lief, the cotton interests are struck down by this one deadly blow of Treasury construction, and millions on millions would be insufficient to repair the mischief which would thus be done. It was a construction which had come upon those interested, like a shock, as if all these great interests had, by one attack, been undermined and sunk into the earth.

Opposed as he had been, and, in candor he would say, opposed as he still was, to the bill of the last session, even when rightly construed, he could not justly charge upon the act such a construction as that now imputed to have been put on it by the Secretary. He knew no such construction was intended; although he had seen, that, by possibility, such a construction might be put upon it. He hoped that the resolution would be adopted, and that the Senate would have the official construction of the Secretary. He also hoped that it would turn out that a false impression had been made on the minds of those who were most immediately interested, and that their apprehensions would prove to have been without foundation or truth.

Mr. Forsyth said it would have been kinder to censure what was done, after it had been ascertained what had been done. He suggested a limitation of the inquiry to the act of the last session, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay.

Mr. Frelinghuysen replied that the resolution had reference only to that act, and that the comprehensiveness of the title of that act, had led the Senator from Georgia into an error.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Mr. Forsyth put a question to the Senator from Massachusetts, with a view to know when he proposed to make his motion to commit the report?

Mr. Webster expressed a desire that the discussion now pending, should go on, as, after the full examination which the subject was now undergoing, there would be no occasion for any long deliberations of a committee.

Mr. Forsyth indicated a wish that the subject should be at once sent to the committee on Finance. He wished merely to know in what form the question was to be put for the final decision of the Senate.

Mr. Webster reminded the gentleman that this subject had been taken up, and made an especial order before the appointment of the committees. He still believed that it would be the preferable course to refer this matter to a committee. But when was he to interpose his motion to that effect? What gentleman was he to cut off in the midst of a speech? Who was he to prevent from making a reply to any speech which he desired to reply to? He stated that he had a wish that the subject should be referred to the committee on Finance; but after it had been so fully examined and exhausted, as it would be in this discussion, there would be no reason for its detention before the committee.

The Vice President announced the Special Order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the deposites.

Mr. Southard then resumed his remarks, and continued until 3 o'clock, when he concluded.

Mr. Calhoun then rose, and said that he wished to be heard on this subject, but as the hour was too late to-day, he would move that the Senate now adjourn. He withdrew the motion, and

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. After spending some time therein

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bank question coming up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and Mr. Cambreleng being entitled to the floor,

He said that he had understood from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means his intention to press the consideration of the appropriation bills: and from the Chairman of the Committee of Claims, that he wished the private bills before the House to be disposed of. Under these circumstances, Mr. C. presumed the House would not desire that he should proceed at this time to discuss the subject.

Mr. Whittlesey said that, as there now remained but forty or fifty minutes of the hour unexpired, before private bills must be taken up, he took it for granted the House would not take up the subject of the Bank resolution.

The subject was thereupon, by general agreement, postponed.

Mr. Selden's resolution on the subject of the five per cents next came up as the unfinished business:

The resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund forthwith to purchase, or otherwise redeem, the five per cent stocks of the U. States, and directing the Secretary of the treasury, from time to time place under the control of said Commissioners, such funds, not otherwise required for the purposes of the government as shall be necessary for that object, and in case of deficiency, to sell so much of the stock of the Bank of the United States, belonging the government, as will enable them to complete the purchase."

The yeas and nays were taken, and stood—yeas 126, nays 81.

So the resolution was adopted.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, January 11th, 1834.

Mr. Burgess presented a petition of Elizabeth Legg, of Queen Ann's county, praying for support;

Which was read and referred to the standing committee on that subject.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of Edward Lyden, administrator of Shadrack Lyden, of Caroline county, praying for a law authorising him to collect the balances due on the books of said Lyden, as former collector of said county;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Fountain, Carter of Caroline and Charles.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Register in Chancery, shewing the amount of seals & taxes accruing on proceedings in his office, and collectable by the Sheriffs in the several counties in this state, for the present year;

Which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Mr. Wharton,

Ordered, That the committee on the library be instructed to examine a copy of the proceedings of the convention of the province of Maryland, now in the possession of Jonas Green of Annapolis, and to report to this house the expediency or inexpediency of purchasing the same for the use of the library.

On motion by Mr. Ely,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of allowing to state's witnesses, compensation for their attendance at court, in the several counties in this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Moores, submitted the following preamble and order;

Which was twice read and adopted.

WHEREAS, by an act passed at December session, 1823, chap. 141,—each School, Academy or College, receiving a donation in money from this state, was required to afford tuition in all the branches taught in such School, Academy or College, and furnish the necessary books, free of any charge, to at least one poor child for every hundred dollars, that each School, Academy or College receive from the state, and report annually to the legislature the number of poor children educated at those institutions;—

Therefore, Ordered, That the committee on education, inquire into and report to this house, whether the several Schools, Academies or Colleges, receiving donations, have made reports annually as required; also, the number of poor children educated at each of said Schools, Academies and Colleges.

Mr. Burchenal, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1831, chapter 244.

Ordered, That Messrs. Burchenal, Carter of Caroline, and Charles, report the same.

Mr. Roberts, obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for electing the Levy Court of Queen Anne's county, by the people.

Ordered, That Messrs. Roberts, Burgess and Larrimore, report the same.

Mr. Sifford obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act, for the education of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb of this state.

Ordered, That Messrs. Sifford, Handy and Gantt, report the same.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Choptank Steam Navigation company of Maryland;

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to extend the powers of the Chancery Court and county Courts as Courts of equity.

Mr. Handy moved to amend the bill.

Mr. Ely moved that the said bill with the proposed amendment be laid on the table and that the amendment be printed.

Resolved in the affirmative

MONDAY, January 13th, 1834.

A message proposing the appointment of a joint committee upon so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the controversy between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia, in regard to the southern and western boundary of this state, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Roberts obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act relative to appointing a surveyor in Queen Anne's county, to have all the powers of a county surveyor.

Ordered, That Messrs. Roberts, Larrimore and Burgess, report the same.

A memorial and petition of a number of citizens of different counties in Maryland, praying for the establishment of a state bank,

Was read and referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

The clerk of the council delivered a communication frem the Executiue, in obedience to an order of the house, stating "the number of agents or representatives, accompanied with their names, that have been appointed to represent the interest of this state, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and also stating that it does not appear by the records of the Executive Department that any compensation had been made to those agents, or that any had ever been claimed.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Treasurer of the Western Shore in obedience to an order of the house of the 6th inst.

On motion of Mr. Sellman,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be directed to report to this house, the compensation that has been allowed to each of the agents or representatives of this state, to represent its interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with a copy of the vouchers on which such compensation has been made.

On motion by Mr. Carroll,

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to alter and amend the thirty-seventh section of the constitution of this state.

Ordered, That the committee on the constitution, report the same.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill, entitled, An act to establish magistrates District Courts in this state; and prescribing their powers and duties;

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burchenal also reported a bill, entitled, An act suplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1831, chap. 244;

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Fassitt from the select committee reported a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore may have a Senator, to be elected immediately by the people;

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sifford reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this state;

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

THE POST OFFICE LOANS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January* 6, 1834.

To the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

SIR:

In obedience to the Resolution of the Senate of the 31st ult. I have the honor to state, that this Department has borrowed between the 28th of December, 1832, and the present date, and which still remains unliquidated, to the amount of $350,000, viz:

Loans of the Manhattan Bank, at New York, at different times between the 28th December, 1832, and the first April, 1833, $100,000.		
Between the 25th October and the 31st December, 1833,	100,000	
		$200,000
Of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, on the 26th April, 1833,		50,000
Of the Bank of Maryland, on the 5th June, 1833,		50,000
Of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, on the 1st Nov., 1833,		50,000
Making together, as above the sum of		$350,000

A loan was also made of the Patriotic Bank of this city, on the 1st of May, 1833, of $50,000 for six months, which was repaid when it became due.

In all these cases, an interest is allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum.

The above comprises all the moneys borrowed by the Department on interest. Some of the banks, in which Post Masters deposit their balances to the credit of the Department, have been overdrawn by the Department; but to what amount cannot be precisely ascertained, because the state of their accounts is changing every day by deposites being made in such Bank; but the total amount of such over drafts is estimated at $50,000, from which sum it will not essentially vary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1834.

THE TARIFF.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, that a construction has been put, by the Treasury Department, on the provisions of the Compromise Bill of last session, not intended by Mr. Clay, the mover of the bill, nor by some other gentlemen who voted for it. The construction, it is said by gentlemen in the Senate, and by Mr. Niles, in his Register, will prove destructive of the entire cotton manufacturing interest of the country, if not at once arrested. An appeal is made by Mr. Clay, to the Southern members, to carry out, in good faith, the views he was known to have entertained in proposing the compromise.

By an exhibit in the Baltimore Republican, of the population of the several counties of Maryland, and their respective representation in the most numerous branch of the legislature, it appears, that the present governor has been elected by the representatives of *less than one fourth* of the whole population of the state.

MASSACHUSETTS.—JOHN DAVIS, the national republican candidate, has been elected Governor by the Legislature. He obtained 327, MORTON, the Jackson candidate 199 votes.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in the Senate, yesterday, that the attention of that body has been called to a subject which has recently caused some excitement among those interested in the protection of domestic manufactures, and which calls imperatively for the immediate action of Congress.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, in a circular addressed within a few days past to the Collectors of Customs, has given a construction to the Tariff Act now in operation—the Compromise bill of last session—which, by depriving the manufacturers of the advantage of the *minimum* valuation of foreign cottons, renders the act in question even more injurious and destructive to them, than if the reduction of protective duties, provided in it, had taken place immediately, to the whole amount of them, instead of gradually and prospectively.

Under the act of the 14th July, 1832, and previous acts, passed for the *protection* of domestic manufactures, the coarsest or plainest imported cotton fabrics, were estimated, at the lowest or *minimum* valuation, as costing 30 or 35 cents per square yard, however much less than this their real cost or value might be at the place from which they were exported; and upon this legal valuation the protecting duty was charged, which was in some cases more than four times its *nominal* amount. It was generally supposed that this principle of *minimum* valuation would be continued under the act of last session, which is now in operation; but the Comptroller of the Treasury, or the Secretary, has decided otherwise. The effect of this decision upon the domestic manufactures of cotton, will be perceived from the subjoined extract from Niles' Register.

Mr. Webster states that he was aware at the time of the passage of the present act, that such a construction would be given to it. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the construction has been adopted with a full understanding of its consequences, and will be defended by the present Secretary of the Treasury, or whether it has resulted from a misunderstanding of a previous Circular of Mr. M'Lane.

All doubts are now removed concerning the operation of the tariff law of 1833, as to the duty on cotton goods, so far as the operation depends on *treasury instructions!* There was an erroneous reading of Mr. Secretary *McLane's* instructions of the 20th April, 1833, [see REGISTER, vol. 44, p. 159]—and it seems to have been a strange *mistake!* for persons most interested believed that the *minimum* principle, as to such goods, would not cease to have effect on the amount of the duty payable until after the 30th June, 1841, *and such we do know was the* INTENTION *of the law;* but we understand that orders were received at the custom house in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, from the comptroller of the treasury *which do away the minimums*, and place the amount of duties to be collected on cottons at a simple *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. on the cost—which, subjected to the first reduction, renders the present duty 12 1-2 per cent on the foreign price, or actual cost, of such goods. By the act of 1832, plain cottons were valued at 30 cents, and printed, &c. at 35 cents the square yard, for a duty of 25 per cent. on such *legal*, or assumed value. The duty then, on a square yard of plain cloth, (and the same rule applies to the printed, &c.) such as is worth, or now sells for eight cents in our market, was 7 1-2 cents, the square yard, and it was expected that one-tenth only of the excess of *real* duty over 1 of 20 per cent on the *real* cost, would be deducted, at stated periods, until 1842, when the duty would be a simple *ad valorem* one of 20 per cent. but under this instruction, the duty on a square yard of cloth, costing 8 cents in a foreign country, will be only 1 cent 8 mills, or 24 1-2 per cent. on the 8 cents cost, *no matter what may be the charges or additional cost of importing it!* This is worse than it was designed to be AFTER June, 1842—a *home valuation* is provided for in the act, and the duties thereafter will be payable in "ready money," instead of receiving the *credit* now allowed, which is 3 and 6 months. Thus—

100 dollars cost in a foreign country, is	$100
Say, exchange, freight and other charges, 20 per ct	20
Actual cost in the United States	120

And the duty, at 20 per cent. *after* 1842, is 25 dolllars.

But *now* the same lot of goods which pays $34 50 duty, obtain an average credit of 4 1-2 months on such duty, and so, as compared with a "ready money" transaction, only pay $23·95—55 cents being the interest that is to be saved on the amount of the duty, as payable under this construction of the law! Surely, no one who supported the bill of 1832 supposed that the duty on cotton would be *practically* higher in 1842 than in 1834!

We have not time; or room to take up this subject, just now; and it may also be useless to do more than state the facts—for congress, *and of all parties*, will, surely *instruct* the secretary or comptroller of the treasury, under such an awful and unexpected state of things. But if they do not, or *cannot* render a just interpretation of their own law, our cotton manufactures are prostrated, *and forever*. We say forever—for after they shall have *twice* ruined all who depended upon them, who will undertake a re-establishment of them? Embarrassed as they are at present, by the low price of their goods and the derangement of the currency, most of the manufacturers are hard pushed to meet their indispensable expenses, and many have been *compelled* to discharge portions of their working people; but, with such a prospect ahead, all who are dependent on the proceeds of their business, must shut down the gates of their mills as speedily as possible; for a *flood* of foreign goods will swiftly arrive and be *sacrificed*, if necessary, to secure the future *command* of our market, at such prices as foreigners may be pleased to demand.

The following is an extract from the Circular of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

"From the item of forty bales of blue cottons, in the form of the importers entry, it will be perceived that in conformity with the decision of Mr. Secretary M'Lane, in his circular to the Officers of the Customs, under date of the 20th April last, the calculation is made on the *real foreign* cost or value, instead of the assumed value under the minimum principle."

The subjoined statement shows the amount of the reduction:

Invoice value 12722 Rupees, equal to $6361---25 per cent. - -	$1590 25
Same amount 6351---20 " - - -	1272 20
Excess - - - -	318 05
1-10th - - - - - -	31 80
Amount of duty on above, - -	$1558 45
Amount of duty prior 1st Jan. 1834, on the above, 62,150 square yards at 35 cents or $21,756 at 25 per cent.	5,439 00
Amount of reduction of duty by present tariff	$3880 55

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the packet ship Manchester, Capt. Wiederholt, from Havre, we are in possession of advices from the French metropolis to the 15th of November inclusive.

M. Lionue, editor of the *Tribune*, was found guilty on the 12th of Nov. of a libel, in that paper, on the King's person, and attacking the inviolability of the throne. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of twenty four thousand francs. The editors who had copied the offensive article were acquitted. The conductors of several of the other papers had also been punished by fine and imprisonment.

The election for the provincial councils had generally terminated in favour of the existing order of things in the kingdom.

Considerable excitement had prevailed at Paris and Lyons among the operative mechanics and manufacturers, and some of the trades had *turned out*. They had found, however, that more was lost than gained by it, and had generally returned to their work. The journeymen bakers formed an exception, many of whom were arrested, and taken to the prefecture of police.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts represent the affairs of the Queen as more favourable than heretofore. The rumor that St. Sebastian had fallen into the hands of the Carlists is contradicted, and in the unimportant engagements that had taken place, the troops of the Queen had been generally victorious.

Gen. Sarsfield was on his march from Madrid to Navarre and the Basque provinces with an imposing force, consisting, it is said of 15,000 men.

A letter from Bayonne of the 9th of November says: "At Bilboa, the goods of several persons, who had sufficient courage to refuse payment of the rebel contribution have been sold by auction. The near approach of Sarsfield was publicly announced by the rebels themselves, but they at the same time declared that before they fled to the mountain, they would plunder the town without mercy. M. Mola and M. Uhagan are still in confinement, and apprehensions are entertained that the latter may fall a victim to the hatred of the Carlists. El Albuelo who was formerly a chief of the partisans, has made his submission to the Queen. At Oviedo, San Jago, Valladolid, and other places the Royalist Volunteers have been disarmed without resistance. With the exception of the insurrection of the northern provinces and the band of Merino, the accounts are generally favourable."

GERMANY.—The Germanic Diet, held at Frankfort, has refused to grant a passage for the Poles into England without guarantees, which Switzerland, or rather Berne, cannot consent to give. There is, however, some prospect of a permission for a passage through France, but only for the volunteers.

The Second Chamber of the States General, at Wirtemburg, has passed a resolution to petition the government to abolish the censorship of the press.

SWEDEN.—The cholera has broken out at Drameix in Sweden. Out of 157 patients, 82 had died, and 35 recovered. In the suburbs of Cristiana there had been within a few days, 78 cases and 34 deaths.

GREECE.—A ship which left Nauplia on the 8th of October, and arrived at Trieste, reports that disorder was very general in Greece, and that the roads were dangerous. Within these few weeks, a party of English travellers were attacked by a band of robbers six miles from Nauplia; their escort was murdered, and themselves plundered of every thing, the band was composed partly of the former followers of Colocotroni and Coliopulos, & partly of Palicari, who come from beyond the mountains, and who, whether alone or with their present comrades, pursue the same lawless course. We have good tidings of the king; he is received every where with enthusiasm. It is said he is about to visit some of the Ionian Islands; his Majesty left Nauplia the day before the arrests took place.

The Semaphore of Marseilles says: Letters dated October 14th from Canea, give some particulars relating to the disturbed state of that island. Twelve thousand Greeks had assembled in the village of Maurnies, and were on the point of being joined by between 3 and 4000 more. The public mind appeared to be in a state of great ferment, and without any hope, except in the intervention of the French and English admirals, of finding relief from the ills with which they were threatened.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

EXECUTION.—The sentence of death passed upon Chas. Davis, at the last term of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the murder of Capt. John Tishew, of the sloop Ajax, and the robbery of that vessel, on her voyage from Brassoe, St. Jago, to Mobile, in April, 1832, was put in execution yesterday, at Ellis' or Gibbet Islands, in this harbor.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ALSEY DORSEY, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high; has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linsey frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ethelbert Taney, of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sh'ff.

Jan 18 4w

MARYAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

14th day of January, A. D. 1834.

ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r. of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L.S.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

PETER JOHNSON, Adm't'r
of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter.)

Jy18 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G eowtf]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

To be drawn Jan. 21st, 1834, THE DELAWARE LOTTERY, class No. 2.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	20 prizes of	$500
1	5,000	30	200
1	3,000	30	150
1	2,500	35	100
1	1,036	56	50

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, Class No. 14, draws January 27th, 1834, a 75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballotts.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$8,000	10 prizes of	$2,00
1	2,000	100	100
1	1,511	100	80
2	1,000	126	20
5	300	126	10

Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of
P. SACKET,
Jan. 18 Easton, Md.

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice to the farming business, aged about sixteen years. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline county, Md.; but no thanks.

JONATHAN EVITTS.

Jan 18

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA,

HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry" every FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and returning, will leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry.—The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock for the ferry.

The public's obedient servant,
WM. H. DAWSON.

jan 11, 1834.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at suit of Sarah Hossefrosse, assignee of Peter Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philemon T. Hambleton; one other at the suit of Rigby Hopkins, and one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jerry Bouldin, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder: taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAHAM, JR.
Jan. 11, 1834 Constable.

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.
oct. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Crawford, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a reap hook. Had on when committed, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.—The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharge according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATTHEWS, says she was born free and raised by her mother, on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on her right breat, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calicc frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day of Decemeber, 1833, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN KELLY, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3½ inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left check, caused by a cut. Had on when committed an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

A RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who called himself WILLIAM DORSEY, but now says his name is BILL GETTYS. He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, (also says he was born free in the state of Pennsylvania,) has a speck in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip, a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth wanting in front, one above and the other below. He has a very down look when spoken to, and a very flat nose. Had on when committed an old black coat, and a pair of old black pantaloons; also a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, a swansdown vest, a pair of old shoes, and an old fur hat.

The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON McCOMAS,
Sheriff of Harford County.

☞ The Baltimore American, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.

Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

dec3 6mo*

$20 REWARD.——RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, on March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATTERFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.

EDWARD W. LIDEN,
Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.

Jan. 14 3w

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