THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, 1830.

☞After to-day, the *Post office, and office of the Eastern-Shore Whig, will be removed* to the room recently occupied by HENRY THOMAS, Esq. in the block of brick buildings belonging to John Bennett, Esq. on Washington street, next door to Mr. Goldsmith's tailor-shop, and immediately opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr. Warfield.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the day fixed for the commencement of the second session of the Twenty-first Congress, and to-day, at noon, we presume, the President's Message will be delivered. We have made arrangements, by which we hope to receive the message on Thursday morning, and shall endeavour to issue it immediately in an extra-sheet. The present Session may be looked to as one of considerable importance; and we shall endeavour to keep our readers fully advised of the proceedings.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore.—We insert, for the information of the public, in another column, the advertisement of this institution. We have long regretted that this college is so little known among us; possessing as it does some of the ablest scholars in the country.—The gentleman at the head of the institution is a native of Maryland: possessed of rich talents, and every way qualified for the important task he has assumed; and the different professorships, we believe, are as ably filled as at any institution in our country. And whilst the strictest attention is paid to the morals of the youth entrusted to their care, no attempt is ever made to interfere with the peculiarities of their religion—they have liberty, and are particularly admonished by their teachers, to attend the celebration of divine worship in the churches to which they belong. Much might be said too, on the score of economy, in sending our youth to this college, but our design is merely to call the attention of the public to the advantages here presented, and leave the subject with them.

Storm.—On Sunday night and yesterday we were visited by a severe storm of wind, accompanied with snow and rain, which may be regarded as the commencement of our winter. Though the wind was as violent as we almost ever experienced, we have heard of no damage done—but we have fears for the safety of vessels on the bay.

"A lover of the Constitution,"—in reply to "A citizen of Maryland" in the Gazette, on the eligibility of Governor Martin, is received too late for this week. We shall endeavour to give it a place in our next.

Baltimore Grain Market.—We are without the regular prices current of the Baltimore Market; by the latest verbal accounts we have had, Wheat is stated to be at from 95 cents to $1.05, as in quality—and Corn at 55 a 57 cents.

For the Whig.

A Constitutional Difficulty.

By the act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and four, chapter 55, (which has become a part of the Constitution of Maryland,) it is enacted, "The Judge who has given a decision, in the County Court, shall withdraw from the bench, upon the deciding the same case before the Court of Appeals." I have long doubted whether this clause of the Constitution, is to be construed liberally, or strictly: whether a Constitutional fulfilment consists merely in a Judge's retiring from the bench, upon the argument, and not joining in deciding the cause; or whether he shall not only withdraw from the bench, but shall abstain from all interference when the cause is under advisement, and in the retirement of the Judges' Chambers refrain from urging his reasons to induce the Judges to confirm and support the opinion he has given in the Court below.

I shall be pleased, Mr. Mullikin, if some of your learned readers, through your columns, will give their views of this subject.

From the Baltimore American.

COLOMBIA.—The schooner Waterloo, at New York, in 27 days from Carthagena, brings various papers and handbills from that place, to the 22d of October, and letters from Bogota to the 28th of September. They confirm, says the New York Commercial, "the previous accounts of the black conspiracy of which Bolivar is the head." The extracts made from the Daily Advertiser prove also pretty conclusively the distracted and factious state of the country. A letter from Bogota, dated the 29th of August, states that the army which was to support the existing government against the rebels, (the force advancing on behalf of Bolivar,) left that city on the 25th with orders, it appears, to return in case they heard muskets or cannon shots, as these would be signals of the approach of the enemy to the city. The enemy were then entrenching themselves at Puenete Grande. Gen. Velez, who is accused of being in correspondence with Bolivar, traitorously anxious, it is said, to defeat the measures of the government army, urged the Minister of the Interior to order the troops back to the city; but not succeeding, he had recourse to the artifice of making the garrison of San Victorine, under his command, fire repeated vollies under pretence of practising. This being mistaken for the signal above mentioned, the government troops returned to the city, abandoning the pass of Funsa, which they had gone to occupy. This retrograde movement, followed by a subsequent advance on the enemy when the treachery was discovered, seems to have caused a precipitate attack upon the latter, which was hastened by the advance of Velez, who was coming, it was supposed, to prevent the battle. The result was the entire defeat of the government force, with 300 killed and 200 wounded. Very few officers escaped. Col. Garcia and Lieut. Col. Vargas were killed. It is added that proofs had been found in the government accounts of Velez and his brother-in-law Ortega having been bought by Bolivar *before his departure for Carthagena.*

The rebels, as they are called, are said to be divided among themselves, one party wishing to sustain the existing government, another being for Urdaneta as President, and the third for Bolivar, who is styled *Simon Magus*, and of whom the letter-writer hints that they will manage to get rid. We dare say, that one of these days they will enact the part of Brutus against this Colombian Cæsar.

It is stated, under the subsequent date of Sept. 28th, that they are forming in the South a little independent republic, a kind of *San Marino*, under Florez. At Bogota the late president had been displaced, and Urdaneta substituted for him till the arrival of Bolivar.—This arrangement is not acquiesced in by Generals Lopez and Obando, who command in the Department of Cauca, and are marching on Bogota with two thousand veterans.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Ohio Congressional Elections.—In the delegation elected to the 22d Congress from the State of Ohio, there is but one political change In the Second District, Mr. Corwin has taken the place of Mr. Shields, who is a friend of the administration. This result has been trumpeted as a great victory over the friends of General Jackson, and as an evidence of the decrease of his popularity. We have before us, in an Ohio paper, sufficient evidence to prove that this victory is imaginary, and the inference utterly incorrect.

The Hamilton Intelligencer, is a strong Clay paper, published in that district, edited by the well known "John Woods," a member of the last Congress, devoted to Mr. Clay. In an editorial article on the subject of the election before it took place, Mr. Woods says,

"If Mr. Shields receives the votes of the friends and supporters of the administration in the district, he will be elected. The administration has a LARGE MAJORITY of friends in the district, who, if so disposed, can elect any person they please. But Mr. Corwin is not supported on party grounds."

"We know many of the warm and decided friends of the administration in this county, and in Warren, who will support Mr. Corwin, from a conviction of his superior qualifications, and his integrity. We therefore state to our friends in the district; as well as at a distance, that if Mr. Corwin, (and we confidently believe he will) be elected IT WILL NOT prove the unpopularity of the administration, or that the friends of Gen. Jackson in the district, have changed their opinions or principles. Unless we are much deceived, Mr. Corwin will have a handsome majority in several townships where there are but few opponents of the administration to be found. His election will be effected by the aid of the friends of the administration;—by the union of men of all parties who look to the talents, qualifications and integrity of the candidates"

Mr. Corwin was thus avowedly elected by the votes of the Jackson party, and the result is nevertheless claimed as a triumph over them. It is thus that their magnanimity is abused, and their principles brought into question, by the liberality of their own course. During the canvass, Mr. Corwin was addressed by some of the friends of Gen. Jackson, to know whether he would enlist himself in opposition to the administration, if elected. He replied in a letter which is published in the Cincinnati Republican. The following is part of the letter.

"To the second inquiry, I answer, that the representative in Congress, who would advocate any measures, for the purpose of opposition to the present or any other Chief magistrate, without regard to the influence such measures might have open the welfare of the Country, would in my opinion, be guilty of a flagrant violation of his obligations to his constituents, and deserve the reprobation of every true friend of the country. In short sir, my opinions of the duty of a representative of the people in Congress are briefly these: He should know no party, except his constituents and his country, he should permit no motive to influence his conduct but a desire to advance their interests, without regard to party contests, or Presidential elections."

From the Baltimore Republican.

Opposition views of the New York election.—We have copied to day, from the New England Palladium, (Mr. Webster's especial oracle) a remarkable letter on the subject of Mr. Clay's prospects in New York, as developed by the recent election. The writer is stated by the editor of that paper, to be both a Clay man and Anti-Mason. In the substantial fact which he maintains that *Mr. Clay has lost New York* IRRECOVERABLY; and that *"a Clay ticket* IF NAMED AT ALL will *not receive twenty thousand votes at the next Presidential election;"* he is supported by the opinion of most disinterested observers. In spite of all the arts and efforts of the Clay leaderes of Anti-Masonry and Clayism, the election has shewn that there is a "principle of repulsion," between Mr. Clay's Masonic friends, and the body of the Anti-Masonic party, which peremptorily forbids a union between them. The Anti-Masons are too strong for the Clayites to manage, and they have evidently come to the conclusion that *"the sacrifice of principle and feeling"* (as the letter writer terms the support of Clay by them) would be useless, as well as inconsistent. The place in which this letter appears and the frank abandonment of Clay, which it announces, must serve to dampen the spirits of Clay men in the West The cautious East is not yet committed to their cause.

New York Correspondence of the New England Palladium.

———, (N. Y.) Nov. 15, 1830.

Dear Sir,

You have, ere this, obtained the general results of our New York Election. You will have perceived that it has been disastrous to our Congressional representation, and to the "American System." It has been no less fatal to the interests of Mr. Clay in this State. The first misfortune is a temporary one, and will be more than remedied at the next election. But the loss to Mr. Clay is permanent and irretriveable. It is well enough to set you and the nation right on this point, since the comments of the Commercial Advertiser have gone forth to the world. Mr. Clay has lost this State irrecoverably, by the misconduct of his Masonic friends, and I am sorry to say that he is in some measure responsible for it—This proposition may, to you, require some explanation. A few observations on prominent and obvious facts, will make it plain. The election has been lost by the base dissertion and political high treason of Masons. They alone are responsible for it. The majorities in Onedia, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Albany, Columbia, Duchess and several other decidedly Anti-Jackson counties, are conclusive proofs of this. Onedia, Albany and Resselaer alone had they maintained their political integrity and good faith, would have reversed this election. But the conduct of the Masons, has with a few honorable exceptions, been uniform throughout the State. They have deserted *"en masse,"* and gone over to the "Regency," horse foot, and dragoons. They cannot retrieve this indelible disgrace. They are lost to themselves, to their own principles, and to *Clay*, beyond redemption. They have not all preceived the horrible abyss of infamy and dishonor into which they have plunged. But the Jackson-men see it, and openly boast of it. They cannot retrace this fatal step, because this vindictive hostility to Anti-Masonry has served only to inflame the most implacable animosities, and will certainly perpetuate them. This election has proved, beyond controversy, that political masons have lost sight of Mr. Clay and every principle which his name represents and every thing else but Masonry.

"The grand hailing sign has been handed sent and thrown" from Lodge to Lodge, and from Encampment to Encampment, throughout the State; and the effects have been visible in every district of the State where Masonry was not powerless. So strict has been the enforcement of authority and discipline and so subservient the obedience of Masonic vassalage, the liberal Masons who were even suspected of co-operation with Anti-Masonry were deserted denounced, and made to feel the unmitigated vengeance of political hostility. This was illustrated in the cases of Judge Spencer of Albany, Cady of Montgomery, and Mr. Dickinson of Rensselear, and yet more strongly in the case of Mr. Taylor of Saratoga, whose obedience was rewarded by the protection of Masonry, under the shelter of whose Ægis, both he and the Regency obtained majorities. I might illustrate my position by reference to every district and county in the State. Masonry with all its power and influence went over to the support of the Regency. It cannot and will not retrace this mis-step. The causes which have determined its course have not ceased to operate, but are daily gathering strength. This proposition, too, has been strongly illustrated by this election.—The progress of Anti-Masonry has been straight forward, steady and unhesitating—and rapid beyond example. In this State, and in every State where its power is felt, it has taken the "American System" under its protection and will dethrone the Regency, Jacksonism and Masonry together. It will be as regardless of person as tenacious of principles, and its triumph is as sure as the march of time. It had a predilection for Mr. Clay, as the illustrious representative of the American System, and, for the sake of his principles, would have overlooked his Masonry; as his case would have been the last requiring this sacrifice of principle and feeling. But the recent conduct of Masons, in this State, has now rendered this impracticable, and a Clay Ticket, if named at all, will not receive 20,000 votes at the next Presidential election.

TIPPECANOE.—The Political (Indiana) Clarion of Nov. 6th, contains an account of an affecting ceremony which took place on the 21st of October. It was the collection of the bones of those who fell in the bloody conflict of Tippecanoe, and their re-interment with appropriate honours. We abridge from that paper some account of the battle, and of the late ceremony. It may be remembered that in 1811 several murders and depredations committed by the Indians, under influence of the fanatic called the Shawanee Prophet, had led to the concentration of some American forces in the Indian Territory. In the October of that year an expedition, about 800 in number, set out from Vincennes under Gen. Harrison, and proceeded up the Wabash. At the mouth of Vermilion a block-house was erected for the protection of the boats and heavy baggage, which they were obliged to leave there. The march from the block house was commenced on the morning of the 3rd of November, and lay on the north-western side of the river. On the 6th, they had arrived within four miles of the Prophet's Town, where they formed the line of battle, and so proceeded to within 150 yards of the town, where the Indians requested a halt, and a suspension of hostilities till a general interview could be had.—The little army encamped, but in order of battle, every man sleeping immediately opposite to his post, and in his accoutrements. About half past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the Indians made an attack. The night was very dark; it rained and snowed and the wind blew. Gen. Harrison had risen, and the signal for calling to arms would have been given in two minutes, when the assault began. The troops were immediately at their posts; but the Indians burst into the tents of the more tardy, and battled our soldiers hand to hand. In a short time the fires were extinguished, and a solid phalanx opposed to the assailants quite round the camp. The conflict was bloody, and it was not till dawn that an effectual charge was made by our troops, and the savages gave way at the point of the bayonet. Of the American forces 62 were killed and 126 wounded. The Indians must have suffered much more severely. Having interred the dead, and destroyed the Town and the Indian possessions in the vicinity, the army commenced on the 9th its return down the Wabash. On the following day our fallen were torn from their graves by the Indians, that their blankets and scalps might be obtained. Gen. Tipton, one of the survivers of the conflict, was the first white man who revisited the battle ground.—This occured about ten years ago. He found the bones of his deceased fellow soldiers scattered over the plain; but his calamitous situation at the time permitted his collecting but a few.

It was to inter these remains that near a thousand persons collected on the battle-ground, on the morning of the 21st of October, among them, a few survivers of the battle, and a few relations and friends of the deceased. At an early hour, a small party went up to the ground and collected all the bones that could be found under and above the earth. Much the greater part had decayed. Part of those found were deposited in a large box, and the remainder in an elegant coffin, lined within and covered with black broad-cloth, hung round with crape. On the lid of the coffin REST, WARRIERS, REST, was inscribed in large letters with brass nails. A large grave was dug for the final interment on the spot of the original deposite. Appropriate ceremonies were performed, and before the concourse dispersed, "they were addressed by Gen. Tipton in relation to the sanguinary conflict and the last honors to the noble dead whose expiring struggles he had witnessed on that hallowed spot. But his object, more especially, was to vindicate his gallant Commander from the unrighteous aspersions of which he had been made the subject. With much ability he justified the encampment, the disposition of the forces and the conduct of the engagement. Though then far in the bosom of a barbarous land—though encircled by overwhelming numbers of a foe that never knew mercy—though the season and the elements seemed to war against them; still amidst the confusion and slaughter of the bloody fight, every misfortune of the conflict was promptly met, by a display of military skill, of cool and dispassionate bravery worthy of universal commendation and lasting remembrance."

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Though we are among the number who think that many better ministers might have been sent to Russia, and perhaps none worse, we cannot yet envy the feelings of those who exult over the ruins of a splendid intellect We could as soon seat ourselves, like Marius upon a broken pillar in Carthage and be gratified at the sight of the dilapidation and decay. It would be equally unnatural to rejoice [illegible] a nameless column with broken [illegible] that casts its solemn and warning spell [illegible] the lettered pilgrim at Rome.'

The 'creatures of the mind are not of clay; and the monuments of the mind, in their ruin, raise sadder emotions, than we feel for a pillar or a temple. Of Randolph, it may be said, in reference to intellect and eloquence, as it was said of Marino Faliero, that he is one who —'whate'er he now is *was* a hero. The Orator (for we may not call him the sage) of Roanoke expressed (upon thinking of his death as near) his wishes to be laid in his native land, *'dulces reminiscitur Argos.'* He remembered, too, the old oak with as much longing as the monarch of Israel when he recalled to mind the fountain whereof he drank in youth.

The peculiarities of his character, for he is in all things unlike other men, have prospective operation after death, and he enjoined it upon the Numidian Juba, to cause him to be buried with his head to the east, that he might, even after death, look as it were, upon the Blue Ridges of Virginia, and farther still, to the magnificent West, as Fergus McIvor solicited that his head, when severed from his body, should be placed on the northern gate of Carlisle, that his sightless eyes might still be in the direction of his country.—*Bost. Palladium.*

ANOTHER JACKSON VICTORY IN MAINE.—The election in Lincoln District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of the people to elect at the September election, took place on Monday, the 22d ult. and resulted in the choice of Edward Kavanagh, the Jackson candidate, by a majority of about *four hundred* votes over Dr. Shaw, the Clay candidate, of about two hundred over all the other candidates. The delegation from Maine, in the Twenty Second Congress, will therefore consist of SIX JACKSONIANS and ONE CLAYITE!

"Let it be remembered" (said the Portland Advertiser, a leading Clay paper, on the 16th, five days before the election) that the triumph of Kavanagh is the triumph of Jacksonism" verily, the people have so willed it.

Balt. Rep.

The Edgefield Carolinian states that Brown, a noted horse thief, who had been arrested, and would probably have expiated his offences at the gallows, was pronounced a lunatic at the last term of the Abbeville Court, and directed by the Court to be placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia. It is suspected that the deportment which he had manifested for several successive months in order to impress the jailer and others with a belief of his lunacy, was assumed for the purpose of preserving his life. It appears that by the time Brown had reached Columbia, he had recovered his loquacity, his appetite, his sanity, and in some degree his good appearance. They refused to receive him at the Asylum—the guard suffered him to escape—some of the good people of Columbia contributed money for his relief—he remained a day or two in the town, then took his departure, and at the same time, two horses unaccountably disappeared.

Fortunate Escape.—One of the Baltimore stages, on its way to this city on Monday, while rapidly descending the hill to the Patuxent bridge, was violently upset by the breaking of the coupling bolt and the separation of the fore wheels from the carriage: and although it was full of passengers, no very serious injury was sustained by any of them. A few cuts and bruises comprised all the damage that was suffered. The horses were stopped by some persons approaching from the opposite direction. *Nat. Intel.*

From a late London Paper.

White Fast of the Jews for the Year 5591.—Monday being one of the most strict days in the Hebrew religious persuasion, called the White Fast, it was observed with great solemnity. The Isarelites from all parts of England assembled in London, and repaired at sunrise to the synagogues, where they continued till sunset, and during the whole day neither ate nor drank. Those who are particularly strict in the observance of the Jewish rites wore the shrouds in which they intended to be buried; even those who live on the meats forbidden by their law-giver Moses, abstain from them on this day, and they now meet the congregation in order to atone for such transgressions. As soon as the stars appeared the Hymn of Death was repeated three times over in a loud voice by the whole of the congregation, the High Priest repeating it, and the trumpet then sounded to break their fast of 24 heurs, by sumptuous entertainments. Friday the Grand Tabernacle Feast commenced, which will terminate on Friday next, and during the eight days the most sumptuous entertainments are given.

Rail Road to Washington.—The citizens of Baltimore, we believe, are much disposed to comply with the suggestion made some time since in a Washington paper, "to construct a lateral Rail Road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the City of Washington." The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have full power, under their charter, to construct such a Road as far as the line of the District of Columbia; and there is no doubt that Congress would pass a law to extend their powers and privileges to any part of the District. The cost of such a Rail Road could not exceed 750,000 dollars—its benefit would be great to both cities, and indeed to the United States, and its profit to the Stockholders ample. This is a subject worthy of attention, and we hope will not be neglected.—*Gaz.*

The United States Circuit Court held a special term in this week—It sits again at Burlington next week, when we understand the application of Joseph Bonaparte for an injunction to prevent the Camden and Amboy Company, from entering upon his lands, for the purposes of their Rail Road, will be argued.

Trenton Emporium.

A fall and a narrow escape.—On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the whole north side of that large four story building on High street, and standing directly on the line of the Canal, fell down, carrying with it windows, and several feet of the flooring, ceiling, &c The house has been occupied for some time past as a Tavern, by Mr. Tennison; fortunately, no persons were within reach of the danger, as the lodgers had been removed to the opposite side, anticipating that some accident might happen. It would have produced no pleasant sensation, to have found one's self taking a slide, on a stormy night, with bed and bedstead, bag and baggage, into an abyss of some thirty or forty feet, and perhaps exchanging a comfortable bed for a birth on the cold, hard ground.—*Georgetown D. C.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, Mr. Edward Plummer, to Miss Mary Ann Rouse, all of this county.

On Thursday last by the Revd. Abraham Shipp, Mr. PETER SNOW, of Talbot County, to Miss PRISCILLA, daughter of Mr. John Towers, of Caroline County.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 29th ult. CATHARINE, daughter of Robert Hardcastle, Esqr. and consort of John B Thomas, Queen-Anne's county, aged 25 years. In the character of this inestimable woman, were united all the virtues that adorn humanity—actively benevolent, and of an exceedingly tender heart, and amiable disposition, it appeared to be the chief business of her life to promote the happiness of all within the circle of her acquaintance; even when suffering greatly from a protracted disease herself, as a wife, daughter, sister and friend, she shone pre-eminently, and secured the respect and affection of all; *she had no enemy.* Her numerous friends who knew her worth sincerely sympathise, with her afflicted parents and disconsolate husband, on their irreparable bereavement. It would be difficult to decide, whether a family linked and identified with her by every tender endearment, or her disconsolate parents, have suffered more deeply by the translation of this inestimable woman to a better world, but it is creditable to say, that on both it impressed a sensation, as intense as the infliction.

During the whole of her intense suffering, she never murmured, but sweetly submitted to the will of her heavenly father, and yielded up her spirit to Him who gave it, with resignation, and with the cheering hope of a blessed immortality.

Thus lived, and thus died, this excellent woman, respected, beloved and lamented by all who knew her. There is something consoling in such a scene, it is a testimony from the other world in favour of virtue—a voice from the tomb, saying, "go and do likewise."

Caroline county, 3d Dec. 1830.

Departed this life on Friday last in the village of Hillsboro', Mrs DEBEROE, widow of the late SHELBY JUMP, after a lingering illness.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, in the case of Alexander C. Bullitt and Elizabeth Harrison, Executrix of Hall Harrison, dec'd. complainants, and George W. Nabb, defendant, The subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Thursday* the 23d of December inst., between the hours of 11 o clock, in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day. All that DWELING HOUSE and LOT, together with the appurtenances, where George W. Nabb, Esq. lately resided, situated at the South end of Harrison street in the Town of Easton.

The above lot comprises within its limits, three lots, which are distinguished on the plat of the town of Easton, as lots No. 24, 25, and 26, and is handsomely enclosed, by a substantial paleing.

The Dwelling house, is very commodious, having three rooms on the first floor, and four chambers, together with a good kitchen, pantry, and house keeper's room, all newly done up, painted, &c. now in a state of complete repair. There is a pump of good water immediately at the kitchen door. Also an Ice house, Smoke house, Stable, Carriage house, &c. all new, and lately erected on the premises

By the terms of the Decree, a Credit of nine months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, and on the payment of the purchase money and the ratification of the sale by the Court, and not before, the Trustee is authorised to convey the premises to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant and complainants or either of them.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.

dec 7 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, Nov. 19th, 1830.

ORDERED by the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Report of the Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Jenkinson, late of said county, deceased, in the cause of William Jenkinson and others, against Elizabeth Jenkinson, widow, and Elizabeth Jenkinson, infant, heir and representative of said Isaac Jenkinson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the third Monday of May next: provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, in each successive week of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, in said county, before the third Monday of May next. The Report states the sale to be twelve hundred and twenty dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE.
LEMUEL PURNELL.
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy,
Test,
J. Loockerman, Clerk.

dec 7 3w

St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

THE REVD. MR. VEROT has been appointed Professor of the Mathematical and Physico Mathematical Sciences in this Institution.—For the last three years, this gentleman held the same professorship in one of the most extensive and respectable establisements in France. An intimate knowledge of the system of the celebrated Parisian Schools will, with the assistance of able Tutors enable him greatly to extend the advantages of the department over which he is to preside.

By thus increasing the facilities of a course of Instruction believed to have been hitherto and uniformly as efficient as that of any Institution in this country, the Faculty are happy to give another pledge of their readiness to employ their ample resources in contributing to promote the cause of American Education

The departments of the Mathematics and of Natural Philosphy are conducted by two Professors and five Tutors. Of the eleven following Classes, nine recite daily throghout the year, and two recite four times a week. The Cabinet and Laboratory of the College are provied with the means of extensive illustration.

1st year, three Classes of Practical Arithmetick.
2d do.—two Classes of Rational Arithmetick.
3d do.—Algebra.
4th do.—Geometry; Trigonometry with applications, Projections, Surveying, Leveling &c.
5th do.—(*Analytick Geometry*) Application of Algebra to Geometry, Conick Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus.
6th do.—Mechanicks. Elementary course of Civil Engineering, with practical appplications.
7th do—Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostaticks. Hydrodynamicks.
(*With Professor of Chemistry.*) Chemistry, Mineralogoy, Geology, Electricity and Pneumaticks.

SAMUEL ECCLESTON, President

Nov. 26th, 1830.—Dec. 7

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five; for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said James D. Satterfield to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James D. Satterfield, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

dec 7 4w

BOAT LOST.

WENT adrift from Todd's Point, near the mouth of Great Choptank, on Sunday night the 28th Nov. 1830, A YAWL, eighteen feet long, sloop rigged, with cotton canvass a little milldewed, copper-fastened and coppor bottomed; painted white from the copper to the bends, which are black, with a small red streak upon the lower edge, yellow upon top; the wash-boards and stern-seats green inside, a broad streak, cream colour; the rest blue. She was ballasted with iron covered with a floor, there was in her 10 bushels of wheat, the bags marked S. S. Also a large DUCKING-GUN, part of the lock broken. If she has been picked up by any vessel and shall be left at any place so that I get her again, the finder will be liberally rewarded. She may be left with Mr. Levi James, Fell's Point, Baltimore, or at the place from whence she went adrift.

Any communications concerning her to be addressed to Peter Webb, Trappe, Talbot county, Md. or Mr. Wm. Palmer, Baltimore.

PETER WEBB.

Dec. 7. (G) tf

☞The Baltimore American and Republican, and the Annapolis Gazette, are requested to insert the above once a week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, dec 7 3t

THURSDAY, the 9th of December, will be drawn in Baltimore, The MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, extra class No. 9, for 1830, on the terminating system, in which Five Tickets secure TWO prizes and may draw SEVEN!

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$2,000	is	2,000
1 do	500		500
1 do	300		300
1 do	200		200
2 do	100		200
4 do	50		200
10 do	20		200
20 do	10		200
100 do	2		200
4000 do	1		4000
4140 Prizes,			$8,000

Whole Tickets are One Dollar—to be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

WARFIELD'S

Phœnix Lottery Office, S. W. corner of Market and Gay streets.

nov. 23 td

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,

FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Disease, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsey or Falling sickness,
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes,
Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers,
Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint
Sore Throat Quincy, Polypus and Mercurial affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physican, at Mr. Ridgaway's Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Nov. 23 8t

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Denton, june 22

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Oct. 19.

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