming our opinion of it, we shall be assisted by a reference to the conduct of that state, at this particular crisis. It terminated, as is well known, in a simple declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition laws, an appeal to the co states to assist in procuring their repeal, and in the assertion of the rights and duties of the states, as above set forth.

The act of the Legislature to protect its members from arrest and imprisonment for the exercise of the freedom of speech and other proceedings had in their capacities as legislators, can scarcely be considered as a nullification of the act of Congress. Even under monarchical governments, words spoken in debate and legislative proceedings, are exempted from the operation or penalties of the laws against sedition; it can hardly be presumed, therefore, that such prosecutions were apprehended; the law was probably intended, however, as a kind of rebutter to the sedition law, so called.

Again, in the resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, passed at the session of '98, we find the same positions laid down, the same declaratory assertion of their rights, and of the powers of the Federal Government, the same assertion of the unconstitutionality of these laws, and the same appeal to the co-states, to unite with them in *requesting* their repeal. In the resolution passed at the session of '99, the Legislature of Kentucky goes one step farther, and asserts, that, "the several states who formed the constitution, being independent and sovereign, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and, *that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy*. Immediately after the above, however, follows this emphatic sentence, "*that although this commonwealth, as a party to the federal compact, will bow to the laws of the Union, yet, it does, at the same time declare, that it will not now, or ever hereafter, cease to oppose in a* CONSTITUTIONAL *manner, every attempt at what quarter soever offered, to violate that compact.*" And finally enters its solemn PROTEST against the constitutionality of these laws.

What inference are we to draw from the language of this resolution, asserting that these laws are unconstitutional, that nullification is the rightful remedy, and accompanying the assertion as it does, with the declaration that they will bow to the laws of the Union, and oppose them only in a constitutional way?—The conclusion is irresistible, that the Legislature of Kentucky either meant, by the remedy of Nullification, nothing more than a simple declaration that the law was unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, which they deemed a constitutional way of opposing the law, or they meant that it was a remedy by recurrence to the natural, sovereign rights of the state, not recognized under the constitution nor compatible with it.

Let us now refer to the report of Mr. Madison, where he speaks of the right of a state to judge in the last resort and of her right and duty to interpose for arresting the progress of an unconstitutional law, and we shall find the same principles laid down.

In treating on this subject, he speaks of the States as independent political communities, acting on the principles of the laws of nations, having no other rights than, and subject to all the responsibilities of, sovereign, independent nations. True it is that a sovereign State has the right to judge of the infraction of a treaty or league, entered into with other sovereign States, but where is the principle of the law of nations which exempts her from the penalties or consequences of erroneous judgment? Can the claim by the law of nations, peaceably to be permitted to judge for herself of infractions of a compact or league, and act upon that judgment when it is adverse to the interests and the judgment of the other parties to the agreement, without incurring the responsibilities attendant on such a step?—If a state have any other rights secured to her, than those she possesses by nature, they are derived from the constitution:—The right therefore of a state to nullify an act of Congress, and suspend its operation, or peaceably to secede from the constitutional compact, must be derived from the compact itself, or it must be assumed on the principles of the law of nations, with all the attendant responsibilities. Can any thing be more clear than his language in the following sentences, to shew that the constitutional compact must have been so far violated by the General Government, as to justify a recurrence to the natural rights and original sovereignty of a state, before she should interpose the remedy of nullification or secession? "Even in the case of ordinary conventions between different nations, where, by the strict rule of interpretation, a breach of a part may be deemed a breach of the whole, every part being deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system."

The same principle is still more clearly laid down in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania delivered by Judge McKean in Cobbett's case—as follows:

"If a State should differ with the United States about the construction of them (their powers) there is *no common umpire but the people*, who should make amendments in the constitutional way, or suffer from the defect [in the Constitution.] In such a case, the Constitution of the United States is *Federal. It is a league or treaty* made by the individual States, *as one party*, and all the States, *as another party*. When *two nations* differ about the meaning of any clause, sentence, or word *in a Treaty, neither* has an *exclusive* right to decide. But if it *cannot* be thus *accomplished*, each has a right to *retain its own interpretation*, until a *reference* be had to the meditation of other Nations, an arbitration, or the fate of war. There is no provision in the Constitution, that in such a case the *Judges of the Supreme Court* of the United States shall *control* and be *conclusive*—neither can the *Congress* by a law confer that power. There appears to be a defect in this matter. It is a *casus omissus*, which ought in some way to be remedied. Perhaps the *Vice President and Senate of the United States*—or *Commissioners appointed, say one by each State*, would be a *more proper Tribunal* than the Supreme Court. Be that as it may—I rather think the remdy must be found in an amendment of the Constitution."

If any thing be wanting to the true understanding of the principles of the great actors in the political revolution of 1800, it will probably be found in the letters of Mr. Jefferson to major Cartwright and Wm. B. Giles on the relative powers of the State and General Government.

If he considered nullification the mild, peaceful and safe remedy, which its advocates assert it to be, why should he be silent in relation to it, or say there was no remedy but "reason and argument" or "a convention of the States must be called"?

On this point then we are brought to the irresistible conclusion, that a State has no other right to nullify an act of Congress, or to secede from the Union, than that which is derived from the immutable law of nature or of nations; that this right can only be based on an infraction of the league or constitutional compact by the Federal government, of which violation each co-State has an equal right to judge, and if adverse to the nullifying or seceding State, to require her obedience. It may be considered a defect in our political system, that the Supreme Court, a branch of the Federal Government itself, is the only tribunal known *under the constitution*, to which questions in any manner affecting the rights of States can be referred; but it can only be remedied by an amendmeut of the constitution.

The only safe course then is, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "to keep aloof from the questionable ground" and for Congress to venture on no constructive powers.

Government Deposits.—By the following article from the Globe, it will be seen the deposites of the government, in the U. S. Bank, are to be suspended, and transferred to the State Banks; and from the article from the New York Journal of Commerce, (if it is to be relied on) we learn the plan adopted by government for facilitating exchange, &c. and the security of the public funds. We forbear making any remarks on this step of the administration until we see the reasons by which it has been influenced, which we must shortly look for, agreeably to the Globe article.

Rumours have been current, that Mr. Duane, differing with the cabinet on this subject, would retire from office; but as yet this is supported on no other authority than the presses opposed to the administration, *right or wrong*.

From the Globe of Friday.

We are authorized to state, that the deposits of the public money will be changed from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, and that it is believed, they can be completed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in time to make the change by the first of October, and perhaps sooner, if circumstances should, render an earlier action necessary on the part of the Government.

It is contemplated, we understand, not to remove, at once, the whole of the public money, now on deposit in the Bank of the United States, but to suffer it to remain there until it shall be gradually withdrawn, by the usual operations of the Government. And this plan is adopted in order to prevent any necessity, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for pressing upon the commercial community; and to enable it to afford, if it think proper, the usual facilities to the merchants. It is believed, that by this means the change need not produce any inconvenience to the commercial community, and that circumstances will not require a sudden and heavy call on the Bank of the United States so as to occasion embarrassment to the institution or the public.

The general anxiety which has been manifested on this subject, has made it proper to announce what is intended to be done: and we understand that the facts and reasons which have led to this measure, will shortly be laid before the public.

It is believed that they will be found to be amply sufficient to justify the course which is now to be taken, in relation to the public deposits in the Bank of the United States.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following as the outline of the plan on which the Treasury has proposed that the business of receiving and disbursing the public moneys is to be done by the State Banks.—How far its accuracy may be depended on we are unable to say:

Deposits in the Local Banks—The outline of the plan proposed by the Treasury for an arrangement with the local Banks to receive the government deposits is substantially this.—That two banks in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore and one in Boston, five in all, should be associated together, and take the responsibility and superintendence of the whole business, engaging to perform all the services which the U. S. Bank is required by law or has been accustomed to perform.

These five primary banks are to nominate other banks or agents in all places where there is revenue to be collected; these nominations to be subject to the ratification of the Treasury. The primary banks are each to give security in an amount equal to the sums likely to come into its keeping; and they are to become jointly and severally responsible for one another, and for each and all of the secondary banks or agents. They are further to allow a Commissioner from the Treasury to investigate their affairs from time to time much as is now done by the U. S. Bank. Such is the *proposition*. It is well and sagaciously planned for security, which under the circumstances, must be a consideration above all others. But we think there must be great if not insurmountable obstacles in the way of accomplishing such a plan.

Not so much perhaps on account of any difficulty in the nature of the case, but because the arrangement is so unlike all other arrangement, that the proper powers on the part of bank directors are wanting, and also the experience and familiarity with a responsibility of this sort which would make them take it without unreasonable apprehension. Our Auctioneers and other merchants, the bank directors and the banks themselves, are accustomed to take guarantees and responsibilities as great in amount, all things considered, and much more hazardous. Yet they will hesitate and perhaps all refuse to take this, though the premium may be quite ample for the risk.

Since the above was put in type, we received the Globe of yesterday, containing the *expose* of the President's reasons for removing the deposits, but the article is entirely too voluminous for this morning's Whig. We shall offer it to our readers in our next number.

Capt. James Riley, well known to the reading community, exhibited, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, a silk Shawl, made at Fez, the capital of Morocco, which he recently purchased at Mogadore, for the President of the United States. The shawl is one of great beauty, of diversified colors. Portions of it are woven with fine gold, to the value of four doubloons. Captain Riley also exhibited two camelions, who changed color nearly as quick as the most expert New York politicians.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Camden, S. C. Republican of the 3d inst. says—"An affair of honor took place near this town, on Friday evening last, between J. Hemphill, Esq. editor of the Sumter Gazette and Capt. M. M. Levy of this town. We are happy to say it terminated without any *serious* injury to either of the parties.—Mr. Hemphill was slightly wounded in the pistol hand. Mr. H's pistol was not fired, the jar of his antagonist's ball having let down the hammer.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 17.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—FORGERY.

The Mayor's Office was thronged at ten o'clock yesterday morning, with persons anxious to listen to the examination of three individuals arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent forgeries on Messrs. J. G. Parke and Co.—and J. Musgrave. They were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, by High Constables Blaney and Garrigues, well known to the community as chief among thief catchers. They gave their names as Charles Drew Senr. Charles Junr. and Elisha Drew, being a father and his two sons. The father is apparently fifty—a stout built, athletic man; with a high forhead and heavy eye brows.—He appeared perfectly cool while in the office, and kept up a constant conversation in a low tone of voice with his attorney, S. Rush, Esq The sons are from twenty five to thirty years of age—bear a strong resemblance to their father—are fine healthy looking fellows, with no evidences of the rogue about their countenances. All three desired and held private correspondence with their counsel.

When arrested, four men and four females were in company. One of the males effected his escape, and but one female was present in the office. She held herself aloof from the men, and appeared anxious to avoid observation.

One of the sons, the younger, was taken before the Mayor in July last, on a charge of passing counterfeit dollars, but as he said that it was his first offence, and that he was ignorant of the false character of the coin, the Mayor suffered him to go free, with a pledge that he would immediately leave the city. He took passage in the steamboat immediately for New York.

The charges against the defendants are two in number—first, for having coined spurious dollars—the second for having been concerned in the recent forgeries upon several of the Philadelphia Banks.

As soon as arrested they were searched.—The sum of six thousand and ten dollars was found upon the father—a large portion of it being in notes of $1000 each on the Bank of the United States—with three notes for $500 each on the Girard Bank This description of money corresponds exactly with that exchanged for the forged notes.

Other suspicious articles were found in their possession, such as counterfeit half dollars—moulds for coining—a wig—a spirit lamp—phosphoric lights—bank checks, &c. &c.

After all the witnesses had made their appearance and the Mayor was ready to proceed with the examination, Mr. Rush stated that he had consulted with the counsel for the plaintiffs, and they begged leave to ask for a postponement of the examination,—in order that all parties might be better prepared to enter into it. The Mayor readily acceded to the request, and the postponement took place accordingly until Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

It will be seen by an advertisement in the Gazette [Whig] of to-day, that Mr. Durant has fixed upon the 26th inst. for his ascension.

Mr. Durant has acquired such celebrity by his success in the exhibition of this beautiful spectacle in N. York that he may calculate not only upon a large concourse of spectators from among our citizens, but numerous visitors from other places. The enjoyment of such a spectacle, in its full perfection, conducted by a man of science and education, is certainly worth the trouble of a journey of a hundred miles. Probably the noblest triumph of human skill & daring is yet to be achieved in the science of Æronautics, and one which will work more changes than any other in the condition of mankind. Even in its present experimental state, it furnishes a sight which cannot be beheld without the most intense emotions, whether by the learned or the ignorant—the philosopher or the savage of the wilderness. The latter regards it with fearful anxiety as the mere peril of human life—the former with admiration, as life perilled in the cause of science.

It is now only forty years since the first ascension of a human being in a balloon. On the 21st November, 1782, Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended from the castle of la Muette, near Paris. Pilatre, on a subsequent ascent, lost his life, and was the first victim to this fearful experiment. The Duke de Chartres, the father of the present king of France, ascended from the Park of St. Cloud, on the 15th July, 1784, and had a narrow escape. Since then the danger of an ascension has been diminished by the precaution which experience has suggested, but the science may be said to be still in its infancy.

Perhaps it may be necessary to inform some of our readers that Mr. Durant is a native citizen of the United States.—*Balt Gaz.*

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

For the General Assembly.

RICHARD SPENCER, of the 1st district.
MORRIS O. COLSTON, of the 2d district.
GEORGE STEVENS, of the 3d district.
PHILIP HORNEY, of the 4th district.

For County Commissioners—1st district.

Doct. THEODORE DENNY
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Queen Ann's county.

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Lemuel Roberts
Samuel R. Oldson
Thomas Wright, 3d.
Robert Larrimore, Esquires.

FOR THE LEVY COURT.

William Colgan
Valentine Wareham
Samael S. Robinson
James H. Wilson.

FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.

Thomas Sudler, Esq.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN CAROLINE.

The committee met according to arrangements on Tuesday the 17th inst. and nominated the following ticket.

For Sheriff,
Tilghman Johnson.
For the Legislature,
John Thawley,
James Smith,
Marcey Fountain, and
Col. Peter Willis.

The committee then adjourned.

LEVIN CHARLES, Ch'n.
PETER W. WILLIS, Sec'ry.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

☞The DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for Talbot county, invite the opposition candidates, and such of the voters as can make it convenient to attend, to meet them

At *Easton, Tuesday*, the 24th instant,
And at the *Chapel*, on *Saturday*, the 28th instant.

☞In order to afford the citizens of the Eastern Shore an opportunity of witnessing the ascension of the BALLOON, in Baltimore, on Thursday next, 26th inst., the Steamboat Maryland will take passengers from all her usual stopping places on Wednesday next, and return them on Friday following for the price of one passage only. It is expected that the President and Heads of Departments will be present at the exhibition.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Walter L. Fountain, Mr. Samuel Rathel to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, both of Talbot county.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the members of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club is requested at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Officers, and making final arrangements for the race,—which will be run on Mr. Rose's field adjoining Easton. The course is in beautiful order for a trial of speed, and we should be glad to see Uncle Sam and Bachelor, again as competitors for our largest purse. The old friends of Uncle Sam are still disposed to back him against the Western Shore. The contest between these noble animals of well earned reputation would be one of exhilerating interest.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Sept 24

The Centreville Times, Cambridge Chronicle and Cecil Republican, will copy the above.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

Eastern Shore of Maryland JOCKEY CLUB

RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 9th of October and continue three days.

First day—A colts purse of 200 Dollars 2 miles and repeat.

Second day—A purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, raised and owned in Maryland or the District of Columbia.

Third day—A handy cap purse of $100 best three in five, one mile heats.

The Easton Course is in beautiful order well turfed with grass and is perhaps the best course in Maryland for quick time, a great number of very promising untried colts are in training for the above races. Several are expected from the Western Shore, so that all persons visiting our course may calculate on fine sport.

A GRAHAM, Secretary.

Easton, Sept. 24

Luck again at the Easton Lottery Office.

9, 34, 35 a Prize of $100, sold to a gentleman at the Oak in New York Lottery, Extra Class No. 29.

To be drawn on Saturday, September 28,—MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 19.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	25,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1	6,000	10	500
1	3,000	20	250
1	2,000	25	200
1	1,260	50	150

No two number tickets draws less than a $25 prize.

Tickets $6, shares in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET,
Easton, Md.

sept 24

BALLOON.

MR. CHALES F. DURANT

WILL make his 8th Grand Ascension with his large Balloon from Observatory GARDEN (Federal Hill,) on THURSDAY, September the 26th.—This is the only Ascension Mr. D. can make in Baltimore, prior to his departure for the North, and the public is most respectfully assured that no expense or exertions will be spared to ensure the success of this experiment, and make it fully equal in splendor and majesty of the 7 former Ascensions, which gave such universal satisfaction to the many thousands who witnessed them.

As the process of inflating a Balloon is one of the most interesting and scientific things ever witnessed by an enlightened public, and most persons wish to be as near as posssible, Mr. Stanley, (the Proprietor,) will erect seats in amphitheatre form throughout the entire enclosure, where 4 or 5000 persons may be comfortably seated and witness the whole of this chemical process, when in less than three hours 10,000 feet of Hydrogen Gas is procured by this large and powerful apparatus by means of the decomposition of water with iron and Sulphuric Acid.

Order to be observed in the ascension:

At half past 1 o'clock the Gates of the Garden will be thrown open for the reception of the public. At two o'clock the firing of a cannon will announce the moment when Mr. Durant will commence to inflate his Balloon. At 3 o'clock a small Pilot Balloon will be sent off to ascertain the direction of the wind At half past 3, a Gold Beater skin Balloon in the form of a Dolphin, will be inflated and retained by a ribbon will sail round the amphitheatre. At 4 o'clock the Pioneer decorated with flags, will be sent off to point out the course of the large ærostat. At half past 4 Mr. Durant will make the final preparations for his ærial voyage. Mr. Durant will place a quadruped in his Car, which after he has attained a sufficient elevation he will send in perfect safety to terra firma, and after depositing the instruments in his gondola, Mr. Durant will take his station in his Ærial Car, and after floating a few moments near the spectators, the cords will be cut and the Flying Vessel with her Pilot waving the Star Spangled Banner, will gradually ascend to the region above.

A good Band of Music is engaged, and a sufficient number of Police Officers will attend to preserve order.

Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at all the principal Hotels and Bookstores in the city, and at the Garden, and the public is requested to provide themselves with tickets in advance, to avoid inconvenience from a crowd.

sept 24

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of William Bromwell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vendi. expo. issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, against Bennett Bracco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennet Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also, a fi. fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edward Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq at the suit of Lambert Clayland; use of Wm. Dickinson, also for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz. 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennet Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

sept 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Millis, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Millis, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Millis, Jr. now resides; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Heisley, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of Land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

sep 3 4w

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Easton, July 9th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN. He is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, freckled face, has a scar over his left eye, says he was free born in Calvert county in this State, had on when committed a blue coat, check pantaloons, black hat, and Jefferson shoes.

The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.

Aug. 30—Sept. 10 8w

☞The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 2d of October next, a number of

Horses, Cattle and Sheep,

on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

THOS. DEWLIN.

sep 17 3w

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenooon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.

Also, a *valuable Farm*, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF LAND, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another *valuable Farm*, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about TWO HUNDRED and THIRTY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupation of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the rents of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, aug 27, 1833.

☞The editors of the Centreville Times and Cambridge Chronicle, are requested to publish the above advertisement until the day of sale. [G]

SAMUEL OZMON,

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.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, july 2

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprize them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on excutions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselve and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked far.

JO. GRAHAM, Dep'ty. Shff.

july 9

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.

sept 10

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833. tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office on the most reasonable terms.

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