might not have been eventually recognized. I was therefore not any thing in possesson that we gave up; we only abandoned a doubtfu lawsuit; and what did we obtain in exchange? —a real and solid advantage, in a considerable diminution of duties upon our wines, which has led to an immense extension of our commerce. These diminutions have been according to the various qualities of the wine from 42f. to 30f, from 21f to 14f, and from 14f to 8f, and these lessened duties were to have been still further diminished one-half at the end of March, 1834.

The incontestable advantages resulting from these diminutions will be at first 800,000f. a year; and will afterwards rise to 1,000,000f. The honorable deputy, after insisting upon the immense commercial advantages resulting from our relations with America, contended that we should be particularly desirous to act with justice and equity towards that country, to whose increasing prosperity and importance there seemed to be no limit. The hon. deputy, in resuming, said it was not till after the most strict calculations had been made that the present treaty was entered into, that the same strictness of calculation had not been practised by those who opposed the project; and that therefore he (the hon. deputy,) forseeing the disastrous consequences of French commerce which would most likely follow the rejection of the project, could not hesitate between hypothetical objections and positive facts, and must therefore not wishing to be responsible for the results of a rejection of the project, vote for its adoption.

M. Salverte contended that the arguments drawn from the injury that might ensue to our commerce from the rejection of the project appeared to him of no weight. He had, he said, a better opinion of the wisdom of the Government of the United States than to suppose that it would act lightly in so grave a matter, and in a fit of puerile anger, lay on additional duties on the productions of France—a proceeding which must speedily re-act upon the prosperity of America herself. Besides, added the hon. deputy, the time is passed for waging war by means of custom-house officers; duties are no longer imposed out of hatred or anger to foreign countries, but only with a view of encouraging the productions of our own. But, continued the hon. deputy, what is to hinder the Americans, after being paid our 25,000,000 from excluding, by increased duties, our wines and silks, if they should find it their interest to do so? I do not say that this will be the case, but I merely mention the possibility of such an event, to show you that it is interest that will always regulate the conduct of a people so essentially calculating as the Americans. The hon. deputy, after having reproached the Minister for Foreign Affairs with having designated those who should vote against the project as the cause of any future decline of our manufactures, and any public disorders resulting therefrom, concluded by voting against the project. [Cries of "Question, question."]

M. Berryer requested to be allowed to put a question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to 28 American ships which had been seized in some of the Spanish ports and confiscated. The value of these vessels and their cargoes added the hon. deputy, was, according to the Minister's statement, 8,000,000f, for which sum it figures in the 25,000,000f of indemnity we thus give to America 8,000,000f, to indemnify her for the loss sustained by the confiscation of her ships by Spain. The hon. deputy proceeded to state that, in the treaty of 1819, between the U. States and Spain, all claims relative to these vessels were definitely and positively declared to be given up by America, and Spain forever discharged from every demand relative to them.

By this arrangement [added the hon. deputy] America transferrd the claims she might have had on France for these prizes, to Spain, and by this treaty definitively arranged them. It therefore appears that these 8,000,000f, which are included in the present indemnity, are, according to this arrangement, to be paid twice over.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said—The answer to M. Berryer's question is very simple. The treaty of which he speaks has nothing whatsoever to do with the question relative to the ships seized in the Spanish ports of St. Sebastian, Bilboa, and Passage. The history of these seizures is as follows:—On the 10th of February, 1810, an order came to bring these ships to Bayonne from the Spanish ports where they had been seized, and into which they had been inveigled at the suggestion of the French General then commanding in that part of Spain. These vessels and their cargoes were sold at Bayonne, and the produce of the sales paid into the public treasury. The object of the treaty of 1819 was to liquidate the debts due by Spain to the United States, and not those due by France to America, arising out of facts that happened in Spain, which was then occupied by the French armies.

M. Berryer again insisted upon his view of the subject.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied—Not one of the ships for which an indemnity has been given in the treaty of 1831, now before the Chamber, is alluded to by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States. That treaty, therefore, has nothing whatever to do with the present question.

M. Mauguin began by expressing a similar opinion to that of M. Berryer, with regard to the vessels seized in the Spanish ports, and the treaty of 1819. The hon. deputy, in alluding to what had been asserted in a previous part of the debate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the Restoration was on the point of granting an indemnity to the Government of the United States, said he would repeat an expression which in his opinion, did honor to a man now in misfortune.

The hon. deputy stated that being one of the commission charged with interrogating Prince Polignac, being confined in the castle of Vincennes, he had heard him in the intervals of examination, when the members of the commission and the fallen minister were engaged in speaking on miscellaneous subjects, say on the American claims being mentioned, "Take care, I have studied that question, and we owe nothing to the United States."

LONDON, April 4.—We received yesterday by express, the French papers of Tuesday. The Journal des Debats says, that accounts from Madrid of the 26th, had been received. It appears that they consisted of a telegraphic communication from Bayonne to the French Government. According to these accounts tranquillity had been entirely re-established in Madrid, and a report was current to the effect that it had been decided by the Council of Ministers that an expedition into Portugal, for the purpose of driving Don Carlos away from the frontiers should be undertaken immediately. It was also reported that the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors had protested against any such incursion into the Portuguese territory.

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The Arkansas Gazette, says, "About 540 emigrating Cherokees, from the old nation east of the Mississippi, passed up the Arkansas a few days ago, in charge of Lieut. Harris, U. S. A., on board the steamboat Thomas Yeatman, on their way to join their brethren west of this Territory."


# EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.


The foreign intelligence, published this morning, is of the first importance. It will be seen that the French Chamber of Deputies has refused to make the necessary appropriation for carrying into effect the Treaty with the United States, concluded by Mr. Rives. Thus a Treaty, made and solemnly ratified, after a negotiation of nearly twenty years, is to be set aside by the Chamber of Deputies. It remains to be seen, whether the United States,—whose motto is, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong," —will patiently yield to this decision of the Chamber of Deputies, or renew the negotiation at Paris, or enforce that satisfaction, by way of reprisal, which the laws of nations so fully justifies. We should lament the latter alternative, only because we desire peace with all mankind; but if France will be unjust, she should be made to feel that we have power to redress our grievances, when peaceable means will not avail.

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The Senate, on Wednesday, adopted the resolutions of Mr. Poindexter, as amended by Mr. Clay, refusing to receive and record the Protest of the President, and denying his right to protest against the proceedings of the Senate by a vote of 27 to 16.

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We copy the following from the Baltimore American of Thursday:—

"The Philadelphia papers state that the hon Richard Rush has resigned his situation as Secretary of the Bank Committee. The U. S. Gazette of yesterday adds—

"It is stated that the reason assigned for this step, is the inconvenient distance at which he resides from the city. Rumor adds another reason, viz: that Mr. Rush has been, or will be, nominated to the Senate as a Government Bank Director. Rumor also mentions the names of Mr. John Moss and Mr. Joseph R. Evans, as among the nominees. It does not say that they sought the nomination."

"Edward D. Ingraham has, we understand, been appointed to the place vacated by Mr. Rush."

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The Maryland Savings Institution has been compelled to suspend operations.

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JAMES HOWARD, Esq. has been appointed President of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, in place of Philip Moore, deceased.

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At the election of Constables for Southwark, Philadelphia, the aggregate vote for the anti-bank candidates was 4552, for the bank candidates 2177—average majority against the bank 793! Sutherland's majority in 1833 was 295; the majority of the party is now 793.

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A dreadful earthquake was experienced on the 22d of January, in the province of Pasto, Republic of Equador, South America. The city of Pasto, whose population was 12000 or 15000, was almost entirely laid in ruins, and upwards 50 of the inhabitants lost their lives, and as many more were seriously injured. The villages around Pasto for many miles, also suffered greatly. The churches and convents particularly were unfortunate, but few being left in a situation even to be repaired again.

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The British government is about to break up its naval establishment on the Canadian inland waters. A sale of the naval stores on hand will take place in Montreal, on the 12th May inst.

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*From the Baltimore American.*

FRENCH CLAIMS.

The Report made to the French Chamber of Deputies in March last, by the committee appointed to examine the Convention of July, 1831, between the two nations, has been translated by order of the State Department, and is published in the Washington Globe. The report concludes with a Bill for carrying the Convention into effect.

The French Report gives a long historical account of the origin of these claims, and the various conflicting decrees and orders in council,—British and French—by which the neutral rights of the United States were invaded by both belligerents, and under color of which so vast an amount of American property was seized and confiscated. These incidents are successively sketched from the convention of 1800, through the treaty of Louisiana in 1803; the British Orders in Council of 1804-5-6; the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet Decrees of Napoleon; the embargo and non-intercourse acts of America, to the revocation of the French Decrees in 1811, and the war of 1812. In all these harsh and retaliatory measures, the abstract injustice of the system of commercial warfare is frankly admitted, and quoting the language of Napoleon, it is classed with "the barbarism of the early ages."

To this follows a history of the negotiations between the two nations for adjusting the controversy, beginning with that conducted by Joel Barlow in 1812, down to the final convention of 1831, concluded by Mr. Rives.

The first official French document recognising the right of the Americans to indemnification, is the report of the Duke of Vicenza (Caulaincourt,) Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1814, just before the fall of Napoleon. The report deserves notice as containing very nearly the admissions which were made the basis of the late arrangement. The claim to indemnity for seizures made under the Berlin and Milan Decrees was rejected, and the claims of the sufferers limited to seizures made after the revocation of those decrees in 1810; seizures made when the vessels captured had no knowledge of the decrees; of vessels destroyed at sea by state vessels; and the seizures made at St. Sebastians. The amount of indemnifications was put at 18,000,000 of francs.

Mr. Barlow's first note in 1812, exhibited the amount at 70,000,000 of francs. The President's message in that year, gave a list of 558 captured vessels; and Mr. Rives, in 1831, submitted a list of 485, which he stated to be incomplete, the value of which he estimated at $14,000,000 about the same amount as that claimed by Mr. Barlow in 1812.

The favorable reception of the American claims by Napoleon is explained by the Report, by his desire to do an act of justice, and at the same time "*encourage* them in their efforts" in the war against Great Britain.

The fall of Napoleon and the establishment of the government of the Bourbons, changed the face of affairs. Louis and Charles set up counter pretensions, which showed their determination to avoid the payment of any portion of the claims, if possible. Their first claim was one of indemnification for a breach of treaty of 1803—by which French vessels were to be admitted into the ports of Louisiana, on the same footing with the most favored nation; but by the treaty of Ghent the English had received greater favors. The second was the peremptory plea, that the royal government was not responsible for the acts of the government of Napoleon. It would comply with contracts and pay debts, but did not consider itself bound to make reparation for acts of plaliation.

The negotiation nevertheless continued until the revolution of July, and the fall of Charles X. After that occurrence, the Report proceeds to say, the Government thought it "*prudent* and proper," seriously to resume its negotiations with the United States, "which had been raised by a long period of prosperity to an eminent rank among foreign powers, and *were in a situation to make their flag respected.*" Hence the commission to settle the Convention, and final settlement in 1831. The principle of non-responsibility for the acts of the imperial government was immediately laid aside, the justice of the general claims to indemnity, as asserted by the American Government, subject to discussion and exceptions of some classes, was admitted at once, and the amount and details of indemnification were speedily settled. The exclusion of the Dutch cases, and other classes of prizes reduced the sum claimed by Mr. Barlow, and after reciprocal offers and discussions, 25,000,000 of francs were agreed upon.

The rest of the Report is occupied with an examination of the different classes of prizes and their amounts, in order to show that the sum of 25,000,000 fr. is not more than ought to have been granted. The report concludes with a Bill appropriating the necessary sum.

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*A Wonderful Case.*—Having had occasion to visit Roxbury this morning, I called upon Dr. Stewart and was shown a worm just taken away from a young man, which was over 30 feet in length! Its appearance was perfectly white, with joints beginning almost imperceptibly at the head, and increasing in size and length to its extremity—the longest being something more then an inch. The head run to a point as fine as that of a lancet. Its body was flat, and about half an inch at the widest part. When first discharged it convoluted for some time. Its powers of contraction and expansion were as great as those of the leach, its strength perhaps greater, for its contractions around the finger were extremely painful. The young man, who is about 26 years of age, says he feels confident this creature has been with him from infancy, and so great was the torture occasioned by it, that he thought death could only relieve him. He now, however, thinks his prospect fair for a continuation of life. Dr. Stewart invites the curious to call and see it, at his house. He has it preserved in spirits. It is really a curious case.—*N. Y. paper.*

*Water Spout.*—We learn from an Apalachicola (Florida) paper, that the citizens of that place, were gratified, not long since, with the view of a large water spout which formed in the bay, immediately opposite the town. When first discovered, it presented an appearance of commotion in the clouds, such as is often witnessed on the approach of a thunder storm, after but a few minutes had elapsed, it assumed the shape of a funnel suspended in the air, the small part slowly decending till it communicated with the water below, the surface of which after the spout had come to maturity, so to speak, was agitated, and resembled an immense boiling fountain. It then moved on rapidly and broke when about half a mile distant.

The spout passed, within a hundred yards of the Shell Castle, a small schooner, employed as a lighter in the port. Her crew become alarmed, lowered her sails, dropped anchor and retired to the cabin, scarcely hoping to escape destruction. They did however escape, and soon after returned to town, exulting in their good fortune.

The grandeur of the scene was very considerably enhanced by the interest which was felt for the safety of the lighter, as well as the shipping in the roads.—It was remarked by several sea-captains, who had often witnessed such things at sea, that the total destruction of a vessel of any size would be the unavoidable consequence of coming is contact with water a spout of much smaller dimensions.—*Phi. Gaz*

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BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

May 6, 1834.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, white, | | |
| Do. best red | 1 00 a | 1 06 |
| Do. ord. to good (Md.) | a | |
| Corn, white, | | 54 |
| do. yellow, | | 56 |
| Rye, | 60 a | 62 |

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## NOTICE

*RELATING TO THE FAIR.*

It is respectfully requested that all Work or Donations for the Fair may be sent to the exhibition rooms in Easton, as early in the day on TUESDAY (20th May) as convenient, when the preparatory arrangements will be made. It is desirable that the valuation of each article should be affixed to it, *on a little label*, before it is sent.

The rooms will be opened for exhibition at 10 o'clock on the next day (WEDNESDAY 21st May,) and tickets of admission may be procured at Mr. Loveday's store in Easton.

may 10

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## For Sale,

ON Tuesday 13th instant, will be offered for sale at the front door of the court house, in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a Coachee and pair of horses, a set of handsome and fashionable mahogany tables, one dozen rush bottom chairs, some handsome cut glass, and valuable books.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

may 10

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To be drawn May 13th, 1834, The Delaware Lottery, Class No. 10.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prizes of | $15,000 | 20 prizes | $500 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 30 | 200 |
| 1 | 3,000 | 30 | 150 |
| 1 | 2,500 | 35 | 100 |
| 1 | 1,460 | 56 | 50 |

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Any person wishing to adventure in McLaughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at $36500—also one at $3000—one at $2650, and 6 at 800, and 8 at 750, and 12 at $200, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only $10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

may 3

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## NEW SPRING GOODS.

*WILLIAM LOVEDAY*

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

**GOODS,**

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

**DRY GOODS,**

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, april 22 tf

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## SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

**DRY GOODS,**

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

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## EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late. E. S.

Easton, april 29, 1833. (G) 8w

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FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber,

JAS. H. BENSON.

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## Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 24th instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue callico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 30, 1834.—may 6 4w

The Globe, Washington city; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

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## For Rent,

THE farm called "Maximore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at $200 per annum Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point. WM. VICKARS.

april 29 3w

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## Easton and Baltimore Packet

*Sloop Thomas Hayward,*

*GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.*

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6

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## WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.*

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

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FINAL NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

April 5, 1834.

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## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land situate on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from William Skinner, containining one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

april 22

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## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denny, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 22 of Talbot county.

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## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against William Anderson, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Wm. Anderson, of, in and to, that Farm or plantation situate on the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, called, Advantage, and said to contain 140 acres of land, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 22 of Talbot county.

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## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed by the Clerk thereof, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, 1 at the suit of Geo. R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1 at the suit of Henry Duhring, 1 at the suit of Francis Wooly and Thomas Welsh, 1 at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, 1 at the suit of Wm. Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, 1 at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, 1 at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1 at the suit of Samael Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less, all seized & taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned Fieri Facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

april 26

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## FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises. W. JONES.

april 22

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## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The Schooner Wrightson, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 16 or 1700 bushels of grain, has an excellent cabin, well furnished, and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

april 29 3w

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## SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Dictrict No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

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JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

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## Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of James Price, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of May inst. all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle and hogs, bacon and lard, farming utensils, and also the lease of the farm, with the crops now growing.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required previous to the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance by

WM. ROSE, Adm'r.
may 3 of James Price, dec'd.

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## THE FAIR

WILL be held in Easton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

*Any offering* for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

april 29

The Cambridge, Centreville and Chestertown editors, will confer an obligation by giving the above a few insertions.

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## BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions;

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions;

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—*ALSO*—

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

april 29 6w

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## Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road betweeen the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at *Ellicott's Mills, Md.* until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of kerf. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.

Ellicott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

☞To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts receipted, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.

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## W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

**SADDLERY,**

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

☞Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

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## Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Ridgly. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high; her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

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