more remark and I am done: By the seven field system you will observe one corn crop annually will be on clover, therefore as you do not turn in clover for fallow, which I consider of high importance I would strongly recommend to have the clover field (after taking therefrom a crop of seed) reserved unpastured and turned in, in the fall, as a preparation for corn, by which means you procure all the advantage to be derived from the clover.

S. STEVENS.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 22, 1833.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

By the accounts received from different quarters of the state, we were led into error in the statement which we gave in our last, in reference to the result of the recent elections.

It is impossible for any man to say precisely, what will be the state of parties in the next Legislature. In some of the most decidedly Democratic counties of the state, the opposition has succeeded in electing a part or the whole of the delegation, while in some of the counties having decided majorities opposed to the National Administration, the Democratic ticket has succeeded in part or in whole—Some on both sides are said to be pledged to vote against their individual feelings; some individuals, too, have been elected on neutral grounds, or on questions distinct from the leading principles of party, and cannot be calculated on with certainty on either side. The vote for the Executive on joint ballot, may therefore be considered as entirely doubtful. If we obtain the Executive, it must be by votes on which we cannot rely, from any evidence hitherto given.

Nothing can place the defects of our state constitution in more glaring colours, than the result of the late elections. The House of Delegates, the popular branch of the Legislature, may be considered as standing 46 to 34 in favour of the national administration, while the Senate, being wholly opposed to it, acts not only as a check on the action of the popular branch of the Legislature, but entirely controuls the executive department of the government, intended also to be popular in its character. Can any dispassionate man look at this and say our constitution needs not the hand of reformation?

We correct our list of last week from the best sources within our reach, as follows:—

Counties.	Democratic.	Federal.
Worcester	4	0
Somerset	2	2
Dorchester	0	4
Talbot	2	2
Caroline	1	3
Queen Ann's	3	1
Kent	2	2
Cecil	4	0
Harford	3	1
Baltimore	4*	0
Baltimore City	2	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Annapolis	1	1
Frederick	4	0
Washington	4	0
Alleghany	2	2
Montgomery	0	4
Prince Georges	2	2
Calvert	2	2
Charles	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
	46	34
Federal Senate		15
		49

*In Baltimore county, three National Republicans are elected, who are pledged to support a Democratic Executive.

NEW JERSEY.

The intelligence from New Jersey is better than the letter of our correspondent, reported in yesterday's paper. The Trenton Emporium gives the following state of the returns.—It will certainly enable the Democrats to try the force of instructions upon the Senators from that State.

UNPARALLED TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY!

We give below the best information as to the result of our election. We believe it will not vary very materially from the statement given. We will give a full and correct statement next week.

	Democrats. C.	Democrats. A.	Nationals. C.	Nationals. A
*Bergen	1	3	0	0
†Essex	1	1	0	4
*Sussex	1	3	0	0
*Morris	1	4	0	0
†Warren	1	3	0	0
*Middlesex	1	3	0	1
*Somerset	1	3	0	0
*Hunterdon	1	5	0	0
†Burlington	1	5	0	0
*Monmouth	1	4	0	0
*Gloucester	1	4	0	0
†Salem	1	3	0	0
*Cumberland	1	3	0	0
†Cape May	0	0	1	1
	13	44	1	6

*Certain †Reported.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

OF DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

WESTERN SHORE.

St. Mary's county.—Benedict I. Heard, John H. Sothoron, Benjamin G. Harris, William I. Blackistone.

Charles county.—William D. Merrick, Josias Hawkins, William A. Dulany, Walter M. Millar.

Calvert county.—Franklin Smith, John P. Wailes, Uriah Laveille, Mordecai F. Smith.

City of Baltimore.—Joshua Jones, Charles Peregoy.

City of Annapolis.—Nicholas Brewer, Richard J. Crabb.

Baltimore county.—Thomas J. Price, Solomon Hillen, Junr. Hugh Ely, John H. Carroll.

Harford county.—Henry H. Johns, Samuel Sutton, James Moores, James Nelson.

Montgomery county.—Otho Willson, John A. Carter, Stephen N. C. White, Henry C. Gaither.

Washington county.—John H. Mann, John O. Wharton, John D. Grove, Frederick Humrickhouse.

Alleghany county.—Norman Bruce, William Ridgely, Jeremiah Berry, Junr. Jacob Lantz.

Anne Arundel county.—John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum, Charles D. Warfield, Thomas Snowden Junr.

Frederick county.—David Schley, Joseph M. Polmer, Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Prince George's county.—Benjamin Day, Horatio C. Scott, Thomas G. Pratt, Benjamin L. Gantt.

EASTERN SHORE

Cecil county.—Lewis Thomas, Levi H. Evans, John S. Maffit, William Knight.

Queen Anne's county.—Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore, Thomas Wright, 3d. Samuel Burgess.

Caroline county.—Jacob Charles, Thomas S. Carter, Marcey Fountain, Thomas Burchenal.

Talbot county.—Joseph Bruff, Philip Horney, George Dudley, Richard Spencer.

Dorchester county.—Robert Griffith, L. McNamara, Martin L. Wright, Joseph Nicols.

Somerset county.—Arnold E. Jones, Edward Long, William W. Handy, Lambert W. Hyland.

Worcester county.—Robert M. R. Smith, William D. Fassitt, Eli Dale, Chessed Purnell.

Kent county.—Michael Miller Jas. P. Gale, Henry Hurtt, William Hayne.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CABINET CHANGES.

Those who object to so many changes in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, have not adverted to the history of the Government. The government under the Constitution, has been in operation not yet 45 years, during which there have been in office 12 different Secretaries of State; 12 of the Treasury; 14 of War; 9 of the Navy; 8 Post Master Generals, and 12 Attorney Generals.

It may be interesting to some of our young readers of the Enquirer, to give the names of these officers, under each administration.

Under Gen. Washington—8 years—Secretaries of *State*, Thomas Jefferson, Ed. Randolph, T. Pickering; *Treasury*, Alex. Hamilton, O. Wolcott; *War*, H Knox, T Pickering, J McHenry; *Post Master Generals*, S Osgood, T. Pickering, J Habersham; *Attorneys General*, E Randolph, W. Bradford, Ch Lee. Under John Adams—4 years—*Secretaries of State*, T Pickering, John Marshall; *Treasury*, O Wolcott, S. Dexter; *War*, J McHenry, S Dexter, R Griswold; *Navy*, B Stoddert; *P M Generals*, J Habersham, G Granger; *Attorney General*, C Lee

Under Th. Jefferson—8 years—Secretary of State, James Madison; Treasury, S Dexter, A Gallatin; War, H. Dearborn; Navy, B Stoddert, R Smith; P. M. Generals, J Habersham, G Granger; Attorneys General L. Lincoln, J Breckenridge, C A Rodney.

Under James Madison—8 years—Secretaries of State, Rob. Smith, Jas Monroe—Treasury, A Gallatin, Geo W Campbell, A J Dallas; War, W Eustis, Jno Armstrong, Jas Monroe, W H Crawford; Navy, P Hamilton, W Jones, B W Crowninshield; P M Generals, G Granger, R. J. Meigs; Attorneys General, C. A Rodney, W Pinckney, R Rush.

Under James Monroe—8 years—Secretary of State, J Q Adams; Treasury, W H Crawford; War, J C Calhoun; Navy, B W Crowninshield, S Thompson, S. L Southard; P M Generals, R J Meigs, J McLean; Attorney Generals, R. Rush, W Wirt.

Under John Q Adams—4 years—Secretary of State, H. Clay; Treasury, R Rush; War, Jas Barbour, B P Porter; Navy, S Southard, P M General, Jno McLean, Attorney General, Wm Wirt.

Under Gen. Jackson—Secretaries of State, M. Van Buren, Ed. Livingston, L. McLane; Treasury, S. D. Ingham, L. McLane, W. J. Duane, R. B. Taney; War, John H. Eaton, L. Cass; Navy, J. Branch, L. Woodbury; P. M. General, W. T. Barry; Attorneys General, J. M. Berrien, R. B. Taney.

The private motives for those various removals, changes or transfers, are unknown to the public; and is more than probable that history will never be able to unfold them impartially. It was towards the close of the first administration, as might have been expected, that *parties* first sprung up among us. They were, however, founded upon different views of the nature of the government and the interpretation of the Constitution. Monocrats were still numerous, and too many doubted the capacity of the people for self-government And we ought not to be surprised that under the beloved Washington, so many changes took place in his cabinet. A young people had just taken a station among the nations of the earth, under a system wholly new in the annals of mankind. Differences of opinion were natural, though as Mr. Jefferson said, they were not, necessarily, differences of principle, so far as concerned the liberty and happiness of the people.—But parties soon became distinctly marked, and rallied under *unequivocal* standards. A limited or loose construction of the powers of the government was the touchstone. One party was in favor of a splendid national government, with general powers to provide for "the common defence & general welfare;" the other insisted that the Constitution was only a charter of *limited* and *specified powers*, & that others, not enumerated, or absolutely necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, were reserved to the States.

On this field of opinion were party battles waged, and appointments to high offices chiefly made for many years. Yet in the cabinets of the victorious chieftains, organized upon party principles, we find frequent changes—fewer, however, during Mr. Jefferson's than that of any other of the early administrations. The distracting questions of the present day did not exist; or, if some of them did, they were not mixed up with personal politics and local feelings to the same extent. If the billows of party strife lashed the sides, or broke in angry form on the prow of the vessel of State, the helmsman always knew what point of the compass to expect them. *Consistency* was then a virtue. The man who was a latitudinarian yesterday could not be tolerated to day, as a strict limitarian and States Right man. Nor were there so many desperate aspirants to the first honors of the nation. Those who were, affected, if they did not feel, a reverence for the good sense of the people, and dared not resort to the manœuvring and coalitions of the present day.

It is not my intention to investigate the means by which so great a change has been brought about. It is sufficient for my present purpose, that it has occurred, and brought with it, sore evils to the country. Professions of principles are not less ardent now than formerly. But when they militate against local interests, the objects of some miserable cabal or the aspirations of some favorite demagogue, they are charged with juggling adroitness, and as readily justified. Personal politics is all that is thought of—and the same *principle*, by boldness of pretensions and assertion, is made equally well to serve the purpose of every faction. We have Clay men, Calhoun men, Webster men, Van Buren men, Leigh men, all following their respective leaders implicitly. We have Bank, and Anti-Bank men, Tariff, and Anti-Tariff men, Nullifiers and Unionists, Internal Improvement, and Anti Internal Improvement men, &c. &c. most of them violent, uncompromising. There is no telling when or how junctions of these disciplined corps is to take place, nor upon whom or what citadel they may direct their combined assault—and it is equally difficult to tell how long the unity of their efforts is to last. Some special object accomplished, and they at once fall back into their first, if not into new positions. If appointments are to be rejected—if a foreign minister is to be disgraced by his rejection and recall—if the harmony of the Cabinet is to be broken up by intrigue—or the administration is to be embarrassed in some other way, the plan is no sooner devised, than willing, tho' rival clans sound the bugle, and rush forth to action.

This is no fancy picture of the state of parties in our country. One of the great evils resulting from it is, that it has destroyed the consistency of too many of our politicians, and along with it their love of the Constitution.—It has done even more, it has destroyed our confidence in one another.

Before this state of things existed, there was more harmony in our councils, more peace and affection at our firesides. We have seen that in those better days, changes were often made in the Cabinets of our Presidents. It did not then suit the purposes of faction to blazon forth the reasons of those changes, to misrepresent them, and enlist the feelings or passions of the people. Parties did not then feel themselves justified in resorting to such expedients for they knew that the people would approve it When Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet was broken, we remember the chuckling of the opposition. Men, who had been but the other day denounced by them as wholly unworthy of, as well as unfit for, their stations, were transformed into beings of a higher order, and the indignation of the nation invoked in their behalf. They were even stimulated by promises of countenance and support to make personal appeals to the people, and to court a paper war with the President. These things were not wont to be so.

The explosion of the late Cabinet was eagerly employed to diminish the President's popularity. But did it have that effect at the polls? And will not the present clamor about Mr. Duane prove equally abortive and die away.

COLBERT.

The right of every citizen to a trial by jury has been so secured by the constitution, and is attended with numerous advantages so apparent, that it has justly been termed the palladium of liberty, and has been lauded at all periods since its institution by every philanthropist and practical legislator.

But the mode of conducting a trial by jury, whether in civil or criminal cases, is equivalent in its results to the right itself; not merely with regard to the manner of impannelling the jury, but the manner in which the jurors themselves discharge their duties. Jurors are constitutionally obliged to be impartial; and to give a fair verdict solely according to the evidence adduced in court before them.

The manner therefore of having the evidence given before a jury in a court of justice is of material importance to their rendering a fair and impartial verdict: and whether the present system of eliciting evidence is the best desirable, may be a legitimate object of doubt or denial: yet not now with us. What we mean at present is to direct public attention to the manner in which the jurors themselves receive the evidence given.

We have often gone into our courts of justice civil and criminal here; and have been astonished at the apparent indifference of our jurors to the passing evidence We have found their reliance seemed to rest chiefly on the arguments and distortions of the counsel for both parties; on the summary given by the presiding judge in his charge. *Not one juror in one instance ever notes down any particle of the evidence.* How then can he justify himself on his oath to abide by the evidence, and by the evidence alone? particularly when in many instances, a trial may last not merely two or three hours, but two or three days. Can jurors depend on their memories of contradictory evidence minutely detailed, and mischievously distorted, when even the judges and attorneys concerned—who are habitually or professionally more accustomed to mnemonical resources of such testimonies—dare not depend on their recollection of the evidence to fulfil their respective duties? Is their rectitude of decision to result from their own vague recollections of particular items of evidence contradicted perhaps in another stage of the depositions before them? Or is their impartiality to be shielded solely on the infirmity of human recollection? And, although their memories may be unsophisticated, may not their judgments be duped!

To be impartial, it is not alone sufficient to be ingenious, or exempt from a wilful perversion of facts. Every one aspiring to impartiality must unite the greatest possible degree of information with moral candor, to ensure his rectitude. He that is wilfully deficient in knowledge which he might obtain is wilfully culpable; and he that swears or affirms that he will give his verdict solely according to the evidence adduced before him on oath, yet neglects to take the best means of eliciting this evidence and of recording it as it proceeds, with depending on his idle recollection of it aided by the interested reminiscences which he may glean from the arguments of the counsel concerned, or even from the supposed unbiassed summary of the charging judge, is guilty—nay start not, is guilty—*of perjury* Memory is treacherous even with the best disposed, and none should depend on the testimony of another in any instance in which his interest or character is concerned, when he himself can mark, learn, digest and transcribe. *Litera scripta manet*, the written testimony only is sure; and every juror should note down the material points of the evidence as it proceeds; and then he will be enabled personally and securely to compare notes with his brother jurors; and to soar above the sophistries of counsel with the consolation, 'What I have written, I have written.'—Amer. Sentinel.

THE ANTI SLAVERY FACTION.

We received by yesterday's mail "*The Emancipator—Extra*" in the shape of a handbill, with which it is probably proposed to flood the country. The person who sent it, had the impertinence to write upon it: "*Millions* to protect the South against *free* blacks; but not a *cent* against slaves."

The good sense of the Northern people, however, is taking up arms against this ferocious faction.—The Philadelphia Intelligencer replies to the appeal we made to our Northern brethren, that "The trust is not misplaced.—Our Southern brethren may be assured, that we will justify their confidence, and prove that we *are their brethren*, by our course in this matter."

The "Pennsylvanian" intimates that preparations are making to get up a meeting of Abolitionists, and organize a society in Philadelphia: We trust, if the attempt be made, it will be put down in the same way it was done in N. York.

At the great Colonization Meeting held last Wednesday in N. York, a proposition to raise $20,000, to establish a colony at Cape Mount, or some other place in Liberia, was received with acclamation—and near $4000 was subscribed on the spot. On that occasion Mr. Frelinghuysen lashed the late conduct of Garrison in England.

In Connecticut, Miss Crandall, a protege of Arthur Tappan, and a coadjutor of Garrison, has been condemed by the law of Connecticut for keeping a school for Free Blacks, and bringing in the scholars from other States. Judge Dagget has pronounced the law perfectly constitutional.

We are sorry to see the New York Commercial again pressing the question of emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia. Never would any thing be worse advised than this movement. It will get up another Missouri Question—with all its heats and irritations—and no man can foresee the consequences, if it be carried into execution. It is the very worst time that could be selected for its agitation. But we trust that Congress has too much good sense to act upon it at all. We have the most perfect confidence that it cannot possibly succeed.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Nullification in the N. Intelligencer.

The Constitution directly arms the President with the power of the Veto. But the N. Intelligencer formally proposes to the H. of R. to resist this Executive power, (in case it should be exercised a second time in the case of the Bank, "by refusing to pass any appropriation or any money bills of any nature whatsoever." Who would ever have dreamed, that the Intelligencer would turn a Nullifier? Let the H. of R. try it when they may, the public sentiment of an indignant people will drive them from their purpose. But the remedy is as absurd, as it is jacobinical. How would the members of Congress get on without their compensation? How would Messrs. Gales and Seaton continue to execute the public printing without their pay? The Intelligencer and its friends of the Bank, must have become desperate, before they could have resorted to such an extraordinary expedient.—*Richmond Enq.*

We learn from the Nashville Banner, that Mr Grundy is re-elected to the Senate of the United States. Major Eaton finding that there would be no election if he remained a candidate, addressed a letter to the members of the Assembly to that effect. Notwithstanding this, he was still ballotted for, and the final vote stood, for Grundy 33, Eaton 18, Foster 9.

A Large Family.—Four hundred and forty beds have been made up in Holt's Hotel, for several nights past, and every one occupied The number of persons that have slept in this building for a week past, family and domestics included, cannot be much less than five hundred persons.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

DIED

In this town on Wednesday last, JAMES, only son of James Parrott, Esq. in the 13th year of his age.—His death was caused by a fall from his horse.

In this county on Friday the 11th inst. Mr. Jonathan Harriss, in the 80th year of his age

In this county on Thursday last, after a short illness, Stephen Theodore Johnson.

In Caroline county on Wednesday, the 15th inst Mr. *Thomas Willis*, son of Peter Willis, Esq

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BALTIMORE PRICES,

Oct. 18.

GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bush.	$1 15	a	1 25
do. best red,	1 12	a	1 14
do. ordinary to good (Md.)	90	a	1 08
Corn, white	63	a	—
Do. yellow	65	a	66
Rye	67	a	68
Oats	32	a	33

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, by the clerk thereof, at the suits of the following persons, viz. 2 at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, administrators, D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, and one at the suit of William Bullen, against John Bullen:—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 29th day of October inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. 1 sorrel horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 grey mare and colt, 1 grey horse, 1 horse cart, 14 head of cattle, and 13 head of sheep. Also will be sold at the suits of the above named persons, on TUESDAY the 12th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said John Bullen, of in and to, all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen, and all the right of John Bullen, to a house and lot in the Hole in the wall.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid John Bullen, and will be sold on the aforesaid days, to satisfy the above named fi. fa's. and for officers fees, due in 1833 and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

oct. 22

Grand Luck at the Easton Lottery Office again.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Delaware and N. Carolina Extra Class. 14,—54, 15, 6, 56, 22, 27, 58, 8, 45, 31, 57, 4; Sold to a gentleman in the country, 6, 31, 56, a prize of $100,—also, in the Delaware and N Carolina, Extra Class 15, to a gentleman in town 2, 5, 18 a prize of $100,—Drawn numbers of Extra Class 15—18, 56, 63, 11, 2, 25, 10, 15, 30, 5. Also a $40 prize in the New York Extra class 30.

NEW YORK LOTTERY,

Extra Class, No. 31, Draws on Oct. 23rd, 1833.

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 ticket draws less than a $25 prize.

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

P. SACKET, Easton.

oct 22

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who were members of Coats' Lodge, No. 76, of Free Masons, at the time of the dissolution of the Lodge, are requested to attend a meeting at the Masonic Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock, on business of importance.

Easton, oct. 22d, 1833.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

By Divine permission, a protracted meeting will be held at Greensborough, in the Presbyterian Church, commencing on THURSDAY, the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministers from Philadelphia and elsewhere are expected to officiate.

P S. All persons are affectionately invited to attend.

oct 22

In Caroline County Court.

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

October Term, 1833.

Thomas Richardson. against William Stevens, Ann Stevens, William Ross and others. } The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Archibald Ross, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that the said Archibald Ross departed this life seized of real estate, lying in Caroline county, leaving Wm. Stevens and Ann Stevens his wife, William Ross, Henry Cook and Lydia his wife, Hester Ross, Mary Ross and Noah Ross his heirs at law.—That the said Archibald Ross at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of administration on his estate have been granted to Peter Barton, and that the personal estate of the said Archibald Ross is insufficient for the payment of his debts. The Bill also states that the residence of the defendant William Stevens is unknown, and that the defendant Hester Ross resides out of the State of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the first day of November next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on the second Monday of March next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy, Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk.

oct 22 3w [G]

Caroline County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833.

William Jones, for the use of William Hughlett, petitioner, against Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall and Rachel Cahall, children and heirs at law of James Cahall, deceased, and Archibald Cahall, administrator of James Cahall, aforesaid, defendants. } Petition and Exhibits. The petitioner in this case states that the said James Cahall, in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate, in fee simple, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof, that, after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said William Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said William Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of the said Bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assetts in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertions whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline County Court in person, or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said Court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy, Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk.

oct 22 3w [G]

NEW STORE

AT THE OLD STAND.

JOHN T. GOLDSMITH

HAVING taken the Store Room at the corner of *Washington and Court streets*, formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, where he has just opened

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE,

selected with great care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, earnestly requests his former customers and the public generally, to give him an early call, as he is disposed to sell as cheap as can be purchased in this market.

Easton, Oct. 22. 3w [G]

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have just opened at their store opposite the Court House, a fresh and very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Baizes, English Merino's, new style Calicoes, Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Woollen & Cotton Hosiery. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, or in exchange for Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. The public are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, Oct 22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he *still continues* to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, and that *he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented*, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH.

☞The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.

J. L. S.

Easton, Oct. 22

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEDEON DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of 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.

oct 4—22 8t

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

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

oct 1

A Teacher Wanted.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

☞Also, a Lady to teach Music, Drawing and Painting, to whom a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made as above. oct 1

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