er last, it is estimated that $34,000,000, were in articles free from duty.

It will be seen, from the foregoing statement of the receipts of the present year, that they very much exceed the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report.

The excess has been derived, chiefly from customs, which are estimated to produce more than $28,000,000.

The large receipts of this year, have been principally occasioned by the act of July 14, 1832, which abolished the system of long credit on revenue bonds, and required the duties on woollen goods to be paid in cash, and on other articles, in three and six months. The new regulation took effect on the 4th March last, and the cash duties and shortened credits have brought into the Treasury, during the present year, a large amount of revenue, which under the former system of credit, would not have been payable, until 1834, and would have formed a part of the receipts of that year. The income of 1833, has therefore had the advantage of the new system, as well as of the former one; and the receipts are much greater than they would have been, under either of them, according to the established rate of duties.

The expenditures for the present year have also been unusually large, and are estimated at $22,986,053 61, exclusive of the expenditure on account of the public debt.

The appropriations for the year were heavy, and exceeded by three millions the appropriations for 1832, and the balance of unexpended appropriations at the close of that year have been for the most part applied during the present one to the various objects authorized by law, and therefore enter into the account of its expenditures. Several items of appropriation, however, for the present year, cannot be considered as forming a part of the ordinary expenditure of the Government. Without enumerating all objects of this description, it may be sufficient to mention some, which have contributed materially to enhance the amount actually expended. The duties refunded at the Treasury under the law of the last session, and the awards under the convention with Denmark, are included in this account; and the expenses occasioned by the Indian aggressions in 1832, have been for the most part, paid in this year. These three times amount to nearly two millions of dollars.

But when this sum is deducted from the whole annual expenditure, it shows that more than twenty millions of dollars have been expended during the present year, for the various other objects authorized by law, exclusive of the amount set apart for the reimbursement of the 4 1-2 per cent. stock. The pensions for life, granted under the acts of 1818, and 1832, to the officers and soldiers of the revolution, have increased considerably the annual expenditure. More than four millions of dollars have been already paid, on that account, during the present year. There is indeed no item in the list of appropriations, which our citizens generally, more cheerfully contribute to pay, than the one last mentioned; but in the order of nature it must be annually decreasing, and in the estimates of the coming year, those payable under the act of June, 1832, are set down at three millions of dollars. The different sums above mentioned, therefore, show six millions of dollars, paid for purposes which cannot be considered as entering into the ordinary and regular expenses of the Government, and form no rleu by which its future annual expenditure ought to be estimated.

The receipts of 1834 must be very much below those of the present year. A large portion of the receipts from customs, as already stated has been derived from the importations of previous years. But from the change in the system of credits, only a small part of the duties accruing in this year, will go into the receipts of the next.—And the diminished rate of duties, which takes effect on the 1st of January next, on some of the most productive articles, and the entire exemption of others, will contribute still more to reduce the receipts of the coming year, as compared with the present.

In estimating the receipts from customs, for the year 1834, at fifteen millions of dollars, I have assumed that the imports of that year will nearly equal those of 1832. This estimate is higher than the average of the last five or six years; but it is believed to be a safe one. For although the importations of each of the two last years, were unusually large, yet the imports of the present one have gone still higher. And the general state of our commerce, and the situation of the country, justify the belief that there will be no serious diminution in the coming year. The condition of the mercantile classes does not indicate any excesses of importation. Indeed, the short credits, and cash duties, will be found to contribute greatly to prevent overtrading in that respect. Moreover, many articles, in common use, are admitted free from duty. This will produce an increased ability in the community to buy those which pay duty, and consequently a greater consumption.—There appears, therefore, to be no reason to apprehend any serious dimunition in the importations of 1834, and it will be safe to estimate its receipts by the standard above mentioned.—Yet any material excess beyond that estimate, cannot, I think, be counted on. The produce of the public lands can hardly fall short of the sum, at which it has been stated, and will perhaps exceed it.

In this view of the receipts of 1834, the income of the year will about equal the estimated expenditure. And with the aid of the balance in the Treasury on the first of January next, it will be be sufficient for all the wants of the government, including the amount necessary to pay off the residue of the national debt. It must be observed, that in addition to the appropriations now asked for, there will be an unexpended balance of former appropriations, amounting to the sum of $5,180,287 92, which will probably be required in the course of the ensuing year, for the objects for which it has been appropriated. And if the entire amount of appropriations proposed in the estimates for 1834, were also to be required within the year, there would not be money enough in the Treasury to meet them after satisfying the balances above stated, and paying off the public debt.—But the experience of former years shows that a portion of the appropriations, may always be expected to remain unexpended at the end of the year. And the average of these unexpended balances for the last four years is about $5,300,000. In estimating the balance in the Treasury, at the close of 1834, I have therefore assumed that a portion of the estimates of expenditures, herewith submitted, will not be wanted during the year; and that balances of appropriations equal to the amount at the close of the present year, will in like manner remain in the Treasury at the end of the year 1834, and go into the expenses of the succeeding year. And it is not necessary to raise money for the public use, sooner than it will probably be needed.

But the balance stated at the end of 1834, is not to be considered as a clear surplus. It will stand chargeable with amount of appropriations estimated to remain unexpended at that time.

From this state of the finances, and of the proposed appropriations, it is evident that a reduction of the revenue cannot at this time be made without injury to the public service.—Under the act of the last session, the receipts of 1833 will be less than those of 1834, as a further reduction in the rate of duties will take effect on the 1st of January, 1835. And if the appropriations should be kept up, to the amount authorized for the present year, the charge upon the Treasury in 1835, would be more than it could probably meet. But the debt will then have been entirely paid, and if a guarded rule of appropriation is at once commenced, there will be difficulty in bringing down the expenditure, without injury to the public service.

If the revenue is not to be reduced more than the existing laws provide for, there seems to be no sufficient reason to open at this time, the vexed question of the tariff. The manner in which duties are now apportioned on different articles, would be liable to insuperable objections, if it were to be considered as a settled and permanetn system. But the law is temporary on the face of it, and was intended as a compromise between conflicting interests.—And unless the revenue to arise under it should hereafter be more productive than is anticipated, it will be necessary in two years from this time, to impose duties on articles that are now free, in order to meet the current expenses of the government. There would seem, therefore, to be no advantage in agitating the question at the present moment. Yet some modifications of the existing laws will be necessary, in order to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, and to guard against attempts to evade its provisions, without in any degree affecting its principles.

It is however respectfully recommended, that the appropriations for 1834, should be regulated by a proper regard to economy. Heretofore the receipts to be expected, could be ascertained with some degree of certainty, because they were principally derived from the imports of previous years; and the bonds taken for the duties on such imports showed the amount of receipts which might safely be counted on. But under the new system of cash duties, and short credits, each year must mainly depend for its income on its own imports. And as commerce is always, more or less, liable to fluctuations, the public interest requires that there should be at all times in the Treasury, a sufficient sum to provide for unforseen contingencies, and to guard against disappointment in the estimated receipts. The calculations on the income of a succeeding year is necessarily more uncertain under the present system than under the former one of longer credits. And if the anticipations of the receipts of 1834 & 1835, should be fully realized, there will not be more than ought to be provided on the estimated scale of expenditures. At the last session of Congress, the appropriations exceeded twenty-one millions five hundred thousand above the estimates presented at the beginning of the session. A similar amount of expenditure authorized at the preesnt session, might render it necessary to provide additional revenue earlier than is now contemplated.

It is understood to be conceded on all hands, that a tariff, for protection merely, is to be finally abandoned, and that the revenue is to be reduced, to the necessary wants of the government. Various causes have contributed to enlarge the proposed expenditures for 1834, as will be seen by the particular estimates from the different Departments. But it is believed that all the objects for which this government was established, can be effectually attained ta much less annual expense hereafter, and the harmony and mutual good feeling of this extensive country will be best secured and perpetuated by rigidly confining the operations of the General Government to its appropriate sphere. If this is done, and its expenditures are regulated by a strict economy, the burthens it imposes will scarcely be felt by our citizens, while its blessings are inestimable.

As the public debt will soon be extinguished, it is proper that the books and papers which belong to the various loan offices, should be transmitted to the seat of government, and placed among the archieves of the nation. It is believed that the outstanding debt can be purchased on favorable terms in the course of he ensuing year, and that it can be most conveniently purchased at the Treasury. It appears therefore desirable that provision should be made by law, for immediately transmitting to this Department all the books and papers relating to the national debt. The money can be readily transmitted to the public creditor without charge to him or to the government, and he can be paid at any place where he may wish to receive it.

The act of March 3, 1817, abolished the office of Commissioner of Loans, and transferred the duties to the Bank of the United States.—The money necessary to pay the public creditors, has from time to time, been advanced to the Bank by the Treasury; and it appears that large sums have remained for a considerable time in the Bank without being applied to the purposes for which they were intended. The amount has been reduced within a few months past. But the statement from the Register's office, herewith presented, marked L. will show that $773,111 98, still remained in their hands on the 1st of October last.

A portion of this sum, as appears by the paper referred to, was advanced some years ago. And there is no reason why this money should continue in the hands of the Bank, where it is useless to the government as well as the creditor. The delay in the payment, has probably in some instances been caused by the death of the party entitled, and the ignorance of the representatives, as to his claim on the United States. The situation of these outstanding claims, renders it still more necessary that the books and papers relating to the public debt, should be forthwith transmitted to this Department, where the proper inquiries could be made as to the cause of the delay, and measures taken to ascertain who is entitled to receive the money. As the amount is justly due from the United States to some one, and may belong to persons who are ignorant of their rights, justice seems to require that the government should take measures to apprise them of their claims, and of the readiness of the United States to discharge them.

The destruction of the building occupied by the Treasury Department, has occasioned the loss of some valuable papers. But it is believed that none has been destroyed that can materially affect the public interest. It will become necessary to provide another building, and the loss already sustained in the documents and records of the office, shows the propriety of erecting it upon a different plan from the former one, and of placing the archives of the government in a situation less exposed to danger. The inconveniences which are felt from the present situation of the offices connected with this Department, as well as the more exposed condition of the papers, induce me to invite the early attention of Congress to this subject.

The report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is herewith presented, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, and containing suggestions for its improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 17th, 1833.

3000 WEIGHT OF PRIME CORN FED PORK, IS WANTED. Apply at the Whig office.
Dec. 21

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Robins offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot, and port of expedition and rendezvous, within the waters of Narragansett Bay.

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, made October 19, 1829, and of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made December 6, 1830, as relates to the establishment of a Depot within said waters, together with the reports of the survey of said Bay, communicated to the Senate, December 19, 1832, with the several charts relating to the same, be referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to communicate to the Senate—

1. The whole amount of the Public Lands the United States, sold since they were ceded to the United States, exhibiting the nett proceeds and distinguishing between those which have been sold within the limits of Louisiana, Florida, and other parts of the United States respectively, and including the latest returns.

2. The whole amount of Public Lands which have been surveyed and exposed to sale in the several States and territories; and shewing the amount sold, and the amount remaining to be sold, according to the latest returns.

3. The amount which has been actually patented in bounties to the Army, during the late war.

4. The amount granted to each of the several States and Territories, and for what purposes.

5. The amount set apart or reserved for schools in the several States and Territories.

6. The amount granted in donations for the cultivation of the vine and olive, to Lafayette, and for all other purposes.

Mr. McKean presented a petition for the improvement of the Susquehanna River; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions; which lie one day on the table:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the entire letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, when Secretary of the Treasury, under date the 13th February, 1817, to the President of the Mechanic's Bank, of New York, an extract from which is recited in his Report to Congress of the 3d December, 1833; and copies of the other correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the Banks about that period, to passages in which the Secretary alludes in the same Report.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed, during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States and the said Banks: a copy of the report made, if one were made, by the agent of the Secretary, or to the Executive; the name of the agent, his compensation, and in virtue of what law he was so appointed.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the memorial presented by him on a former day, from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, praying for an extension of time for the commencement of the lateral branch to Washington, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate the correspondence between that Department and the several agents, and other persons, who have been employed in the removal, or in the arrangement for removal of the Indian Tribes. Also, the correspondence between the department and other individuals on the subject of Indian Affairs, including the names of agents, or other persons, who have been engaged in making Indian Treaties, in the removal of Indians, taking the census of Indians, or in locating the reservations allowed by treaties to Indians; with a statement of the several sums disbursed by each, showing the amount expended, the persons to whom it has been paid, and the specified services in consideration for which they have been paid.

The following bills were read a second time, and referred:

A bill to graduate the prices of the Public Lands which have been the longest in market, &c. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill authorising the establishment of a Pension Agency in North Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill authorizing the relinquishment of the 16th section reserved for the use of schools, and granting other lands in lieu thereof. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A Bill to provide for the compact of 1802 between the United States and the State of Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A Bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to citizens of the United States for spoilations committed by the French prior to 1800. Referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Preston, Chambers, Grundy, and Prentiss.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Chair then called the Special Order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites, &c.

Mr. Clay then rose and said, that he was still of opinion that the subject required a very early and prompt decision. But some information which had been called for, and which it was necessary to have before the discussion came on, had not yet been received; and other information equally necessary would probably be asked for to-morrow. This would cause delay, and he therefore did not propose at present to go into the discussion. He was also desirous, when the subject should be taken up to close what he would have to say, with resolutions which he had not yet prepared.

He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the Special Order, until Monday, which motion was agreed to.

The following bills were then read a second time and referred:

A bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Surgeons and assistant Surgeons of the Army.

A bill to provide for the payment of arms and horses lost in the Michigan Territory.

A bill to revive an act, entitled "an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands."

The Chair laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of War, enclosing a communication from the Pension Office, concerning the register of certain claims; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MEMORIAL FROM THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Binney presented the following memorial from the Bank of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representative of the United States:

The Board of the Directors of the Bank of the United States respectfully represent—

That, by the Charter of the Bank, it was stipulated between the Congress of the United States and the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States; that in consideration of a full equivalent rendered by them, in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, which were not to be withdrawn from it, unless for reasons, of the sufficiency of which, Congress, and Congress alone, was the final judge.

The Bank has in all things faithfully performed the stipulations of the Charter.

Nevertheless, since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order on the 26th September last, withdrawing from the possession of the Bank, the Custom House Bonds deposited therein, and has subsequently transferred into certain State Banks a large portion of the Public moneys then in the safekeeping of the Bank, with the purpose of making them hereafter the permanent dispostories of the public revenue.

The Board of Directors therefore deem it their duty forthwith to apprize your honorable Bodies of this violation of the chartered rights of the Stockholders, and to ask such redress therefor, as to your sence of justice may seem proper.

By order of the Board:

N. BIDDLE,
President of the Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1833.

Mr. Binney moved that the memorial be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Polk moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion for laying it upon the table.

Mr. Binney called for the reading of the memorial and it was read accordingly.

The question then recurring upon laying it upon the table, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows—Yeas 80; Nays 126.

So the House refused to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. Polk's motion for its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means being about to be put—

Mr. Chilton moved to amend it by adding instructions to the Committee to bring in a joint Resolution ordering the Secretary to redeposite in the Bank of the United States the public moneys which, by his order, have been removed from that institution.

Mr. Chilton addressed the House at great length in support of his motion for instructions.

Mr. McDuffie, at the close of Mr. Chilton's speech, requested him to withdraw his motion, as a decision upon it would in some measure forestall the consideration of another motion now before this House.

Mr. Chilton with some complimentary remarks consented, and his motion was withdrawn accordingly.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of affording some efficient aid to the State of Illinois, in the construction of a steamboat canal from lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

Mr. Ashley submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were agreed to.

Whereas, the President of the United States entertains doubts as to the action of Congress on the claims of six companies of Missouri militia for services rendered during the last war with the Indians on the Northern frontier, consequently payment to those companies has been withheld. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether an appropriation for the purpose aforesaid was made at the last session of Congress, and if not, to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sufficient sum for that purpose.

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a national currency of thirty five millions of dollars, to be founded upon the faith of the United States, and to be unconnected with, and independent of, all direct Executive control, except as may be required for the nomination of Directors; said in currency to be struck, perfected, and issued, a department of the Mint of the U. States, under regulations to secure an impartial distribution among the several States, respectively, according to representative population, if the same be required; in virtue of the plighted faith and resources of each State, so requiring, to the United States, for its redemption according to the legal stipulation on its face, and the payment of such bonus to the Treasury of the United States, to defray expenses and to guarantee ulterior responsibilty as may be prescribed; and said currency so authorized and loaned, according to the prescribed ratio, to States requiring its use, when loaned to the people through State instrumentality, shall be received in payment of public lands and in payment of all other revenue accruing to the General Government, and shall be obligatory upon the State issuing the same to redeem, on demand, at her office of discount and deposite; which said State office, when established, under State guaranty, to loan and to redeem said currency, shall be the place of deposite of all public money collected, or belonging to the General Government, within the limits of the State where it exists; also to inquire into the comparative expediency of establishing a National Bank, based upon a specie capital, to be furnished by the several States, as sole stockholders thereof, on a scale proportionate to the representative population of each, with a Branch in each State; the institution to be regulated in strict accordance with uniform general rules adopted by Congress, under a Directory of State appointment, and each State to enjoy the benefit of a capital, and exercise a power in accordance with her vested interest therein, said Committee to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to.

At the request of a female friend, we give place to the following

VERSES:

What is this that rises in my soul?
Is it grace? Is it grace?
Which makes my life of sin look foul;
Is it grace? Is it grace?
This work that's in my soul begun,
It makes me strive all sin to shun,
It plants my soul beneath His throne;
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.
This truth through all life's toils shall cheer us,
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.
And through the vale of death shall bear us;
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.
And when to Jordan's banks we come,
And cross the raging billows' foam,
We'll sing, when safely landed home,
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1833.

We overlooked the following in the last Cambridge Chronicle. It should have appeared on Tuesday last:—

Mr. Callahan:—You will please to make known, that, upon the suggestion of several gentlemen of Talbot, as well as Dorset, the entrance money for the Agricultural Sweepstake, proposed a few weeks ago, in your paper, is fixed at Ten Dollars in place of Twenty. The number, and the terms in all other respects, will remain unaltered.

Cambridge, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be performed in St. Peter's Church, (White Marsh,) on SUNDAY, 29th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock; at which time the holy sacrament will be administered.

Dec. 24

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Nicholas Dorsey, Mr. WILLIAM WOOTEN, to Miss SUSAN KINNAMONT, all of Caroline county.

In Talbot county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. DAVID HOXTER, to Miss REBECCA ANN CROUDER, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. THOMAS PLUMMER, to Miss AMELIA ANN BROWN, all of this county.

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in Primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

RD. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833 w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKINS

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's,

Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chockolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustring, and Gro de Soire.

A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS.

Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beutiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.

They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF

CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.

Easton, Dec. 24.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3 4 and 6 4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors. Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

dec 21

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

oct 29 tf [G]

FORTUNE STILL SMILES ON THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE

P. SACKET sold in the last Delaware Lottery, Class 49, a prize of $40 in a whole ticket, and a $20 prize in a half ticket. Also in the New York Lottery, Extra Class 37, a prize of $200—all sold last week. The fortunate holders will please call and receive the cash for the same, or renew in the splendid Delaware Scheme, Class No 51, which draws Dec. 24th, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Class No. 26, for 1833,—To be drawn Dec. 28. 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	10 prize of	$1,000
1	10,000	10	500
1	10,000	10	300
1	10,000	20	200
1	2,260	65	100

Tickets $5. Shares in proportion, at the Easton lucky Lottery Office of

P. SACKET.

dec 24

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.

dec. 17 3w

BANK NOTICE.

BRANCH BANK, *Easton*, Dec 16.

The Bank will be shut on Christmas day, and the business of that day will be done on Tuesday, the preceding day. All persons, therefore, having notes payable or renewable in Bank on the 25th inst., current, are requested to bring them in, or to pay them, on Tuesday, 24th, inst. The Directors will sit on that day, instead of Wednesday, to discount Notes, &c &c

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

dec. 17 G

MANLOVE HAZEL

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GOODS

suitable for the present, and approaching seasons, which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

nov 5

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 24th instant; between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of James Wilson, late of Caroline county deceased, which consists of a Farm lying on Choptank River near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring Fishery; which land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of George Martin, Esqr. said to contain two hundred and twenty eight acres, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. Also one other Farm adjoining the lands of Elisha Wilson, the lands of the late Solomon Cooper, and the heirs of John Wilson, said to contain one hundred and eight acres, with tolerable improvements, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. The whole of this estate will be sold on a credit of two years from the day of Sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of Sale; and when the purchase money is paid, with the interest, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before) to be prepared at the expence of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of the said James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

dec 3 (G)

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 7—for Wednesday evening the 25th, will include some remarks on the nature and properties of the atmosphere of the earth—wind—fogs—clouds—dew—frost—snow—hail—rain rain-bow—thunder and lightning—falling stars—ignis fatuus—and Aurora Borealis.

Lecture 8—For Friday evening the 27th, will relate to the magnitude, motion, nature, gravity and light and heat of the sun, together with some conjectures concerning his inhabitants. dec. 21

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq., Easton, on THURSDAY, the 26th of December, at eleven o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.—By order

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

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.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace, in and for Queen Anns county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingoes is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trowsers.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.
dec. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county

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