removable by the President.

Mr. MADISON said, "I think it absolutely necessary that the President should have the power of removing from office; it will make him in a peculiar manner responsible for their conduct, and subject him to impeachment himself, if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglects to superintend their conduct so as to check their excesses. On the constitutionality of the declaration I have no manner of doubt."

Mr. THATCHER asked "why the judges were particularly mentioned in the constitution as holding their offices during good behaviour, if it was not supposed that without this declaration in their favor, they, in common with all other officers, not immediately chosen by the State Legislatures and the People, would hold them during pleasure."

Mr. GOODHUE "was decidedly against combining the Senate in this business; he wished to make the President as responsible as possible or the conduct of the officers who were to execute the duties of his own branch of the Government. It was the peculiar duty of the President to watch over the Executive officers; but of what avail would be his inspection, unless he had a power to correct the abuses he might discover?"

Mr. Madison said: "It is one of the most prominent features of the constitution, a principle that pervades the whole system, that there should be the highest possible degree of responsibility in all the Executive officers thereof. Any thing, therefore, which tends to lessen this responsibility, is contrary to its spirit and intention, and unless it is saddled upon us expressly by the letter of that work, I shall oppose the admission of it into any act of the Legislature. Now, if the heads of the Executive Departments of the Government are subjected to removal by the President alone, we have in him securiiy for the good behaviour of the officer. If he does not conform to the judgment of the President, in doing the Executive duties of his office, he can be displaced. This makes him responsible to the great Executive power, and makes the President responsible to the public for the conduct of the person he has nominated and appointed to aid him in the administration of his Department."

Mr. BLAND "moved to add to the words of the motion 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,' so that the power of removal might be declared to be in the same body as the constitution placed the appointment."

Mr. CLYMER said, "the power of removal was an executive power; and as such belonged to the President alone. By the express words of the constitution, 'the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.' The Senate were not an executive body—they were a legislative one. It was true, in some instances, they held a qualified check over the executive power; but that was in consequence of an express declaration in the constitution. Without such declaration, they would not have been called upon for advice and consent in the case of appointment. Why, then, shall we extend their power to control the removal, which is naturally in the executive, unless it is [otherwise] expressly declared in the constitution."

"The question on adding the words 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,' as moved by Mr. BLAND, was put and lost."

Mr. VINING said, "it was well known that the Senate are to decide upon an impeachment made by this House. Now, can they be impartial judges, when they have already given judgment in the case? Suppose the President communicates his opinions to the Senate, respecting the malfeasance of a public officer; and they, from faction or party views, or, indeed, from want of full information, refuse their consent to the removal—can they be the equal and unbiassed judicature which the constitution contemplates them to be? He thought they could not."

"The question was taken and carried by a considerable majority in favor of declaring the power of removal to be in the President.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury department"

Mr. GERRY "moved the resolution so as to read 'there shall be established a Treasury Department, at the head of which there shall be three Commissioners, to be denominated the *Board of Treasury.*'"

This question was lost, and the resolutions of Mr. Madison relative to the Treasury and War Departments were adopted. The resolutions were reported to the House as adopted in committee, concurred in by that body, and a select committee appointed to bring in bills establishing the Departments of Foreign Affairs, the Treasury and War, with a Secretary at the head of each, "*removable by the President.*"

On the 2d June bills were reported to establish the Departments of Foreign Affairs and War, and on the 4th a bill to establish the Treasury Department.

On the 16th June, the bill to establish the Department of Foreign Affairs was taken up, and moved to strike out the words "*to be removeable from office by the President of the United States.*" A long debate arose on this motion from which the following are extracts, viz.

"Mr. MADISON said, "It is evidently the intention of the constitution, that the first Magistrate should be responsible for the Executive Department. So far, therefore, as we do not make the officers that are to aid him in the duties of that Department responsible to him, he is not responsible to the country."

"The constitution affirms, that the executive power shall be vested in a President: Are there exceptions to this proposition? Yes there are. The constitution says that in appointing to office, the Senate shall be associated with the President, unless in the case of inferior officers, when the law shall otherwise direct. Have we a right to extend this exception? I believe not. If the constitution has invested all executive power in the President, I venture to assert that the legislature has no right to diminish or modify his executive authority.

"The question now resolves itself into this: Is the power of displacing an executive power? I conceive if any power whatsoever, is in its nature executive, it is ihe power of appointing, overseeing, and controlling those who execute the laws. If the constitution had not qualified the power of the President in appointing to office, by associating the Senate with him in that business, would it not be clear that he would have the right by virtue of his executive power, to make such appointment? Should we be authorized in defiance of that clause of the constitution, 'The executive power shall be vested in a President,' to unite the Senate with the President in the appointment to office? I conceive not.' 'And inasmuch as the power of removal, is of an executive nature, and not affected by any constitutional exception, *it is beyond the reach of the legislative body.*"

Mr. VINING said—"The President takes the lead in the business; he nominates; wherefore he becomes answerable for the officer. But whose officer is he? Not the Senate's for they have no executive business to perform," &c.

Mr. AMES said—"The constitution places all executive power in the hands of the President, and could he personally execute all the laws, there would be no occasion for establishing auxiliaries; but the circumscribed powers of human nature in one man demand the aid of others."

"The executive powers are delegated to the President, with the view to have a responsible officer to supreintend, control, inspect, and check the officers necessarily employed in administering the laws. The only bond between him and those he employs is the confidence he has in their integrity and talents; when that confidence ceases, the principal ought to have power to remove those whom he can no longer trust with safety."

Mr. HARTLEY said—"In all commercial countries, it will require men of high talents to fill such an office, and great responsibility. It is necessary to connect the business in such manner as to give the President of the United States a *complete command over it*; so in whatever hands it is placed, or however modulated, it *must be subject to his inspection and control.* This certainly is the fair construction of the Constitution," &c.

"Another reason why the power of removal should be lodged with the President rather than the Senate, arises from their connexion with the people. The Preisdent is the representative of the people in a near and equal manner; he is the guardian of his country. The Senate are the representatives of the State Legislatures; but they are very unequal in that representation. Each State sends two members to that House, although their proportions are as ten to one."

Mr. LAWRENCE said "Let me ask the gentleman who appoints? The Constitution gives an advisory power to the Senate, but it is considered that the President makes the appointment. The appointment and responsibility are actually his; for it is expressly declared that he shall nominate and appoint, though their advice is requred to be taken. If from the nature of the appointment, we are to collect the authority of removal, then I say the latter power is lodging in the President," &c.

"In the Constitution the heads of Departments are considered *the mere assistants of the President in the performance of his executive duties.* He has the superintendence, the control, and the inspection of their conduct; he has an intimate connexion with them; they must receive from him his orders and directions they must answer his inquiries in writing when he requires it."

"But it has been said by some gentlemen that if it [the power of removal] is lodged here, it will be subjected to abuse; that there may be a change of officers and a complete revolution throughout the whole Executive Department upon the election of every new President. I admit that this may be the case if the President thinks it necessary. I contend that every President ought to have those men about him in whom he can place the most confidence, provided the the Senate approve his choice."

Could the usurpation of the twenty-six Senators, in denouncing the removal of Mr. Duane as a violation of the constitution, be more clearly developed! Can it be made more plain that Mr. Clay's resolutions, denying to the President this power, and attempting to transfer to the Senate, would, if adopted and carried into effect, subvert one of the fundamental principles of the constitution? If any one still doubts, I will satisfy him by further extracts from the speeches of the wisest of our revolutionary patriots and sages. These ancient records are stores of wisdom from which the Republicans of this day may draw in exhaustible supplies. I know they will be eagerly read by all who search after truth.

JEFFERSON.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a resolution of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 16th, 1834.

Sir: In pursuance of the resolution of the Senate, dated the 5th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the Senate whether any of the Banks which have recently failed in the District of Columbia had, on deposite, or otherwise in their possession, any of the public money, and, if any, how much, at the time of their failure," I have the honor to state, that the Bank of Alexandria has been used as the deposite Bank for the revenue collected at the port of Alexandria, for many years past, and, at the time it stopped payment, had in possession on deposite to the credit of the Treasury of the United Stats, the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, ($27,528 84,) and to the credit of the collector of the customs for the District of Alexandria, the sum of two thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-four cents, ($2,819,34.)

There appears to be, however, no ground for apprehending that any part of this sum is in danger of being lost. The Bank, it is understood, has abundant means, out of which the debt may be satisfied, and measures will be taken to recover it, if satisfactory security be not promptly given by the Bank. But assurances have been given by the Cashier to the District Attorney, that the security required will be placed in the possession of the Department without delay.

It is proper to add, that a few days before the Bank of Alexandria stoped payment, the sum of $3,437 50 was deposited in that Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, by the corporation of Alexandria, on account of the loan made to the corporations of this District under the act of May 24, 1828. But as the draft of the Treasurer on that Bank in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis for this money was not paid, it is believed that the United States are not responsible for it, and it is therefore not included in the same above mentioned.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown had, on deposite, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, at the time it stopped payment, the sum of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000.) But a like sum has been advanced by that Bank to the Paymaster of the Harper's Ferry Armory, to enable him to pay the workman and carry on the works at that place, in anticipation of the regular appropriation. As that appropriation has now been made, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank are entitled to receive the money they have so advanced, so that there is nothing due from that Bank as appears by a copy of the letter of the Secretary of War, herewith transmitted.

There was no public money on deposite or otherwise to the credit of the Tresurer, in any of the other Banks in this District which have recenily stopped payment.

The report of the Treasurer, hereunto annexed, will show that $14,000, belonging to the Navy Pension Fund, was invested in the stock of the Bank of Washington, at the time that Bank stopped payment; and it appears by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, that this investment was made in the years 1811 and 1817.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the President of the Senate.

The National Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from General Lafayette, dated Paris, 15th April, 1834. It contains the latest information, and from a source to which every American looks with reverence and affection.

"In my former letters I have related to you how, to my great disappointment and chagrin, the American appropopriation bill was rejected by a majority of a few votes. I believe that if the votes were again to be taken to-day, a different result would be produced.

"We are now in a state of great disturbance. The operatives at Lyons fought during four days against the troops of the line; and although the government asserts that it is all at an end, the fact is not yet completely proved. The day before yesterday and yesterday morning there was here a small insurrection of some discontented persons, excited nobody knows by whom. The most ardent men of the opposition party were opposed to it. There has been blood spilt: some men of distinction (*quelques hommes marquants*) in the national guard and in the line, have unfortunately been killed, and some of the insurgents were put to death (*égorges*) in the houses where they were found. All this is greatly to be deplored. Much blood has been spilt at Lyons on both sides. They speak of new laws of repression (*lois d'exception*) in addition to those which have already been passed.

"My health is not yet restored, but I am in a fair way towards a complete recovery.

"By laws of exception, it meant, laws by which the constitutional rights of the citizens are temporarily suspended, as the suspension of the 'Habeas Corpus' in England and in the United States."

From the Baltimore Prices Current.

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, bushel	[illegible]
Do. best red,	$1 05@1,10
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	90@1 00
Corn, white,	57@58
Do. yellow,	56@57
Rye,	60@70
Oats	30@32

GRAIN.

WHEAT—Supplies from the Susquehanna have arrived pretty freely since our last weekly report. The sales since that period have amounted to at least 25,000 bushels, at prices ranging from $1.06@1.12 for reds, and at $1.08@$1.12 for mixed red and white. A cargo of the last named description was sold yesterday at $1.12, and one of the same to-day, on terms not transpired, but believed to be at least equal to the price of yesterday's sale. There is but little Md. or Va. Wheat at market; sales of fair good to prime Md. reds have been made at $1@$1.04 to $1.06.

Corn.—The supplies were rather scant in the early part of the week, and sales of white were in consequence made at 58@60 cents, and of yellow at 57@59 cents. To-day sales of prime white have been made at 58 cents; one parcel of very prime was sold at 59 cents.—Sales of yellow at 56, 57 and 58 cents. The fair quotations to-day, are 58 cents for prime white, and 56@57 cents for yellow.

Rye.—Sales of good Md. at 68 cents; sales prime Susquehanna at 69 cents, and one small lot at 70 cents.

Oats.—Are dull at 31 cents.

DIED

In this county on the 30th May, Charles Frampton, son of Mr. Benner Frampton.

In this county on Tuesday night last, Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. Hanson Kirby.

In Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on Monday last, William H. Robinson, in the 19th year of his age.

In this town on Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. Mary E. Stevens, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of the late Doctor Robert Stevens of Caroline county, Md.

AUGUSTUS GUREN,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of *Easton* and Gentlemen passing to and from *the same*, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction.

N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.

may 27 3w pd.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscriber can pay their accounts in Bank of Maryland paper or certificates of deposits, if immediate application is made, at 50 cents in the dollar, or I will give 40 cents cash in the dollar.

PETER TARR.

may 27 3w

Piano Forte for Sale.

A FIRST rate six octave German Piano with two pedals, made by the celebrated STEIN OF VIENNA, is offered for sale, and is to be seen at Mr. Lowe's Inn. The price is $250; this at least is fifty dollars less than the usual price for such instruments of the same quality. Should it be sold within a few weeks, the subscriber will obligate himself to come down, put it up and tune it, at his own expense—and in the meantime should any person or persons wish to have their Pianos put in order and tuned, they will please to leave their names and places of residence at this office, or at Mr. Lowe's Inn.

JACOB WALTER.

may 27 3w

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150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county,—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawney complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. may 27.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi Fa. to me directed by T. C. Nicols, Esq. one at the suit of Thomas O. Martin, Admr. of Andrew S. Anthony, and the other at the suit of Howes Goldsborough, against Thomas Clouds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. one sorrel Horse, one Barge and Oars, one Hawling Seine nearly new, and about one hundred and thirty or forty fathom long, completely fixed with ropes, &c. for use. Also on Thursday the 12th day of June next at the same place, and between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder for cash, the unexpired term of service of a negro man named David, the length of the time of service to be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Constable.

may 24 3t

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

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a large tract of land lying in Talbot county, adjoining the farm called Hillsdon, formerly the residence of John Fisher, Esq.; said tract is supposed to contain upwards of six hundred acres. The dwelling and farm houses are in tolerable repair. The soil is diversified, and very susceptible of improvement. Any person or persons disposed to purchase, can apply to Mr. C. W. Holt, residing upon the Hillsdon farm, who will shew them the premises—An opportunity is now offered of making a profitable investment of funds, as the price will be very fair and moderate. If the above farm is not sold before the first day of August next, it will be for rent.

WM. L. BORDLEY, Agent
for Mrs. D. Bordley.

may 24 6w

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

Fresh Spring Goods

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS,

Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fashions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.

may 20

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods;

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA,
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

Easton, may 20

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

Easton, may 20

A PROTRACTED MEETING

WILL be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in the Town of Easton, to commence on Friday night the 13th of June next. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by the Rev. Francis Waters, W. W. Wallace, Luther J. Cox, Levi R. Reese and other ministers.

may 24

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.

Young Rinaldo,

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the *stable* of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, *cash*, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, *the chance of a foal is almost certain.*

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.

may 17 6w

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

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.

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.

WOOL.

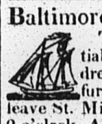
LYMAN REED & Co.,

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

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.



The Wrightson, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, may 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, may 13 4w

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchbug, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right fore finger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazett vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man 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
Baltimore city and county Jail.

may 13 3w

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 20th 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 Chilton, 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.

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 between 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.

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To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

may 13

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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