Mr. Boon of the House of Representatives, speaking of the Whitney affair very quaintly remarked, "that he knew nothing of Mr. Whitney, but he must confess that, if Mr. W. had defended himself as he (Mr. B.) would have done, he (Mr. B.) would have entertained more favorable opinions towards him."

WHITNEY AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

We noticed a short time since the unmanly conduct of Messrs. Peyton and Wise towards Mr. Whitney while he was in attenadnce as a witness before the committee of Investigation. The whole affair has been brought before the House of Representative, and has excited some attention there, as well as in the public mind very generally, wherever the facts have become known. Messrs. Peyton and Wise shielded by their privileges are belaboring poor Whitney from their places on the floor of Congress, and Whitney is returning their fire with equal effect through the medium of the press. But there seems to prevail but one opinion relative to Mr. Peyton's conduct—it was undignified and censurable in the highest degree.

As we anticipate publishing the report of the Committee, as soon as made, we deem the publication of the present controversy unnecessary; but to show the reader how those gentlemen are "battling" we give a paragraph or two which will serve as a fair specimen of the manner in which the statements of the parties concerned are made.

Mr. Wise in his statement before the House says, after giving a description of what passed between Peyton and Whitney. "During this time Whitney stood in the position of a man who had some weapon or other in his hand, for he kept his right hand in the corresponding pocket of his pantaloons. Indeed, I suspected it so strongly that, standing in a line between the two parties, I watched the motion of that arm, and immediately went around the table, placing myself at an angle where, IF THAT ARM HAD MOVED AN INCH, HE SHOULD HAVE DIED UPON THE SPOT. I confess it, sir, coolly and deliberately, for I thought I saw the insidious assassin in every movement made by him on that occasion."

To which Mr. Whitney in a letter published in the Globe of the 9th inst. replies as follows:

"I had not my hand in my pocket, as stated by Mr. Wise, on the occasion at all, for both hands were put in requisition to meet and defend myself against Mr. Peyton, who was advancing upon me, with every indication of drawing forth from his bosom a pistol or a dirk. Nor had I then about me, nor have I carried about me for many years, any weapon whatever.

Here is the chairman of the committee which I am now addressing, and before which I am summoned to appear as a witness, deliberately declaring to the representatives of the nation, and to the nation itself, that if I had moved my "arm an inch," I "should have died on the spot." And what led to this self-acknowledged *assassin*-like conduct on the part of Mr. Wise? Had I done any thing to irritate and provoke him? Had he and myself on that occasion any previous altercation? none whatever."

"In case any thing should occur relating to my looks, or my manner, while before the committee, which Mr. Wise might take offence at; or should I accidently put my hand in my pocket, and attempt to withdraw it, have we not the public declaration of Mr. Wise that I should die on the spot?"

This needs no comment.

Mr. Whitney has presented a memorial to Congress in which he complains of the outrage and violence which he has experienced, and wrongs done him by the two members of the Investigating committee, Mr. Peyton and Mr. Wise. He also asks of the House of Representatives to institue such inquiry into the facts of the case as in their wisdom they may deem proper to elicit the truth, and thereafter to take such action as may seem to be called for at their hands.

Mr. Whitney in his letter after animadverting in severe but respectful language on the conduct of Wise (who is his accuser, his juror, his judge, and ready to be his executioner) comes to this conclusion:

"Under these circumstances I peremptorily decline appearing before the committee of which Mr. Wise is chairman, or a member, until the honorable House of Representatives shall have redressed the wrongs which I have experienced by obeying its mandate, and until full protection is extended to me from future insult and violence."

The whole matter is now before Congress; Mr. Whitney has been summoned to appear at its bar to answer unto the charges (by counsel if he chooses) that may be preferred against him for refusing to appear before the Select Committee; which refusal is viewed in the light of contempt offered through the committee to the House itself. How can members of Congress expect other persons to treat them with respect when they so frequently forget to respect themselves? Since the above was written, and at a more recent state of the affair, the Washington correspondent of the United States. Whig Gazette, says:

"There is a growing feeling in favor of Mr. Whitney, which it may be difficult to check. There are some who states their belief, that Mr. Whitney will come out triumphantly, and that Mr. Peyton may have to be put to the bar, to answer for his conduct on the occasion referred to. Of this, however, I do not pretend to judge. I merely give you the impressions which are abroad on the subject. Come what may, my motto is, "Fiat justitia peruit mundus."

Mr. WILLIAM HIRST, the extensive fine cloth manufacturer of Leeds, England, and who was called, for his generous acts, the benefactor of Yorkshire, has been by these noble traits probably reduced to beggary, and, to the shame of his inexerable creditors, committed to jail. The poor people in the crowd uncovered their heads as he passed to prison. He could not then, at least, for the honor of the English, say with Cæsar, there was "none so poor to speak to him."

MICHIGAN DEBATE.—MR. THOMAS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

"I witnessed this day, a most soul stirring scene. I saw that persecuted patriot, FRANK THOMAS of Maryland, rise in the House of Representatvies, to reply to his colleague Mr. Jenifer. He has been, as you know, denounced by the Whigs of that State as an anarchist and Mr Jenifer reiterated the same charges as to the party with which Mr Thomas was identified in the State, with some personal allusions to the part which Mr Thomas had taken, in favor of reform. But unfortunate man he was! for he only afforded a fit occasion for one of the most brilliant efforts, which I have ever heard. Thomas is an orator of the first grade; classical in his style, clear and perspicuous in his views, with an energy of gesticulation, and fervour of elocution, which defies description. If he is an anarchist, so am I, and God send us many more. To Mr. Jenifer, his superior powers of intellect, and holy ardour for the cause of reform and popular rights, may seem anarchial; because, with such an advocate at their head, as Francis Thomas, the majority of the freemen of Maryland cannot be much longer deprived of their just political rights, by the party with which Mr. Jenifer, I should infer, was identified. In truth, he is one of the first men of his age in Congress, and a gallant and patriotic son, of whom Maryland may well be proud, because true to her, he can only be dreaded by those who would manacle and oppress her."

THE ADAMS' QUESTION SETTLED.

It will be remembered by our readers that the Hon. Jno. Q. Adams offered or attempted to offer to the consideration of the House of Representatives a memorial from 22 slaves praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. &c. The affair after creating much exciting debate terminated as follows: Mr. Taylor offered a resolution containing the abstract proposition—"Resolved, That slaves have not the right of petition secured to the citizens of the United States by the constitution. Mr. Ingersoll then offered another—Resolved, That this House cannot receive petitions from slaves without disregarding the dignity of the House, the rights of the people of the Southern and Western States, and the Constitution of the United States: After a discussion of six or seven hours, the last of these resolutions was carried by a vote of about 158 to 35; and then the question was put on the first, and carried by a vote of about 162 to 20. During part of the discussion the House was in a considerable excitement.

A DUEL

We learn from the Baltimore papers, that in consequence of some personal remarks, a meeting took place Tuesday morning near Alexandria, between Mr. Wm. Schley, a Senator in the Legislature of Maryland, and the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, late Representative in Congress from this State. Messrs. Jenifer and Pickens acted as the friends of Mr. Schley, and Mr Wise, of Virginia, and Gen. Campbell, of South Carolina, as the friends of Mr. Johnson. The parties were placed at twelve paces, back to back, and exchanged a single fire. Both shots took effect, Mr. Schley being slightly wounded in the thigh and Mr. Johnson in the knee. The ball was extracted on the ground by Dr. Hall. The parties were reconciled.

A SPUNKY YANKEE GIRL.—A Mrs. Mary Hillman, of Martha's Vineyard, has petitioned Congress for some gratuity in her old age, for the following service: She states that when about 15 years of age, in 1776, residing at Martha's Vineyard, a British cruiser came in, and waiting a Spar, managed to buy the only one to be had, which was then erected as a Liberty pole; that herself and two other girls, on the night previous to its intended removal, bored holes in the pole, filled them with gunpowder, and applying fire split the pole to pieces, so that it was rendered useless to the enemy. Poor, and now 76, she asks for some small compensation for an act which she considers equal to taking a stand of colors from an invading enemy. The petition was referred

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Russian Prisons.—The discipline of the Russian penitentiaries is represented in a letter published in a French paper, the Messenger, as of the most horrible description. Other systems, the Austrian for example, may kill the body; this kills the soul. The political prisoners are thrust into dungeons where light never penetrates, and where they have scarcely room to move. They are whipped at fixed intervals. Out of ten persons, three are reckoned to die from this harsh treatment and seven turn mad. On leaving prison some are not more able to recognize their nearest relations. Several Polish refugees and German students have been made idiots by this treatment.

It has been well said that in this country there is no crime like poverty. It might be said of the whole world in all ages. It was Shakspeare who wrote,

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

VAGUENESS OF COLOR.—A native of the land of potatoe and bog, asked a neighbour if he had ever seen a red blackberry?—"To be sure I have," said Pat, "all blackberries are red when they are green,"

A petition of more than fourteen hundred of the citizens of the manufacturing town of Pittsburgh, Penn. has been presented to the legislature of that State in favour of ameliorating the condition of children employed in factories.

The crimson and vermillion hues seen in the heavens on the night of Jan. 25, in almost every part of the Union, were observed at Cincinnati, in a south east direction, totally disconnected with the horizon or north, and had a deep blood red hue. It was supposed at first to be a fire, and the bells were rung.

RECIPE FOR BITTERS TO PREVENT THE FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL OTHER FALL FEVERS.—Take of common meadow calamus, cut into pieces, rue, wormwood and camomile, or centuary bore hound, of each two ounces; add to them a quart of spring water, and take a wine glass full of it every morning, fasting. This cheap and excellent infusion, is far more effectual in preventing fevers than raw spirits, or the strongest bitters made with spirits, both of which make the breath offensive, and those who use them are very apt to get into a habit of drinking spirituous liquors.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Inquirer that Com. Dallas, who, at the last dates was at Tampa Bay assisting Gen. Jesup in his struggle against the Indians, has received orders to proceed forthwith with his fleet to the Gulf of Mexico. This movement has reference to the present peculiar condition of our affairs with Mexico.

JOHN KNIGHTON, Esq. yesterday qualified as Sheriff of Anne Arundel county. Both the Sheriffs elected last October having declined or neglected to qualify, the appointment was made by the Governor and Council, according to the Constitution.

According to the Bill of Morality the past year, the whole number of deaths in the city of Boston was 1700, being less than the number during the preceeding year, by 144.

MORTALITY IN BALTIMORE.—According to the official report, the number of interments for the year 1836, was 2373. Among them there were two white women one aged 102 and one 112 years! Also, six free colored women, aged 120, 111, 105 100, 100, 100, years.

THE BONAPARTES, it is said, are all coming to the United States, with the exception of two females whose age renders them unable to make the voyage. They have sold all their rich estate in Italy and elsewhere.

NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.—From the annual report of the Adjutant General, it appears that the Militia force of this State amounts to 193,601 men, viz: horse artillery, 1,193; cavalry, 7,019; artillery, 10,851; infantry, 172,126; artillery, &c, attached permanently or for inspection to the different brigades of infantry, 2421.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs Elizabeth Barrow, consort of Mr Thomas Barrow, in the 40th year of her age.

In this county on the 17th inst. after a short illness, THOMAS son of Edward Martin.

Public Vendue.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale at his late residence in Easton, on WEDNESDAY 8th March, if fair, if not the first good day, all the personal property of John M. G. Emory, Esq. deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture

Four Head of Horses,

one Gig and Harness, also a four wheel Carriage and harness, a quantity of Corn, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by

SAMUEL STEVENS, Adm'r.
of J. M. G. Emory, dec'd.

Feb 21

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public generally that they have a commodious granary on Skepton Creek, and one at Wye Landing, at either of which they should be pleased to receive grain on freight, and having a substantial and fast sailing Schooner, would be thankful to receive a share of the public custom. Grain will be taken off at any of the principal Landings in the neighborhood; and no exertion will be spared to give general satisfaction. All orders for goods accompanied with the cash will be punctually attended to. The public's obedient servants,

WM. POWELL,
PERA B. MARSHALL.

Wye Landing, Feb. 21 1837.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 1st of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, where they will receive his personal attention. All orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will be promptly attended to.

The Subscriber has procured the services of Capt. Richard Larrimore to take charge of the vessel. Capt. Larrimore is well known as a careful and skilful sailor, and is highly recommended by Capt. Valentine Bryan and Wm. Grason, Esq.

To enable the subscriber to be punctual to his hour of sailing, he requets that all freight be sent down before 9 o'clock on day of sailing.

☞ The subscriber will remain at Easton Point on Wednesday morning; therefore, persons having business with him should attend to the same on Tuesday afternoon, which he will devote exclusively to the accommodation of those who may favor him with their orders.

Thanful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 22 tf (G)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1837.

RULES IN RELATION TO CLAIMS provided for by an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or distroyed in the military service of the United States," prescribed in pursuance of the 4th section of the said act.

All claims under the provisions of this act must be presented at the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department before the end of the next session of Congress, and each must be substantiated by such evidence as is hereinafter designated, with respect to cases of the class under which it falls.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

By the first section of the law it is enacted.

"That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without any fault or negligence on his part while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died, or shall die, of said wound, or being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer, and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death, or abandonment, in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered, or shall order, the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail, to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof, or for the loss of necessary equipage in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof. *Provided*, That if any payment has been or shall be made to any one aforesaid, for the use and risk, or forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy, the paymaster, at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: *And Provided, also*, if any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing, to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements"

To establish a claim under this provision, the claimant must adduce the evidence of the officer under whose command he served when the loss occurred, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer; describing the property, the value thereof, the time and manner in which the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on the claimant's part. The evidence should also, in case the claimant was remounted after the loss, state when he was remounted, how long he continued so, and explain whether the horse whereon he was remounted had not been furnished by the United States, or been owned by another mounted militiaman or volunteer, to whom payment for the use and risk thereof, or for its forage, whilst in the possession of the claimant, may have been made; and if it had been thus owned, should name the person, and the command to which he belonged. And in every instance in which the claim may extend to equipage, the several articles of which the same consisted, and the separate value of each, should be specified.

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

The second section of the law enacts:

"That any person who, in the said military service, as a volunteer or draughted militiaman, furnished or shall furnish himself with arms and military accoutrements, and sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, or who lost or shall lose the same by reason of his being wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

Each claim under this provision must be established by the evidence of the officer who commanded the claimant when the loss happened, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer; describing the several articles lost, the value of each, whether or not the same were furnished by the claimant, in what way, and when the loss occurred, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part.

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

The third section of the law enacts:

"That any person who sustained or shall sustain damage by the loss, capture, or destruction, by an enemy, of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture, or destruction was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner; and any person, who, without any such fault or negligence, sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or oxen while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure, on the part of the United States, to furnish the same with sufficient forage, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

To establish a claim under this provision, it will be necessary to produce the testimony of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the service of the property mentioned in such claim, and also of the officer under whose immediate command the same was employed at the time of capture, destruction, loss, or abandonment; declaring in what way the property was taken into the service of the United States, the value thereof, whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, whether or not, as regarded horses, mules, or oxen, he engaged to supply the same with sufficient forage, in what manner the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part.

The sixth section of the law enacts:

"That in all instances where any minor has been, or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States, and was, or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been, or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned said parent or guardian, shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same."

A parent or guardian of a deceased minor, will, therefore, in addition to such testimony applicable to his claim as is previously described, have to furnish proof that he provided the minor with the property therein mentioned; that the minor died without paying for such property; and that he, the parent or guardian, is entitled to payment for it, by his having furnished the same.

The seventh section of the law enacts:

"That in all instances where any person, other than a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military service af resaid, and has been, or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements by any person, the owner thereof, who has risked, or shall take the risk of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in, the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken the risk on himself."

Besides the testimony in support of his claim herein before required, every such owner, therefore, will have to prove that he did provide the horse, equipments or, military accoutrements therein mentioned, and took the risk thereof on himself; and, that he is entitled to pay therefor, by having furnished the same, and taken the risk thereof, on himself; and this proof should be contained in a deposition of the person who had been so provided by him with such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements.

In no case can the production of the evidence previously described, be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved, and then the nearest and best other evidence, of which the case may be susceptible, must be furnished in lieu thereof.

Every claim must be accompained by a deposition of the claimant, declaring that he has not received from any officer or agent of the United States, any horse or horses, equipage, arms, accoutrements, mule, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness [as the case may be,] in lieu of the property he lost, nor any compensation for the same, and be supported, if practicable, by the original valuation list, made by the appraiseas of the property, at the time the sam was taken into the United States service.

All evidence, other than the certificates of officers, who at the time of giving them, were in the military service of the United States must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to administer oaths, and of which authority, proof should accompany the evidence.

B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War ad interim.

APPROVED, Jan. 25. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, Jan. 26, 1837.

Each claimant can have the sum, which may be allowed on his claim, remitted to him direct on his signifying a wish to that effect, and naming the place of his residence; but if the money is to be remitted or paid to any other person, a power of attorney to him from the claimant, duly executed and authenticated, should be forwarded with the claim.

To facilitate the requisite searches, and avoid delay in the adjustment of the claims, each claimant should name on his papers the paymaster or other disbursing officers, by whom he was paid for the services of himself, horse, wagon, cart, team, boat, &c.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

Editors of newspapers, in which the laws of the United States are published, in the several States and Territories, are requested to publish therein, the foregoing rules once a week, for four weeks, and to send their accounts to the Third Auditor for paymont.

Feb. 14 4w

DORCHESTER

HOUSE,

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has taken that well known

TAVERN HOUSE

IN THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE,

lately occupied by Mr. John Bradshaw, (which will in future be styled the "DORCHESTER HOUSE,") where he designs keeping a first rate establishment for the accommodation of all, and every person, who may favor him with their patronage. His TABLE will at all times be furnished with the best the market will afford. His BAR is now, and will continue to be, stocked with pure and unadulterated Liquors, of every variety; to attend in which he procured the valuable services of Mr. THOMAS SMITH, who will always be ready to administer to the comforts of visiters. To attend his STABLES, he has careful and experienced Ostlers, which, together with his personal knowledge of the character and habits of that most valuable of animals, will, he flatters himself, afford ample assurance that all horses left in his charge will be well attended to. The House, in the course of the ensuing summer, will undergo a thorough repair, and be very considerably enlarged.

The advantages of its location must be acknowledged by all who visit it; for, while it is in the middle of the village, it is yet retired and quiet, standing on a fine airy situation, about equal distant from either end of the town.

The undersigned pledges himself to his patrons that his efforts to render their sojourn with him agreeable, shall be unremitting, and that nothing shall be left undone to accomplish that object; he therefore, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of an enlightened public.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. YATES.

Cambridge, Jan 21 3w

☞ P. S. BOARDERS taken by the day, week, month, or year. Horses received on livery.

*** Conveyances to any part of the Peninsula furnished at the shortest notice. All on the most accommodating terms.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of January, 1837, by William H. Watson, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man named Samuel Leeson, as a runaway, who says he is free, but did belong to Thomas Wason in Delaware, in the State of Ohio formerly of Pennsylvania. His age is about 30 years, and his height 5 feet 10½ inches—Has a scar over his left eye—the fore finger of his left hand off at the second joint. Had on when committed, a dark coarse monkey jacket, grey cassinet pants, green cloth vest, check shirt, black silk stock, blue cloth cap, coarse shoes, dark yarn stockings.

The owner (if any) 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
Feb 14 Balt. City and County Jail.

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead point," bounded on the East by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bayside, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of One hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 24 law6m

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers, Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert. W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3 1837. ts

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3, 1837. ts

Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

and is now prepared to execute all kinds work in his line with neatness and despatch:

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his map of fashions, consisting of an new style OVERCOAT, with or without Ape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter *ton* in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children' and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, *warranted to fit*, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 5 1m (G ow3w)

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