e Utica Intelligencer.
wealthiest and most exten-
hippers of cotton goods in this
ntleman who has paid duties
nent to the amount of 260,-
ear on calicoes,) has removed
ent to this country, and is
in the state of New York, a
of 15,000 spindles and 400
—He is likewise so well
the machinery made in this
he intends to procure it in the
d not import any of it.
e above statement from a Jer-
here it is introduced in an ar-
beneficial effects of the pro-
otton goods. The gentleman
we presume, Mr. Benjamin
New York, a very extensive
ton goods. He has recently
e establishment owned by the
Manufacturing Company, sit-
Sadaqueda, about three miles
ge, and is preparing to erect
ring the next season, a new
e represented in the extract.
is now proprietor of a very
factory, situated about a half
t from the place where the
o be erected, the New York
establishment, which was first
tion in January last, has at
tion about 6,000 spindles, &
nd cost upwards of one hun-
enty thousand dollars. The
e new one is expected to ex-
t sum, making the investment,
ctories are completed, about
thousand dollars.

Soak's N. Y. Enquirer.
A bustle in the Police, on
racted the usual number of
ctators, when in stalked two
ey tailors, with lion skin great
earl buttons, yellow flag hand-
d every thing tippy and a la
They were introduced by sev-
who led a poor black woman
great pain. It seems that the
en a fancy to have a little gig
t being rather a cold day, they
nselves with a thimble full of
and mounted the Jarvey.—
eing rather restive, probably
roud of his honourable load,
er, snort and cut all manner
nd herring bones, and finally
d down the poor African, and
er her, and set off on a full
e humane citizens pursued &
em, and forthwith gallanted
button to the Police, where
their complaints pro forma.—
you to be driving so fast!" said
'Drive fast,' said the Tailor.
s a good one—Ve vere going
l canter, and nothing moore
ot of about six miles an hour.
Vhy Sir, Rattte, the black
ook the purse on Long Island
miles an our. Ve ad a livry
eat things to be sure—not fit
en's use—ven this here nigger
r orse, and nearly killed him.
d a vip as any in the colonies,
nigger runs over my orse and
not my fault. 'Are you sure
been drinking before you com-
ride,' said the Justice—'Ve
that's a good one—if you call
rummer of apply toddy and a
old day; vy then ve vere drink-
all certainly bind you over for
anor said the justice, unless
me reparation for the injury
poor woman. 'Vell ve vil give
a.' That is not enough; she
hurt.' Snip took the black
e, and agreed to give her two
ch she accepted in commutation
ngs, and hobbled out. The
fter listening to an exordium
gistrate, left the office, saying,
is not like Jonny Gilpin ven
vig. Let's go to work, and
iding to Bloomingdale in future.

up House-keeping.—In Eng-
some persons were alarmed by
on noise in a house as they were
A constable was procured,
ering found a man, perfectly
of decent appearance, engaged
his furniture, which was of the
, in pieces. On his being ask-
ns for such conduct, he with
humour and mildness replied,
, I have used every endeavor
use above my head for the last
but on account of my wife be-
ard, I find it impossible to do so
Every article in the house
middle of the floor broken to

s Boston Daily Advertiser.
owing are instructions given by
o his Son on his going to serve
ceship in a merchandise house.
confine myself at present to a
s only, respecting the relative
etween yourself and master:
are to give your constant at-
t the counting room or store
no business) during office hours
are sent out by Mr. S. or go by
ion.
n out on business, finish it with
nd return immediately.
p your store in the most regu-
test order, especially your desks
files of papers.
natever business you may have
xecute it, not in a hurry, but in
le, instantly, without delay.—
ation is the thief of time.'
henever you deliver an article,
be charged the very first thing
It will require your utmost at-
consideration to enable you to
ur duties faithfully and correctly
until practice makes business

6th. The last and most important, you are inviolably to keep your master's secrets, relate none of his business, not even to your most intimate friend. A breach of this injunction would be treason on your part, and the reason will be obvious to you. Mr S. will cheerfully grant you every indulgence. Should you want to be absent an hour, or even more, he will not object; but you must be careful never to ask these favours when your presence is necessary in the store. Think it not derogatory to perform any work amongst the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health. Be careful to improve your hand writing, by copying in the best style; and when you write a letter you should do it as if it was to be inspected by all your acquaintance, and you should never write fast.

I suspect this pen, ink & paper, is thrown away; for I believe your good sense would point you to the path of duty, and rectitude in all cases. Your most affectionate

FATHER.


# Easton Gazette.

*EASTON, MD.*

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.


*EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.*

We have in a former paper given a general account of this interesting Exhibition. We have lately been furnished with the Reports of the several Committees, which will be found in our preceding columns, to whose Judgment the respective Animals & articles were submitted, and by whom the premiums were awarded; and have now the pleasure of publishing them for the information and entertainment of our readers and of the parties concerned.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD

At this time is somewhat extraordinary—In our own country a profound peace reigns as it regards other powers. Our capitalists are reclining in easy luxury, eyeing the great projects of internal improvement and the gradual redemption of the government stocks and are anxiously balancing where to invest their wealth—The petted manufacturing interest is all alert, gathering in the wealth which is assigned to them by the impoverishing restrictions imposed upon a large portion of their fellow citizens, and anticipating greater gains by the extension of severer restrictions. The farmers, in the neighbourhood of manufactories, who grow a little grain with a great quantity of truck patch stuff and some butchers meat, are quite pleased with their expectations—The great cotton growing interest is barely moving on, the mercantile interest is declining, whilst the breadstuff states and people are daily sinking under the errors that have been pursued in our political relations for the last twenty years, together with the destructive oppressions to cherish the growth of manufactures. Yet, happily, the revenue of the country has never fallen below the most ample resource to maintain the public credit and to meet the national demands—In the midst of all this the country is making rapid progress, in a state of feverish excitement, to a tremendous internal conflict in the election of a Chief Magistrate, to which it has been led by a combination of men who are making a desperate effort to wield the sword and the purse of the nation, and who receive a reluctant countenance from a small portion of the best wisdom and virtue in the land, who, being irreconcileably dissatisfied with the present Chief Magistrate, are indifferently disposed for any change.

In England we are taught to believe money was never more plenty. The Agriculturists there are in a high state of thrift—the manufactures improving, and the shipping interest regularly progressive—at least, so says Mr. Huskisson—a gradual acquiescence in the new sort of ministry introduced by the late Mr. Canning and followed up by his successor the present Premier, seems to take place; and every thing is propitious for that Government's taking the best views and deciding on the best course for itself in relation to the agitated and uneasy state of Continental Europe.

On the Continent we see Portugal & Spain in the convulsive distortions which precede the agony of revolution—This, rescued from its impending fate by a British army—That, prevented from being overthrown by the surveilliance of a French military guard—how long these preservatives will answer, time only can discover. Both dissatisfied with the powers that rule them, both wretched from the instability of their government, and from the want of well regulated, well ordered pursuits.

France, beautiful France, which has dwindled in power and grandeur under the recovered dynasty of her ancient line of Princes, no longer gives tone or alarm to the surrounding nations. She is at peace with the world, and what is death to Frenchmen, apparently apathetic in her course. Satisfaction does not reign within her borders, and she only wants an occasion for excitement and a brilliant Leader to rouse her from her lethargy and to become again the prominent topic of the world. It is said she is exhausted, but she is more dispirited and depressed. France at the termination of the late war was shorn of her glory, and she feels that the winds have not been tempered to her humiliated condition—France will remember this, and although she may be governed by circumstances for a time, she will accumulate vengeance in store that will be let loose at a future day.

Austria can take no lead of her own planning. With France on one side and Russia on the other, she is destined to await the course of events, and is, in Europe, little better than a make weight.

Russia we learn has just signally terminated her war with Persia, to which she has no doubt been induced by the prospect of other plans. The hope of possessing two Turkish provinces is no inconsiderable object, and having united with Great Britain and France to force a peace from the insatiate, beastial Turk for ill-fated, unhappy Greece, she must keep a vigilant eye upon European proceedings to be prepared to meet events. She sees, and without dismay, the unsettled state of Europe, and with a precaution worthy of her standing in the scale of nations, is organizing a powerful army, obviously to be prepared for the Grand Turk, but really as essential to the aspect of the times. We do not mean to hazard a prediction as to a rupture in Europe—the state of things, there is too undefined for such a hazard—but that there are abundant causes to produce rupture, and that a vigilant circumspection, if not itching inclinations, are variously dispersed to be ready and to take advantage of such an event, we think cannot be denied. That all should settle down again in tranquil, satisfied adjustment, would be wonderfully unexpected--that things should linger on in their present disjointed, unbalanced condition, seems next to impossible—what then is the alternative, but the expectancy of an incalculable crisis, when power is for a time to fix the destiny of all?

Our suspence is anxious in relation to the ultimatum offered by the ambassadors of the three great combined powers of Europe to the Grand Seignior in behalf of Greece. As far as we have been informed it has been peremptorily rejected—That he will persevere in that rejection, is not confirmed.—To yield on the part of the Turk, we are assured, would be from the dint of necessity alone—yet to resist such an overwhelming combined power would seem to be desperation. To surrender Greece up to a protectorate would be grievous humiliation, an inconsolable loss—to incur the risk of war with the Combination, sooner than make the surrender, would be madness. It is most likely the Turk must submit, and the effusion of blood in Greece will cease. A Government will then be organized, and a Chief Magistrate appointed, under the protection of the combination, and the future regulation of this concern may lead to consequences not now anticipated.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS AGAIN.

No sooner had the paroxism of the moment subsided and an opportunity was given calmly to examine the state of things after the election, than it was found, that although Mr. Van Buren had procured a majority in the State Legislature, yet that majority, great as it is, is much less than at first supposed. We admitted in our last, because we confided in the Van Buren Jackson prints, that all the elections in N. York turned upon the question of "friends of Adams or Jackson" Seeing this in those prints we believed it as true—but it turns out to be false. In the whole of the Western Counties of New York, Mr. Van Buren would not suffer his friends to permit the question of Adams and Jackson to be named, because those Western Counties are by a large Majority for the Administration, and Jackson cant get a majority in any one of them—But how did Mr. Van Buren manage? In this way—It seems that Governor Clinton in his vibrations between the two parties, has been seized on by Mr. Van Buren—In the Western part of New York, Clinton is most popular, so the wily Van Buren makes the election turn there upon Clintonianism; and Clinton being for Jackson, and Clintonians being elected in the western counties, therefore, they say, the delegates from the western counties are for Jackson. So much for the coalition so far—but there is another partner, it is said, who has united his strength and influence to Mr. Van Buren, that completes the trio, and gives us the names of Van Buren, Clinton and Coleman as the Grand Triumverate that are to lead the destinies of N. York.—These are the three reputed leaders, in that State, of the three old great parties that have existed there—viz: Van Buren of the Tammanies or the Bucktails, chiefly consisting of the worst part of the old democratic party, out of which the Mob was principally formed in New York, some years ago, which DeWit Clinton put down when Mayor—next DeWit Clinton of the Clintonians—and next Mr. Coleman, editor of the Evening Post, of the old Federal party. A union of Parties, so far as it could be effected by the instrumentality of these leaders and the unparallelled dexterity of the accomplished Van Buren, has prevailed to give a Legislature to N. York that has a Majority for Jackson—But this was effected not by putting the Candidates IN ALL THE COUNTIES in opposition to each other upon the question of "Adams or Jackson"—but where there was reason to believe there was a Jackson Majority there they caused a mere county question of Adams or Jackson to be made. But in a County where there was a doubt if Jacksonism prevailed, or when it was certain it did not, there the great Manager caused Bucktailism, or Clintonianism, or Federalism to be THE QUESTION, selecting always a Jackson Bucktail, or a Jackson Clintonian, or a Jackson Federalist as his Candidate, and thus the Jackson Majority took its rise. The plan was ingenious, and successful—fortunately for the Country the man of Schemes has got it to do again before he reaps his reward and the people rue the consequences.

As to this election, carried in this way, it proves nothing but the skill of Mr. Van Buren, and probably when the Counties see how completely they have been circumvented, they may rise through disgust and go even to greater lengths and with more widely extended effects the other way, than if this stratagem had not been practised.—This we consider Mr. Van Buren's doings—all.

The most fearful matter we have to dread has not been touched on yet. New York votes by districts for Electors of President—If there is the slightest doubt as to the result of the elections by districts in behalf of Jackson, we are to expect an attempt on the part of this Jackson Legislature to change the mode of votihg for President by the people in the districts, to the voting for General Jackson by a legislative vote. This is the most serious and alarming result, and desperation with the hopes of reward may impel the friends of Jackson to this high handed measure, to trample down the rights and annul the privileges of the people, to gain the election of a Chief Magistrate who is to reward the planner and perpetrators of this comtemplated outrage against the Law, the Constitution and the Citizens.

*Extract of a letter dated Lincolnton, N. C. Nov. 9.*

"I have been informed Samuel P. Carson lately challenged Dr Robert B. Vance; that they met on Monday last, in Greenville district, and that Dr. Vance was killed, and Carson slightly wounded."

The following paragraph in relation to the above unfortunate affair, we extract from the Augusta Courier of the 12th inst.

"On Monday last, on the Saluda Mountain, near the dividing line of North and South Carolina, Mr. Vance was shot thro' the body in a duel with Mr. Carson — They were rival candidates for Congress last August, in North Carolina. Mr. Carson has been successful in both contests Mr. Vance, it was supposed, had received a mortal wound."

*From the New York Commercial.*

MR. EMMETT.—We understand that William Sampson, Esq. has been selected to write the biography of Mr. Emmett; and his Excellency, De Witt Clinton, to deliver the Eulogy. A letter was written to the Governor yesterday on the subject by the Committee. The selections are unexceptionable, and the best that could be made. We anticipate from the pen of Mr. Sampson, a work which will not only do justice to the illustrious subject, but will be one of the most interesting books of the age.

*A method of obtaining natural flowers in Winter.*

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flower you wish to preserve, such as are late in bloom, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk, wrap each up in a piece of paper, clean and dry and lock them up in a dry box or drawer and they will keep without corrupting.—In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flower blow, take the buds over night, cut off the end of the stem, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt was infused and the next day you will see the buds open and expand and the flowers display their most lively colors, and breathe their agreeable odour.

*From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 21.*

THE SIX MILLITIA-MEN.—We said, when we the other day informed our readers that the proceedings of the Court Martial at Mobile, towards the close of the war, had been found in one of the apartments of the Adjutant General's Office, that we would publish them if allowed to do so. The having made this promise, makes it necessary for us to say, that we have applied for a copy of those proceedings, thus far without success. The Department perhaps has an objection to giving them, through the newspapers, to the public; which we do not mean to find fault with. We have little doubt that they will come before the People, ere long, through some channel or other, when it will be seen whether or not the Nashville Committee, in selecting one of the six cases as a sample of the whole, took the most or the least exceptionable one. For ourselves we are so well satisfied with what we already know, from the General's discreet defenders at Nashville, that we want no further evidence of a needless shedding of the blood of those militia men.

The regular readers of this paper may recollect that we stated some time ago, when the proceedings of this court martial could not be found in the War Department, that we had good authority for saying that President MADISON had, when they were first received, directed these proceedings to be returned to Tennessee. Our informant on this head had a better right to know how they were disposed of than perhaps any other individual whatever. We are not yet certain that this information to us was not correct; for though returned to Tennessee at that time, they might have travelled back to Washington under the General Order, issued after the War which called for the transmission to the War Office of all records, &c. connected with the service, and thus found entrance where originally refused, or, the copy of the proceedings now found may be the duplicate of that returned; the probability of which supposition is confirmed by the publication on the subject which was some time ago made by the Nashville Committee: for, in their exposition of the matter, the Committee publish certain extracts from the proceedings of that Court, which Mr. DONELSON (a relative, we believe, of Gen. Jackson,) certifies, "are correctly copied from THE ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS of the Court," which he says were put into his hands, about two years before by Col BUTLER, late Adjutant General of the Southern division, on his removal to Florida. If *the original proceedings* were still in the hands of General Jackson's friends in Tennessee, it was of course no cause of surprise that they should not be found in the Department of War: and from the accidental finding of a copy of them, there is no proof that the other and original copy was not returned to Tennessee, in the manner already stated, by the order of Mr. MADISON.

Still, however, there is a possibility that the memory of our informant might have deceived him: and it may have been of *some other* Court Martial that the original proceedings were returned to Tennessee. We have not seen him, so as to make further inquiry upon the subject. We gave our information as we received it, and if there be any thing wrong in it, will cheerfully correct it. That some Proceedings of Courts Martial actually were returned to Tennessee, we have no doubt; and if they were not those of the celebrated Court held at Mobile, we should be glad to know what they were. If we are not misinformed by correspondents, there are some very curious documents of that sort to be found in that quarter of the country, which the 'original proceedings' came from.

CARTER BEVERLY.—It will be seen by the following article that this notorious busy body has failed in his Libel suit, and is as unfortunate in this case as was General Jackson in producing his witness, Mr. Buchanan. We hope the address to the Jury by Mr. Doddridge will not be lost to the public.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Saturday.

THE LIBEL,

THE COMMONWEALTH, } *vs.* ROBERT I. CURTIS.

The public have already been informed, that, at the August Court, an indictment was preferred against the editor, at the instance of Mr. CARTER BEVERLY, (author of 'the Fayetteville letter' &c. &c.) for charging Mr. B. with falsehood and misrepresentation in his letter to Duff Green of the 11th July.

This cause occupied two days at the late [November] Court, and was decided on the 10th inst. The defendant offered in justification, proof of the truth of the publication complained of as libellous.—On behalf of the commonwealth, it was contended that it was not competent for the defendant to give such proof in justification. The argument upon this point was of considerable length and great interest. Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, maintained that under the circumstances of this case, it was competent for the defendant to prove the truth of the publication in justification. We are sorry we cannot lay his argument before our readers, for although it did not convince the court, we are persuaded it would convince the public, that the legal grounds which he assumed, "will stand the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time." The Court decided, that *the truth could not be proved in justification.*

A mass of oral and documentary evidence was then laid before the jury, commencing with the Fayetteville letter and ending with that of Mr. Markley; and including Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr Beverly, his address to the public of the 18th July, Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Eaton's statements, Mr. Beverly's letter to Duff Green, of the 11th July, and the testimony of several gentlemen, shewing the falsity of most of the statements contained in that letter.

The very able arguments addressed to the jury were not closed until a late hour. That of Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, was an intellectual treat of a very high order The intense interest with which it was listened to evinced the admiration of those who heard it. The grounds upon which the defence was placed, were similar to those maintained with so much effect by Mr Erskine, in the case of the King vs. Stockdale, tried before Lord Kenyon, in 1789.

Mr. D. took a historical review of the malignant calumnies of which Mr. Clay has been the subject and in the propagation whereof. Mr. Beverly, (the prosecutor in this case,) has taken it upon himself to bear a conspicuous part;—and contended, that it was competent for Mr. Clay, or for any other citizen to refute these calumnies in the public journals in which they have been disseminated,—either by disproving them, or showing that their propagators are not worthy of being believed.—So far as we could judge the greater portion of the numerous auditory deemed the defence to be complete. The Jury, (composed of gentlemen of both political parties,) retired for about five minutes, and returned a verdict of 'NOT GUILTY.'—"*So much for Buckingham.*"

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Robert Walker, to Miss Keziah Reese, all of Caroline county.

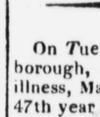
*DIED*

On Tuesday last, at his residence in Greensborough, Caroline county, after a lingering illness, Major RICHARD HUGHLETT, in the 47th year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Departed this life on Thursday the 29th ult. in the 48th year of his age, WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr. Esq. Teller to the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, at Easton. A sincere friend, a charitable giver, an excellent officer and strictly an honest man.

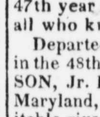

## To Rent

*FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,*



The Framed Dwelling House on Washington street, at present occupied by John Meconekin.

ALSO,



*THE BRICK DWELLING* HOUSE on Harrison street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cox.

The above property is in good repair, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant, on application to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 1 3w.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Dec. 1, w

## For Rent

The ensuing year, the establishment in the village of Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, and lastly by Capt. Thos: Auld, containing a commodious dwelling and Store House, a convenient Kitchen, and brick Smoke House, Carriage House and Stable and granary, with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable Lot, which may be rented on reasonable terms by applying to HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Nov. 24 3w

## Chancery Sale.

I will sell, by virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court to me directed, on the 12th of October, 1827, at public vendue, on the premises on the 22d of December next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, all the real estate of Fountain Collison late of Caroline county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts consisting of a farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres, whereon Byard Davis now lives. This farm lies near Collin's ✕ Roads, and is well improved with buildings and orchards, &c. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers will have to give their bonds with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, in twelve months with interest from the day of sale. The Creditors of the said Fountain Collison, are hereby notified to lodge their accounts against the said Fountain Collison within six months from the said 22d day of December, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

WM. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of F. Collison.

Nov. 24.

## To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Rooms on High Street, now occupied by Mr. Theodore Smith, as a Cabinet Maker's Shop.

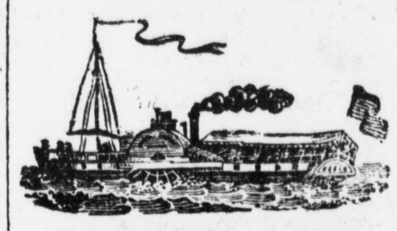
ALSO.—The large and new BRICK STORE ROOM, at the corner of Gay and Race streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Cliff.

A Cabinet Maker would find a large field, to exercise his taste & industry, in the above stand:—And a Merchant would discover, on viewing the premises, that the Store Room is, *unquestionably*, the best in Cambridge.

JOS: E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Nov. 17 3w

*THE STEAM-BOAT*



## MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

October 27.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—*Such as*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gold Breast Pins,* | *Steel chains & seals,* |
| *Do. Ear Rings,* | *Plaid Ribbons and* |
| *Gold Lockets,* | *Gilt Seals,* |
| *Gold Finger Rings,* | *Steel Purses,* |
| *Gold Seals,* | *Steel Key Rings,* |
| *Ditto Keys,* | *Hooks and Eyes,* |
| *Silver Pencils,* | *Black Snaps,* |
| *Silver Thimbles,* | *Ditto Gilt,* |

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Oct. 20.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

## WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

## Boots and Shoes,

*which will be sold Cheap for* CASH *only.*

Easton, Nov. 17.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.

The Public's Ob't Serv't

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, laying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—It is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.


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