General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY 2d day of October next, at the Court House door at Easton, all the personal property of Tench Tilghman, deceased, *except the Negroes;* consisting of some valuable books, (a catalogue of which may be seen at Mr. Graham's office,) Horses and Mules, &c. &c.

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

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.
of Tench Tilghman, dec'd.

sep 18 3w

Branch Bank at Easton,

September 22d, 1827.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next. By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

sep 25 3w

City Bank Dividend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of two dollars per share of the capital stock of the City Bank, has been declared payable on or after the 20th instant, at the Bank of Maryland, to the stockholders or their legal representatives. By order,

sep 18 JOHN B. MORRIS, President.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE—Notice is hereby given by the President and Directors of the City Bank of Baltimore, to the stockholders of that institution, that a general meeting will be held at the Athenæum in the City of Baltimore, on SATURDAY the sixth day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that they may be informed as to the present situation of the institution; and to take the sense of the meeting on the measures to be pursued in future, so as to bring its concerns to as speedy a close as practicable.

By order, JOHN B. MORRIS, President.

sep 18 3w

The Easton Star, Annapolis Republican, Hagerstown Herald, Frederick Political Examiner, will publish the above and forward their accounts to their agent in Baltimore.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Judges of Dorchester county Court and to us directed, at April Term, 1827—Will be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the tenth of October next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. *All the Real Estate* of Elkanah Payne, late of Dorchester county, deceased, and at the late residence of said deceased, lying on the waters of the North West Fork of Nanticoke River, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Minus Conaway, on the North, the county road leading down the said river, running through the same, it being three tracts or parts of tracts of land, one called Hog-pen-landing, one called Paynes Discovery, and Paynes Purchase, a part of which is cripples, and containing in the whole, the quantity of two hundred and thirty-one, or two acres of land; there is on the said land a Farm of three fields, containing about eighty thousand corn hills each, a tolerable good Apple and Peach Orchard, a small framed dwelling house and some other out houses, a good landing, and other conveniences, to be sold subject to a widows dower, on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond or note, to the several heirs for their respective shares, with approved securities, for the purchase money, and on the ratification of the sale by the said court and the payment of the purchase money; the commissioners will be authorized to give a good Deed for the said Paynes title to the said lands. Given under our hands this 17th day of September, 1827.

WILLIAM DINES,
WILLIAM MEDFORD, } Commissioners.
MINUS CONAWAY.

sep 18 3w

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year. Respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him will be prepared for a call from him or his Deputies in their respective districts.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Collector.

sep 18 4w

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends the ensuing Spring to leave this State, offers for sale that Handsome Little Farm on which he now resides—a desirable situation for health not excelled by any in the State; having last year eleven in family, (although number of families in the neighbourhood very sickly,) not a person was ever confined one hour, this year has been the same. As this farm lays so compact directly on the salt water where every luxury to be derived from it, to be had in abundance. Those wishing to purchase will see for themselves which will be the greatest recommendation to a generous purchaser, payments will be accommodating, almost every article to commence farming can be had on very reasonable terms.

TH: BANNING.

Talbot county, Md. sep 18 w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House Door in the Village of Denton, on WEDNESDAY the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that Lot with the improvements thereon, in the Village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best Wooden House in the Village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the Board of Directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for Cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that Farm and Plantation whereon he the said Garretson Reese now resides, adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for Cash.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the HOUSE and LOT in Denton, the property of the President, Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with approved security.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.

july 31 11w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Seth Faulkner, at the suits of the State of Maryland, use James N. Austin, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—The farm or plantation where James Dawson resides, (or did reside) called Neighbour's Keep, containing 113 3-4 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the farms of Mrs. E. Tilghman, and Thomas Robinson—Seized and taken as the property of said Seth Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

sep 18 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Thomas P. Bennett at the suit of William H. Tilghman, Survivor of Tench Tilghman, deceased; will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the land that the aforesaid Bennett bought of the aforesaid Tilghman's, adjoining Dorrel Town, containing 61 acres of land more or less. Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and cost due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

sep 18 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas Barrow, at the suit of the State, use John Catrup, and Ann his wife, will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of October next at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between, the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, and Upper, Dover, and Neal's Adventure supposed to contain seventy-five acres of land, more or less; also his reversionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, be the quantity what it may. Seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

sep 18 4w

From the Baltimore American.

COMMUNICATION.

Strictures on the late Convention at Harrisburg.

No. V.

The project to protect *Copper* though not reported on, deserves some notice because though an injury to the navigation of our country, in all probability was meditated, yet the accuteness of the whiskey distillers who appear to have been ably represented in the convention, it seems took the alarm, foreseing the increased cost of their copper stills; and their interest overpowered the patriotic motion to tax foreign sheathing copper, ship's bolts, copper nails, &c. &c. according to the Harrisburg standard; and in lieu thereof the convention commend whiskey to the especial regard and protection of Congress at their ensuing session; instead of advising an excise to be laid upon it, as men should have done "who have the real interests of their country at heart."—And though its baneful effects are grossly evident throughout society, as the honorable judge admitted, yet as the distant farmer could not get his rye to market, he must have an increased demand for whiskey, that his rye might be sold in the form of poison to his own countrymen. I would not have been surprised if the judge had proposed taxing coffee, that we might be forced to use rye in its stead; for that would have been simply extravagant yet innocent to the morals of society; but that the convention who spoke of the "morality of manufactures" should give their approbation to the measure, only manifests what oppression and immorality they would risk bringing on their country to obtain their object; for I have too good an opinion of their private lives to suppose they inserted whiskey in the list of articles wanting protection for any other reason than to procure votes for their own tariff; and with the hope that whiskey might be excluded by *Congress.*

Let us now take up the case of the *Woollen* manufactures. Though the chief end and purpose of this convention at Harrisburg, was considered to have the interests of the woollen manufacturers and wool growers most particularly under their consideration, yet it is an extraordinary fact, that no committee made a report of the merits of their cases, though one was appointed. I could hardly believe my eyes when after examining Niles' Register and the newspapers several times, I ascertained that there was nothing to be found on this business but the draft of an exorbitant tariff. Now how barefaced the statements must have been that were laid before the woollen committee when they have not even had the assurance to make an address or statement on this subject to their fellow citizens. The report of the cotton manufacturers and the sail cloth committees are barefaced enough in all conscience, but what must have been the condition of the woollen committee when they could not even make the shew of an argument in their own behalf? Though Mr. Mallary, who spoke so much on this subject before Congress last session, and though Messrs. Wright, Patterson, Gen. Smith, &c. members of the committee, frequently insisted before the convention that the interests of the woollen manufactures should be the leading object of the convention and yet not a word, not even the poor argument that could support the prevention of gluts—no, not even one word is offered to the American public; but that considering the woollen manufactures to be of vital importance to the country, we the woollen manufacturers do recommend our fellow citizens to take our yoke and burthen upon their shoulders, with the additional weights here proposed. But not an argument is offered to induce us to do so; we are to take the yoke and drag it, relying upon the honest disinterested assertion of the manufacturer, that this heavy burthen "is of vital importance to our country." In this oracular declaration I have no confidence; there is no mark of the spirit of wisdom, of patriotism, of prophecy, among the convention, that can make me take their assertion for argument. I see a mighty afflatus of the spirit of mammon manifesting itself in all the reports of the convention, and it is the worst of all spirits, I mistrust the convention in toto. But since the woollen manufacturers were ashamed to make their address, let us examine the tariff they recommend, and see if we can discover what they wish to accomplish. They propose, first, that woollen cloths of foreign manufacture, with certain exceptions, shall be taxed with a duty of 40, 50, 100 per cent. Well this is bad enough indeed, but their reason is plain. But what do they intend by making raw wool pay 20 cts. and annually increasing that duty until it shall be 50 cts. per pound? In the first place they admit they cannot make woollen goods sufficiently cheap to meet the foreigner in our markets; and in the second place, they themselves recommend a high duty upon the very raw material that they must use for the manufacture of cloths: What in the name of common sense do they mean?

Last year they complained that in consequence of having to pay a duty upon wool which the British manufacturer imported into England free of duty, they could not stand the competition with them, &c; but now, on the contrary, they propose a heavier duty themselves! Ah simple Farmers, this is a bait for you; this duty upon raw wool is held out to secure your votes for their tariff upon manufactured woollens, and is as ingeniously contrived as ever self-interest laid a plan. But you must understand that wool is an article that becomes better prepared for working by being kept several years; and if purchases of Saxon, Merino, and other fine wools to supply their manufactories for 5 or 6 years be made in the first year or two, the wool not only improves, but the interest of the money laid out in the first purchase is not equal to the annual increase of duty per pound which will take place under the tariff. The consequence therefore is inevitable, that for the ensuing 5 years at least, the farmers will have no sale for the wool, they seem thus encouraged to raise by the tariff, and by the end of that time when they have exhausted their stock, there will be none or so few persons engaged in raising wool, that they will without opposition have the duty on wool taken off and made a free article. But during that time you will have to pay double price for the woollen clothing of yourselves and families, and which you will continue to be taxed with until you will see what your interests really are; when this odious and oppressive system will either be swept away as an oppression to our country, or legislative support being withheld their manufactories will fall into ruins; which may then be pointed at as the peasants of Europe shew the mouldering castles of their ancient nobility; as the monuments of their former servitude and oppressions.

We have already had some experience of the managing and contriving of the woollen manufacturers, that shew what Achitophels have had the planning of their tariffs. By the tariff of 1826, woollen goods which previously paid, 25 i. e. 27½ per cent duty, were raised to 33 1-3, that is 36 2-6 per cent; but as their project met with serious opposition, they fell on the following plan to deceive the planters and farmers of the country, but especially those of the slave holding states. They proposed that all woollens that should cost under 33 1-3 cent per square yard should pay the old duty of 25 per cent on their value; this they represented would exempt from the increased duty such coarse woollens as would be necessary for negro clothing, &c. and under this expectation the farmers and planters allowed the bill to pass; but when the woollens were imported that paid the old duty it was then ascertained that nothing but the coarse article called paddings which can only be used for stuffing the capes and bosoms of gentlemen's coats, came under the exception and by ingeniously changing the duty upon the *article* of a mixed fabric that paid the highest duty, they not only made mixtures of wool and cotton to pay 33 1-3, i. e. 36 2-6 per cent duty, but by the phraseology of the law they prevented this class of manufactures from being benefitted by the exemption of the tariff of woollens costing less than 33 1-3 cents per square yard.

The whole amount of woollens imported into Baltimore during the last six months of 1826 that cost less than 33 1-3 per square yard, amounted only in value to $5,727; and yet the domestic manufacturers grudge us this petty amount, and propose raising the duty by their new tariff to 40 then 45, and finally to 50 per cent, upon a fixed valuation of 50 cents per every square yard. It would be too tedious to analyse every article of this tariff; but the following view of its effects will no doubt give satisfaction to those who are to pay them their desired protection. We will therefore state the various classes of cloth which their tariff have fixed, and shew what is the lowest amount of duty which will be paid upon every coat we may hereafter wear. The reader will bear in mind that it requires 3 square yards of cloth to make a coat for an ordinary sized man:—

1st. For the coarsest kind of coat, such as our negroes wear on plantations,	$00 75
2d. For the coat worn by the labouring class of persons, whether farmers, mechanics or seamen,	3 75
3d. For a coat of what is called fine cloth, but not broad cloth,	6 00
4th. For a coat of broadcloth,	9 00

Now is it not outrageous that men should require the whole community to thus greviously to tax themselves without giving them any reason or argument for so doing; except that if congress does not aid them to this extent, they cannot stand the competition of British manufacturers, who will otherwise supply the people of the United States at half the cost that they can do. Will the people of America be insane enough to approve such a system? We hope for the best.

When the woollen manufacturers had in vain attempted to make their particular interests the leading object of the convention, and were frightened at the general demands for protection, Mr. Carey rejoiced to see them thus multiplied in bulk and consequence; he even wished them to equal Olympus in magnitude; for which I hope he will receive from the manufacturers the reward the virgin Tarpea received from the Sabines to whom she betrayed the Capitol. And truly the gentleman has the fair prospect of seeing a mountain of taxes laid on his country if the tariff proposed at Harrisburg is enacted by Congress—for wool and manufacturers of wool; hemp, flax and manufactures of them; manufactures of cotton; bar iron and steel, and manufactures of them; brandies and spirits, are all to be taxed or increased in the duties already heavy, not to say in some instances oppressive.

A BALTIMOREAN.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

SIX MILITIA MEN.

A full and authentic investigation of the case of the six Tennessee Militia men, is embraced in the following extracts of letters which recently passed between Maj. A. L. Campbell, near this place, and Col. G. C. Russell, of the U. S. Army. Col. Russell superintended the execution of the six militia men referred to, and is now among the decided friends of Mr. Adams.

Extract of a letter from Maj. A. L. Campbell to Col. G. C. Russell, dated July 28, 1827.

1st. Did you not command the 3d Reg. of U. States Infantry at Mobile, in 1815, and, as commanding officer at the time, did you not cause the sentence of the Court Martial to be executed on this celebrated fellow, Harris, with four other militia men, and one regular soldier?

2d. Did or did not the laws of the country authorize the draft of those men for the terms of six months, and were they not actually drafted and mustered into service for that term?

3d. Was not this celebrated Harris, and another one of those five, actually hired substitutes, paid or contracted with by those who employed them for the full term of six months?

4th. Could any of those convicted prisoners have written to Gen. Jackson, suing for their lives, without your having a knowledge thereof?

5th. Did Harris write and send to Gen. Jackson, the letter attributed to him, which has been published in many of the public journals of our country?

6th. What was the general and special character of this fellow, Harris?

7th. What was the magnitude of the crimes those men were charged with?

8th. What was the strength of the evidence that supported those charges?

9th. If any, what was the extending or excusable circumstances in favor of those wicked, or at least deluded men?

10th. What was the relative situations of our military force and country, with regard to the opposing force of the enemy, at the respective times, of the mutiny, trial and execution of those ill-fated men?

11th. Were there not others, (and if so, how many) convicted at the same time, and for the same offence of those six?

12th. Were not all the others recommended by the Court Martial to the mercy of the Commanding General?

13th. Did not Gen. Jackson pardon every one so recommended?

14th. Could Gen. Jackson, by any correct and intelligent principle of humanity, mercy, or military discipline, have pardoned those six criminals that were executed?

15th. Did not Gen. Pinckney, within a year or two before the time referred to, also order the execution of 3 soldiers for similar, or perhaps minor crimes to those committed by the six referred to?

16th. And did you ever hear an intelligent and honest man, either in military or civil life, reproach him therefor?

A. L. CAMPBELL.

Extract of a letter from Col. G. C. Russell to Maj. A. L. Campbell, dated July 29, 1827.

"Your letter of yesterday's date requesting me to answer sixteen interrogatories, explanatory of the mutiny, desertion, trial, conviction and execution of some militia, in 1815, &c. &c. was received last night, and I shall answer them in the order in which you have put them.

To the 1st. I answer that I was the Colonel of the 3d Reg't. of Infantry at the time six militia and one regular soldier were shot, near Mobile, in 1815, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, approved by Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans, which agreeably to his order, was carrid into effect under my superintendence, in presence of all the troops then off duty; but Maj. Gen. M'Intosh of the Georgia militia, was the commanding officer of that wing of the forces under Gen. Jackson's orders, and not me. Among the men which were executed, there was a man named Harris.

2d. It was said and believed, that Harris and one or two others, of the six that were shot, were hired substitutes, for the term for which the regiment had been drafted and mustered, and that was six months.

4th. & 5th. While the prisoners were confined, they might have written without the knowledge of any one but the guard. The privilege of writing, I believe, never was denied to men in their situation. It is however, unlikely that Harris or any of the others addressed Gen. Jackson to spare his or their lives—for they did not know what the result of their trial was, before the promulgation of the sentence, which was accompanied by an order to be carried into effect in a few days afterwards: so that a letter could not have reached Gen. Jackson from Harris before the time appointed for his execution. But to allow that Harris did write to the General, to have paid any attention to it, would have betrayed a weakness and indecision in him, that in the then position of affairs, might have been productive of fatal consequences:—for we had no knowledge of a treaty of peace having been signed at Ghent till more than a month after the approval of the sentence, and 15 or 20 days after its execution. At such a time, the least relaxation in discipline might have proved ruinous to the country.

6th. Harris was a sort of a preacher of that denomination called Baptists. He was in profession a saint, and in reality (under such a garb of sanctity, with great pretensions to learning and knowledge,) a mischievous man enough amongst more ignorant people than himself.

7th. Mutiny and desertion are the highest crimes known to the law for the government of the army.

8th. The evidence in support of the charges against the militia was positive, and free from a shadow of doubt. They committed the offence in broad day light; in the presence of the troops that remained faithful, the agents of the contractor, and every body on the ground.

9th. They were without justification of excuse, though so long as they hoped for life, they alleged as an excuse, their pretended belief that no law existed to hold them to service more than three months in which they had been sustained by the opinions of some of their officers. However, before their execution they abandoned this excuse, as they knew better—and said that those officers who encouraged them to the fatal deed, ought to die as well as they.

10th. When the mutiny and desertion took place at Fort Jackson, I believe that the British force, afterwards repulsed by the garrison at Mobile Point, in the attack on that place, had showed themselves in the then Spanish harbor of Pensacola; and probably Lt. Col. Nichols had issued his gasconading proclamation, to the people of Louisiana and elsewhere: and at that time the regular force in Mississippi and Louisiana consisted of the 2d, 3d, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry, (none of them but little more than half full, and some not that,) detachments of the 24th and 44th, with a few companies of artillery, and the militia under Pipkin, to which the mutineers belonged. At the time of the trial, the intended invasion of the country confided to the care of Gen. Jackson, was known, and such measures, as the state of the nation's resources would allow, had been out in requisition to oppose it; and at the time the men were shot, the British forces, that had been driven from before New Orleans, had taken the fort at Mobile Point, had received a reinforcement of twelve or fifteen hunded men, under Col. Bell, and had every thing in readiness to come up. Nothing prevented them, but adverse winds, which continued until the treaty of peace was received. To prevent advantage or surprise, a system of vigilance was adopted to suit the occasion, & we were as well prepared as it was possible with our men and means, to oppose them. This was the precise state of the opposing forces, when Harris, and five more of the ringleaders of the mutiny and desertion, with one regular soldier, [who slept on his post,] were shot. From what I saw of the British, lying on Dauphin Island and the Point of Mobile, where I was sent with a flag, of true, their force was more numerous than ours; their's consisted of old troops, ours mostly of militia, from Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi, with but few regular infantry and artillery, and six or seven hundred Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks.

11, 12, 13. At the same time that Harris and the other five principal offenders were tried and found guilty, I think one hundred & ninety two more were convicted—and from facts disclosed on the trial, those were only considered as the followers of the six sentenced to suffer death—and were to be let off by having their heads half shaved, to forfeit the pay due them, and be drummed or turned out of the lines.—I do not recollect that the court recommended that the General should remit the punishment or not, but he did remit that part of the sentence which imposed the use of the razor, if nothing more.

14th. In the then state of things, as before described, I thought not, and I can never entertain any other opinion, the execution of the whole posse, although painful to behold, was nothing more than a due administration of justice; nor did I ever hear it doubted or questioned, till in the summer of 1824, when the whole affair was so perverted and misrepresented, that a stranger, if he believed the tale, must have thought that the General and all his officers delighted in shedding innocent blood for amusement. I felt bound to correct the absurd story, when and wherever I heard it, and I have always continued to do so.

15th and 16th. In the summer of 1814, under the orders of Maj Gen. Pinckney, some men were shot, for sleeping on post and desertion. One was pardoned, and one more would have been shot, had he not died of fever before the day of execution arrived. For this no blame was ever cast upon Gen. Pinckney, because the necessity or propriety of it never was doubted.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls, of various ages—Application to be made to

SAM'L. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, dec'd.

dec 19 w

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