as Secretary of the Treasury, you can, consistently with your opinion on the subject of the deposites, adopt such measures in relation to them, as in my view the public interests, and the execution of the laws render proper. If you will now communicate that information, it will confer an obligation on,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 4.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, Sept. 21, 1833.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, returning the communication, that I presented to you this morning; the grounds on which it is returned, are, that further discussion of the deposite question is unnecessary, and that there were imputations therein, that could not be admitted into a correspondence between the President and the head of a department.

Allow me respectfully to say, that, it was not with a view to a further discusion, that I presented my reason for declining to act, agreeably to your direction, in removing the deposites, but to justify my refusal; nor was it my desire or intention that any matter contained in my letter should be disrespectful, or open to such a supposition: that any thing therein should be so construed, I very much regret.

My object throughout was to justify the course, on the two points stated in my letter, which, under the most solemn impressions, I felt it to be my duty to pursue.

To shew you my obligations, I presented a copy of my commission, a copy of my oath of office, and a copy of the law giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to change the public depository; to shew you upon what I relied, in my course of conduct, I quoted your letter of June 26th, and your exposition of the 18th inst. In order to justify my refusal to resign, I described the circumstances under which your letter of July 22, and my reply of the same date, were written, and shewed the new posture in which I was placed by subsequent reflection and occurrences.

When I entered your administration, I had no knowledge that you had come to any decis on on the deposite question, or that you meditated a change of depository without the action of Congress.

As soon as I was made acquainted with your views, I anxiously sought to accord with them; and as you invited a full disclosure of my thoughts, by assuring me in your letter of the 26th of June, that you did not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to me by law over the deposites, I opened myself freely to you, against any change of the depository at all subsequent stages, although I have kept myself open to explanation. I have invariably declined to make that change, and I remain in the same resolution still.

Permit me respectfully to say, that I am not aware, that my willingness or unwillingness to afford you an opportunity to select a successor, could have had any influence or bearing upon any question, before the cabinet; but I am willing to meet that consideration, as well as those stated to you this day in our interview.

In short, Sir, as I stated to you, at that interview, my course is justificatory towards you: I desire no unkind feeling, I have no unkind purpose; however ardent or unusual my language may be, it is at least sincere.

Allow me then very respectfully to state, as declared at our interview, that, under the most serious convictions of my duty, I refuse to aid, assist, or in any way participate in the proposed change of the public depository—that I refuse to relinquish a post conferred upon me by the law—and that, without in the most remote degree meaning any sort of disrespect to you, I protest against any interference, on your part, with powers and duties, which I believe, were designedly withheld from the President, and committed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the fiscal agent of the law.

With fervent wishes that your measures may conduce to the advantage of your country, and to the honor of yourself,

I am with the utmost consideration,

Your obedient serv't.

W. J. DUANE.

No. 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, Sept. 21, 1833.

Sir—Allow me, with great respect, to present to you another view in addition to those stated in my letter of this date.

If I understand your wish, as it is to be collected from your note of this date, which I have just now again perused, it is to hold me, upon principles of delicacy at least, to my assurance of July 22d, that unless I agreed with your decision, after enquiry and discussion, I would promptly afford you an opportunity to obtain a successor according to your views.

I pray you dispassionately to consider, whether you did not absolve me, even upon principles of delicacy, from all obligation upon this view of the matter.

1. On Wednesday, Sept. 18th, I signified in cabinet, my desire to take and examine your exposition; you gave it to me, saying, in reply to my enquiry as to your direction, that I was to consider myself directed to act, on your responsibility.

2. On Thursday evening, Sept. 19th, you applied to me to know if I had come to a decision, and I returned by your messenger, who brought your note, this reply:

"To the President of the United States:

"Sir—Upon a matter that deeply concerns not only myself, but all who are dear to me, I have deemed it right as I have not a friend here to advise with, to ask the counsel of my father at this crisis; I wrote to him last night, and am sure that nothing but sickness will prevent his presence to-morrow night: on the next day, I trust I shall be able to make a communication to you. With the utmost respect, your ob't. serv't, W. J. DUANE.

Sept. 19th, 1833."

3. On the same day, Thursday, 19th Sept. your private Secretary, Major Donelson, called on me to say, that you proposed to publish, in the Globe of next day, your decision: I replied that I thought you ought not, that I was not a party to it, and as matter of delicacy to myself, could not approve of it.

Lest words should be forgotten, I wrote and delivered to Major Donelson, this reply:

"A. J. Donelson, Esq.

"Dear Sir—the world is so censorious, that I am obliged upon reflection, to express to you my hope, that you will not regard me as approving of any publication: it would seem to be but delicate to defer such an act until I shall either concur or decline: however all that I desire to have understood is, that I do not approve of the course you mentioned.—Were I the President, I would consult, at least reasonably, the feelings of a man, who has already anxiety enough. As to the newspapers, they will know what has been done without an official communication.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"W. J. DUANE.

"Sept. 19, 1833."

4. In the Globe of Friday, Sept. 20, you caused to be announced to the world, that the die was cast, thus altogether disregarding the rights of the Secretary of the Treasury, and my own feelings and fame, and refusing besides to wait even until the next day to receive my decision.

Allow me, therefore, very respectfully, but confidently to say, that I was thus discharged from any sort of obligation, or respect for, or on account of, the past.

You gave me no opportunity to let you know, whether I would or would not afford you an opportunity to choose a successor; in short, the Secretary of the Treasury was, as far as an executive act would do it, nullified; and I hold it therefore, that after such a course, I may stand before my country, acquitted of any disregard even of delicacy.

Trusting, sir, that you will be so good as to permit this to enter into your consideration, with my former note of this date, and that we may close, without discredit to either, the pending matter.

I am, with the utmost consideration,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DUANE.

No. 6.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Treasury Department Sept 21st, 1833

Sir—As you had not, in any written communications, given a direction as to the deposites, but on the contrary, had left the action to the Secretary of the Treasury as a matter of option, I deemed it my duty, when I had the honor to receive from you your exposition of the 10th inst. to ask you whether I was to consider myself directed to remove the deposites, and you replied that I was directed on your responsibility.

I was preparing to lay before you an exposition of our relative position and views, from the first moment of my entry into your administration, when your decision was authoratively announced in the Globe—a proceeding unsanctioned by me, that rendered all further discussion needless, and any attempt of the kind derogatory to myself.

A conmuication, justificatory of my course under present circumstances, which I delivered to you yesterday, having been returned, on account of alleged objectionable matter therein, the presence of which, if disrespectful, I regret; it now becomes my duty, in reply to your letter returning that communication, respectfully to announce my unwillingness to carry your direction as to the deposites into effect; and in making known that decision, without meaning any sort of disrespect, to protect myself, by protesting against all that has been done, or is doing, to divest the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to exercise, independently of the President, the discretion committed to him by law over the deposites.

I have already, Sir, on more than one occasion, and recently without contradiction, before the cabinet, stated that I did not know, until after my induction into office, that you had determined, that the deposites should be removed without any further action by Congress; if I had known that such was your decision, and that I should be required to act, I would not have accepted office. But, as soon as I understood, when in office, what your intention was, I sought for all information calculated to enable me to act uprightly in the embarrassing position in which I was unexpectedly placed.

You were so good as to transmit to me, to that end, from Boston, not only the opinions of the members of the cabinet, but your own views in detail upon the deposite question; but instead of intimating to me, that my disinclination to carry those views into effect, would be followed by a call for my retirement, you emphatically assured me, in your letter of the 26th June, that you "did not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion, committed to me by law over the subject."

Fully confiding in the encouragement thus held out, I entered into an exposition of my objections to the proposed measure. Discussion ended in an understanding that we should remain uncommitted, until after an inquiry, which your agent was to make, should be completed, and until the discussion of the subject in the cabinet. But pending the preparation for this inquiry, I received your letter of July 22d, conveying what I understood to be an intimation, that I must retire, unless I would then say, that I would remove the deposites, after the inquiry and discussion, in case you should then decide to have them removed.

I would at once have considered this letter as an order to retire, and would have obeyed it, if I had not thought it my duty to hold the post entrusted to me, as long as I could do so with benefit to the country; and without discredit to myself; instead, therefore, of retiring voluntarily or otherwise, I subjected my feelings to restraint and stated, as you quote in your letter of this day, that, if I could not, after enquiry and discussion, as the responsible agent of the law, carry into effect the decision that might be made, I would afford you an opportunity to select a successor, &c.

Under these circumstances, the inquiry was entered upon; it ended in showing, as I had predicted, that the plan submitted to me on the 26th June, was impracticable, and in a report without any defined substitute, according to my comprehension of it.

After a consideration of the subject in the cabinet, you gave directions as stated at the commencement of this letter, and I wrote to you on Saturday, 21st inst. and I accordingly did so, as hereinbefore stated.

Unto the present time, therefore, I have been struggling, under painful circumstances, not to retain a post that I never sought, and the loss of which I shall not regret on my own account, but to maintain it for the country, under a serious sense of duty to it, and to avert a measure that I honestly feared might affect yourself.

Without entertaining, or desiring to manifest towards you, sir, the slightest disrespect, but solemnly impressed with a consideration of my responsibility to the country, and my duty to myself, I now definitely declare, that I will not in any way aid or assist to cause the public money to be deposited in any other institution, bank or place, than that provided by the 16th section of the Act chartering the United States Bank, until Congress shall direct or authorise such change to be made, unless good cause shall arise, such as in my judgment does not now exist.

I am further constrained, owing to occurrences and circumstances, that in part have come to my knowledge, or have taken place, of late, to leave it to you, sir, to determine whether I am or am not any longer to remain a member of your administration.

I sincerely hope and beg, Sir, that you will consider that I owe it to myself, my family, and my friends, not to leave my course, at this most trying moment of my life, open to doubt or conjecture; that my conduct has already sharpened the dagger of malice, as may be seen in some of the public prints; that you, who have been assailed in so many tender parts, and in whose defence I have devoted many a painful day, ought to make allowance for me, in my present position, that were I to resign, I could meet no calumniator without breach of duty; that I ask such order or direction from you, in relation to my office, as may protect me and my children from reproach, and save you and myself from all present and future pain; that I desire to separare in peace and kindness; that I will strive to forget all unpleasantness, or cause of it; and that I devoutly wish that your measures may end in happiness to your country, and honor to yourself.

With the utmost consideration,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DUANE.

No. 7.

The President of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

September 23, 1833.

Sir—Since I returned your first letter of September 21st, and since the receipt of your second letter of the same day, which I sent back to you at your own request, I have received your third and forth letters of the same date.—The two last, as well as the first, contain statements that are inaccurate; and as I have already indicated in my last note to you, that a correspondence of this description is inadmissible, your two last letters are herewith returned.

But from all your recent communications, as well as your recent conduct, your feelings and sentiments appear to be of such a character, that after your letter of July last, in which you say, should your views not accord with mine "I will from respect to you and for myself, afford you an opportunity to select a successor, whose views may accord with your own, on the important matter in contemplation," and your determination now to disregard the pledge you then gave—I feel myself constrained to notify you that your further services as Secretary of the Treasury are no longer required.

I am, respectfully

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, 1833.

The public are reminded that the Rev. Mr. Easter, a missionary from the Maryland Bible Society, has invited a meeting at the Court House, to-day, at 11 o'clock, with the view of explaining the object of his mission. It is to be hoped that every lady and gentleman who feels an interest in the general diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, who can possibly do so, will attend the meeting. In the Bible cause, christians of every denomination, can, and ought to, unite. No sectarian feelings ought to prevent a hearty co-operation on the part of every well-wisher of religion. The Bible cause, is, emphatically, the cause of God, and it should be so regarded by every lover of truth, and every disciple of Christ.

The communication from the Globe, which occupies a portion of this morning's paper, on the subject of Lieut. Randolph's accounts, may be regarded as the exposition on the part of the government, of the grounds of the prosecution against that individual; which certain presses are endeavouring to torture into an act of tyrannical oppression and persecution.—Those who may read attentively the facts disclosed in this article, we think, will be constrained to acknowledge, that there was no alternative left to the officers of government, but to adopt the course they have done. The law is imperative; and Lieut. Randolph having failed to settle his accounts, and to produce the necessary vouchers, the officers of the Treasury were bound to proceed in obedience to the law.—Lieutenant Randolph's may be a hard case, for aught we know; but judging from all the evidence we have seen, it is one, brought on himself, by either mal-practice or unjustifiable negligence.

We give place to Mr. Duane's *Expose*, this morning, to the exclusion of Mr. Taney's Report on the removal of the deposites, the President's Message rejecting Mr. Clay's Land Bill, a very interesting debate in the House of Representatives on the subject of the contested seat by Messrs. Moore and Letcher, and of various other matters of interest. On this article of Mr. D's we have no remarks to make. It will be read by every one; and every one will form his own opinion.

Pennsylvania Senator.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution, and sent it to the House of Representatives, for its sanction, fixing on Saturday the 7th for the election of a Senator in Congress. The following gentlemen were put in nomination.

T. H. Crawford	William Clark
Sam'l. McKean.	James Buchanan
H. A. Muhlenburg	Richard Rush
W. J. Duane	

We have heard it confidently asserted, that Thomas Wright, 3d, Esq. of Queen-Ann's will be the Speaker of the next House of Delegates of Maryland. We know of no gentleman of the Jackson party who would prove more acceptable to the people at large, as Mr. Wright combines with talent, a practical knowledge of the rules and regulations of the Legislative body, and is withal, a gentleman of unblemished character, of firmness and independence.—Kent Inq.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns today, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his private Secretary, returning with his objections, the bill which originated in the Senate at its last session, appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and for other purposes;" [which message, occupying upwards of four closely printed columns of the Globe, we are compelled to omit for the present.]

The Message being read,

Mr. Clay rose and animadverted with severity upon the course pursued by the President, in relation to the bill in question, and concluded by moving to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Kane inquired whether the gentleman intended by his motion to preclude any future action on the object?

Mr. Clay replied that he supposed the bill must be considered as defunct, and no further action could be had upon it.

Mr. Benton desired to make a few remarks before the subject should be finally disposed of, and if the motion to lay it on the table prevailed, he would move to resume the consideration of the subject in order to attain his subject.

The motion to lay the Message on the table was then agreed to.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the Message and make it the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Poindexter objected to the motion, on the ground that no further action whatever could be constitutionally had on the subject. The Message, like some others from the same quarter, was a departure from the usual practice of the Government, under similar circumstances, and was addressed to the public ear through this body, &c. &c.

Mr. Benton then rose and replied to the remarks made by Mr. Clay, and in vindication of the course pursued by the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Clay rejoined.

Mr. Benton then withdrew the motion to resume the consideration of the Message.

On motion of Mr. Moore, 5000 extra copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

[The incidental debate above alluded to, will be given in full hereafter.]

Mr. Clay gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a Bill "to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands."

Mr. Calhoun gave notice, that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act of last session entitled, "an act to amend the several acts providing for the collection of duties on imports."

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate: 1st. A statement of the amount of public moneys in the bank of the U. States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time. 2d. The average amount of the same, for each year. 3d. The average of the same for the whole time.

A message was received from the President of the United States, covering Reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the regulation of the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy, &c. which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wright the following resolution, submitted by him yesterday, was taken up:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, now upon the table of the Senate, showing the appointment of Elisha R. Potter, as Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the U. States, be referred to a Select Committee of five Senators, to inquire and report upon the claim of the said Elisha R. Potter to the seat in the Senate, now occupied by the Hon. Asher Robbins.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the resolution, so as that the Committee should be appointed by the Senate.

Some debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Wright and King, participated. The amendment was then agreed to.

After a few remarks by Messrs. Poindexter, and Knight, the resolution was agreed to, as amended.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Committee, which resulted in the choice of Messrs. Poindexter, Rives, Wright, Sprague, and Frelinghuysen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1833.

Mr. Grennell submitted a resolution that the House should on Monday next, at one o'clock, proceed to the election of a Chaplain, which was agreed to.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Mr. Hardin said he was induced, in order to save the time of the House, and with a view to place the subject in controversy, in a more tangible shape than it was likely from present appearances to assume, to submit the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Elections when appointed, inquire and report to the House, who is the member elected from the 5th Congressional District, in the State of Kentucky, and until the Committee shall report as herein resolved,

Resolved, That neither Thomas P. Moore, or Robert P. Letcher, shall be qualified as the member from said District.

Resolved, further, That the Committee of Elections be required to receive as evidence all the affidavits and depositions, which may have been heretofore or which may hereafter be taken by either of the parties, on due notice having been given to the adverse party, or his agent, and report the same to the House.

After a debate of some length, in which the sufficincy and validity of Mr. Moore's credentials were contended for by Messrs. Archer, Hubbard and Beardsley, and opposed by Messrs. Hardin, Huntington and Jones.

Mr. Hardin said, that he just conversed with both the gentlemen, and they had agreed that the whole subject should be referred to the Committee on Elections, and proposed to modify his first resolution.

After some further debate, the

The question was taken on the resolution of Mr. Hardin, as modified, and agreed to, without a division.

On motion of Mr. Wilde, it was ordered that when this House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Polk, it was ordered that the Standing Committees be appointed.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message sweeps the platter this morning. We have never published so long a Message from any Chief Magistrate—nor one which was so much dashed with cayenne. It boasts of few of the graces of composition: And many parts of it can lay claim to little originality. The views of the Proclamation and the Force Bill are little more, than repetitions of the Speeches, or of Essays which have been for some time ushered forth to the public.

As a State Paper from the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, it breathes too much rankling and pointed asperity towards the author of the Proclamation. The Governor of Virginia and the President of the U. States, owe to each other at least the expressions of official courtesy.

But we have no space this morning to devote to an expanded criticism of its contents. It dissects the Proclamation with elaborate care—and though it utters many truths in the process, slurs over completely the authoritative Exposition which has been recently published of the meaning of some of its most obnoxious passages. That Exposition completely nullifies many of the Governor's most elaborate criticisms.

It expatiates on the Force Bill—which, bad as it is, is not subject to all the exceptions which the Governor arrays against it. Some of the provisions to which he excepts, were also copied from laws which were passed during the Embargo and Non Intercourse times. We did not hesitate to give our opinion at the time of its enactment, that it ought not to be passed—and subsequently, to express our hope that it would be repealed during the present session of Congress. We expressed the same idea in our last paper. We do not hesitate now to repeat the same idea.—We are for bringing every thing back to the *statu quo*.—This Union must be held together by *love*—and not by *force*. And we should suppose that even many of those politicians who voted for the bill, now that the crisis has passed, and the only obstacle in the way of peace is this very bill, would insist upon its repeal. It is a concession due to the rights of the States, as well as the spirit of conciliation.

But the Message goes further in its doctrines. It breathes the very spirit of Nullification itself. It avoids the use of the term—but its abused phrase of "State Interposition" amounts to Nullification in its most objectionable form. Here we have the heresy in its true colors. Instead of pursuing the great precedent, which the Virginia Resolutions and Report of '99 1800 chalked out; protesting for ourselves against encroachments; appealing to our sister States for co operation to put them down; to the elective franchise; to amendments of the Constitution—to a General, or even a Special Convention—to all the amicable expedients, which ought first to be exhausted—and then in case all these expedients should fail, and we are brought to choose between submission to a despotic government with unlimited powers, and a secession from the Union, to throw ourselves, after fair warning and due notice, upon this great conservative principle of secession, as "the rightful remedy"—we are to be told, that each State ought to resist an unconstitutional law—to nullify its provisions within its own limits—to be *in* the Union, and *out* of it, at the same time. But if Nullification is to be employed as a frequent and an ordinary remedy; if each State ought to employ it when she considers a law unconstitutional, how long could this Union continue? The doctrine is most mischievous, as well as most absurd.

Is it not astonishing, that one who is so flaming an advocate of State Rights as he professes to be, should slur over the unconstitutionality of the U. S. Bank? Not a murmur is breathed against that monstrous institution! The first U. S. Bank was the first measure which outraged the principles of the Constitution, and arrayed the two great political parties against each other,—yet with what manifest forbearance does this flaming Message treat the bold and dangerous pretensions of the present Bank. The Governor reserves all his indignation, for the removal of the deposites from the U. S. Bank over to the State Bank of Virginia. He reprobates in the strongest terms the arrangement which the State Bank has made with the Secretary of the Treasury—and invokes the immediate interposition of the Legislature. We presume his exposition will be reviewed from another quarter. But of his views of Bank Statistics, the reader may judge by the specimen he has furnished in the allegation, that our merchants have to pay 7 per cent. interest in N. York, and receiving 6 per cent. only in Virginia, &c. We are surprized that one who professes to teach others so much, should be so profoundly ignorant of the course of business between Virginia and the city of New York. Our merchants who go thither to purchase goods, usually take with them checks from the Banks here, for whatever sum of ready money they can command, which checks the State Banks furnish them with at par. For whatever amount they purchase on a credit, they give drafts on their own firms in Virginia, or execute their notes payable at the Banks at home. These drafts or notes are regularly forwarded to the Banks in Virginia for collection, and when paid, passed to the credit of the Banks of New York from which the are sent. The merchants of Virginia will actually laugh at the credulity of the Governor, in believing that they know so little of their own interest, as to pay five or six per cent. more for what they actually buy than they need do. "His Excellency" seems to forget, that Virginia sends something else than money to New York. If Virginia has many millions to pay to New York for goods, New York has just as many millions to pay to Virginia for tobacco, coal, flour, cotton, foreign bills of exchange, &c. The only possible difference there could be in the exchange between the two places, would be the cost of transporting specie either way, which does not exceed one quarter or one half per cent.

From this single specimen, we may judge the accuracy of the Political Economy which has dictated this part of the Message. *Expede, &c.*

MARRIED

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Richard Arringdale, to Miss Mary Ann Henrix, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. James Tarbutton, to Miss Rebecca Philips, all of this county.

DIED

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Mary, consort of Samuel Mackey, Esq.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church at St Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d inst.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandale and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandale, wife of John Crandale, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be $485 25.

R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy, Test Jacob Loockerman, Clk.

dec 10 [G]w3t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of December, at half past 6 o'clock; to which the members of the different denominations, and the public generally are respectfully invited.

Several addresses are expected on the occasion; after which a collection will be taken to aid the cause of missions.

By order

THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'ry.

dec 7

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra class No. 37 for 1833.—To be drawn, Wednesday Dec. 11, 1833. 66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballotts.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	25,000	20 prizes of	$500
1	10,000	20	400
1	4,180	50	200
1	3,000	56	100
2	2,500	112	50
2	2,000	112	20
2	1,500	2240	16
20	1,000	15400	8

Tickets $8. Shares in proportion.

Also the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, extra Class No. 25, draws on December 19th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$8,000	5 prizes of	$300
1	2,000	10	200
1	1,511	100	100
2	1,000	100	80

Tickets $2. Shares in proportion.

At the truly Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET,
Easton.

dec 10

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following Works are offered for sale by

JOHN J. HARROD,

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights,	$3 25	37½
Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	5 00	62½
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. do. do. super extra,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	5 00	69½
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt,	10 00	1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation,	14 00	1 50
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes	42 00	4 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo.	48 00	5 00
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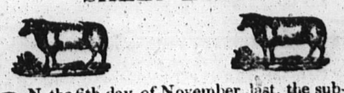
☞Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1833.

SHEEP LOST.



ON the 6th day of November last, the subscriber lost, between Peach Blossom, and the farm known as Maynadier's farm, 19 head of SHEEP, all white, and all except two with short tails, which two are the only ones having ear marks, (a hole in each ear.) There is among them a Merino Ram, with long horns, and short tail. Any person giving information of where they may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, and will be rewarded if required. NATHAN LEONARD,

dec. 7 3t Banbury, near the Trappe.

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 3—for Wednesday evening the 11th, shall include a description of the human eye, the general principles of vision, and the use of glasses; as a knowledge of these points is essential in the study of astronomy.

Lecture 4—For Friday evening the 13th, shall consist of some remarks on the laws of motion in general—perpetual motion—the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies—planetary motion, including reasons why the planets appear to move direct, retrograde and sometimes remain stationary.

dec 7

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

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