EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1828

The Legislature of this state will convene in Annapolis on Monday next 29th inst.

BE ON YOUR GUARD—A genteel looking man, calling himself WM. HARRIS, came to this town on Friday, the 19th inst. and called at the Store-Room of Mr. JOHN CRANDALL, and purchased goods to the amount of 189 dollars, for which he gave as collateral security a note purporting to have been drawn by *Philip S. Yates*, of Dorchester county at ninety days, for 280 dollars—Mr. Crandall knowing Mr. Yates' character to be that of a correct and punctual man, let Harris have the goods he wanted—they were accordingly put on board the Steam Boat in the morning. On showing the note to a friend after the contract had been made and the goods delivered, some suspicion arose respecting the genuineness of Mr. Yates' signature—Mr. Crandall immediately despatch his brother to Mr. Yates' house to know the fact—Mr. Yates was fortunately at home and declared that he had never given such a note; nor did he know any thing of the person who had presented it.

Mr. Crandall was fortunate enough to recover his goods as they were not taken from on board the boat when she arrived at Cambridge, nor was the gentleman to be found, having either got alarmed or forgotten he had made the purchase.

We notice the above circumstance that others may be on their guard, as Mr. Harris, if that is his name, may probably again try his hand at a similar speculation—Mr. Crandall will give a reward of twenty dollars for his apprehension, in order that he may have the pleasure of treating him as the law directs—Harris had on a dark over coat with pockets outside, blue dress coat, dark vest, pantaloons same colour as over coat, and wore shoes, is about five feet eight inches high stout and well made with dark hair and rather dark complexion.

JACOB BURNET has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, vice Genera Harrison, resigned. The vote in joint ballot of the Legislature was a close one.—for Mr. Bunet, 56; for John W. Campbell, 50; scattering, .

On the 2d inst. the new Governor of Kentucky Thomas Metcalfe, transmitted his Message to the Legislature. It fills six newspaper columns. The Governor draws a flattering picture of the prosperity and resources of that Commonwealth, and speaks of the Southern anti-tariff politicians, in these terms:—

"Before close this communication, permit me in the spirit of meekness and moderation, and deep regret, to speak of, and to deplore the disaffection to the Government of the Union, which has recently manifested itself among some of our brethren of the South. Not content with their the weight and influence in the councils of the nation. Not disposed to submit to the decision of any majority in Congress, however large it may be, on questions of deep interest and high national import, they openly avow sentiments, at war with the fundamental principles of the Union.

"Besides several flourishing territories, this confederacy is now composed of twenty-four States, each of which is equal in sovereignty—equal in dignity—equally entitled to have its interests debated and decided upon in Congress by the immediate representative of the whole, and equally bound by every principle of patriotism as well as by obligations imposed by the constitution, to abide that decision. But notwithstanding these high and solemn obligations which we are under to each other, to posterity and to the friends of freedom, wherever they may be, to preserve the harmony of our complicated and delicate system of government, we have the mortification to see the firebrand of discord thrown among us, by hands that ought to be the first to remove every obstacle to our peace and quietude.

"According to the views of these men, if the minority cannot rule, they are at liberty to dissolve the government. The promulgation of these principles forms but a part of the business of these political empirics. Laying aside the courtesies of life, they strike at the sensibilities and honor of those who constitute the majority on the subject of a protecting tariff, no matter to which side they may belong, according to recent division of party. The motives of your sages and patriots are assailed; strong epithets of denunciation employed; and the advocates of the American system traduced. Kentuckians are reproached because of their long established and fixed opinion of public policy, as if it originated in the serving and unworthy motives. But while I consider it my duty to point to this disaffection, originating as it does with men filling exalted stations, I am gratified in the belief, that we may rely with perfect safety upon the constituted authorities to carry into effect the laws of which they complain, and against which they would have their constituents to rebel. The great body of our southern brethren are too patriotic—too well aware of their own interest, and too strongly attached to the republic, to countenance any treasonable designs.

A bill has been reported to the Senate of Kentucky, and ordered to a third reading, by a majority of 30 to 8, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that state, *for sale*, after the first day of June next. A summary of its provisions is given in the Frankfort Kentuckian, as follows:—

And no slave imported into this Commonwealth, contrary to the provisions of the act, or the decendants of the females of them, shall be held in slavery, but the same shall be free, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of free persons of color—with this proviso—that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the rights of emigrants to this state to bring with them their slaves, *for their own use*, and *not as merchandise*—or to any traveller or sojourner from another state, making only a temporary stay and bringing with him or her a slave or slaves for necessary attendance only—or to any person emigrating from one to another of the U. States, and passing through this state with his slaves, without attempting to sell or hire such slaves for any period than 3 months—or to any person in state importing for his own use a slave or slaves, acquired by decent devise or marriage—bill was opposed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional—to this it was replied that emancipation or forfeiture, by way of was not restricted by the constitution.

The Philadelphia [illegible] tes that the U. S. Mail from New [illegible]y, came through in the short space of [illegible]re and forty-one minutes.

THE LIBEL SUIT.—The Boston Journal of Thursday says:—The case of the Commonwealth vs—Theodore Lyman, Jr. for a Libel on the Hon. Daniel Webster, terminated yesterday at 4 o'clock. The case was given to the Jury by Judge Parker at half past one o'clock.—At 4 o'clock the Jury came into court, and declared by their foreman that they "never could agree," and they were discharged. It is understood that the Jury balloted three times, with the following results:—

1st ballot—for conviction,		10
	against it,	2
2d	do for conviction,	10
	against it,	2
3d	do for conviction,	10
	against it,	2

The Boston Daily Advertiser, in allusion to the trial, says:—

The deep interest heretofore taken in the result of this trial, occasioned by the course of defence which from some former proceedings was expected to be taken, was in some measure abated by a change in that course. It may not be generally known, that an alteration in the law of libel, has been made by a statute of this Commonwealth, passed in March, 1827, intended, we presume, to remove some of the most obnoxious principles of the common law, in regard to this offence. By this statute it is provided, that in every prosecution for a libel, the defendant may give in evidence on trial, the truth of the matter, contained in the publication charged to be libelous, with this restriction, however, that such evidence shall not be deemed a justification, unless it shall further appear, that the matter charged as libellous was published with good motives and for justifiable ends.

From the ground heretofore taken, on a motion for a continuance, it was believed that the line of defence intended to be pursued, under the authority of this statute, would have led to a very interesting investigation into the political transactions of a former critical period, and into the motives and conduct of some of the most eminent men of that day. But the counsel for the defendant, on opening his defence, stated in a very explicit manner, that such would not be the course of the defence, and the reasons for a change. The defence was placed upon the ground that the publication was not in its nature libellous; that neither from the terms of the publication itself, nor from any other evidence, would it appear that the article was intended or designed to wound the feelings or injure the reputation of the distinguished individual against whom it was charged as libellous;—that it was destitute of that malice which is the essence of a libel.

This was the question presented to the jury, and some evidence was given on both sides, on this point. Mr. Hubbard closed his argument for the defence on Tuesday evening, and the Solicitor General for the prosecution yesterday morning. After which, the cause was ably summed up to the jury, in a clear and learned charge, by the Chief Justice, and the Jury, at a late hour in the afternoon, returned into court, not having been able to agree on a verdict.

HAGERSTOWN, Dec. 18—1828.

The following account of the reported apprehension of our late Sheriff, is copied from the Winchester Republican of Friday last, since which we have heard nothing corroborative of the report. Mr. Davis is generally very correct in his statements, and not often mistaken in his opinions. In this instance he has fallen into an unimportant error concerning Rachael Cunningham, or rather, Carnicum.—He has colored too highly his account of her personal attractions. She resided some time in this town, and was generally considered a woman of but ordinary powers and appearance.

"We have verbally heard through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that George Swearingen, (who is charged with having murdered his wife in Allegany county, Md. in September last,) was recently taken near the Red river, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper, (who is also a postmaster,) at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arriving with Governor Kent's proclamation describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them, and the postmaster collecting a few neighbors, went in pursuit and overtook them in two or three hours.

From another source we have heard the following history of Rachel Cunningham, to whom Lillo's *Millwood*, in the tragedy of George Barnwell, cannot hold a candle.

She was brought up at Bedford, Pa. where she was probably early initiated into the corruptions of that (during the watering season) fashionable and licentious place. Of her early history, however, we have heard nothing, except that her person was perfectly lovely, and that her countenance was a mirror in which each winning grace strove for pre-eminence. Possessing perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a woman in the most wanton freaks of Nature's workmanship—rivalling perhaps the fabled nymphs of Cyprus—she visited Franklin county, (Pa.) where the first act of the drama may be said to have opened. She there ensnared the affections of a Mr. —— and effected a separation between himself and wife.—Stung at length with remorse, he summoned sufficient courage to break the spell which bound him, and by a successful stratagem, he succeeded in extricating himself.

The scene now shifts to Pittsburg, where the heroine of the drama soon captivated a wealthy blacksmith, the proprietor also of an extensive livery stable, whose infidelity threw his wife into a frenzy, and caused her, in a moment of revenge and desperation, to set fire to her husband's possessions, by which his extensive stables and forty horses were consumed. This effected the wife's desires, and the modern Millwood was again cast upon the world.

The scene next shifts to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, where she soon contracted an amour with Judge F ——, a name foremost in the list of debauchees and profligates in that staid and exemplary state. The consequence of which was another matrimonial separation. Her reason for leaving the judge we do not remember, nor is it material.

The fourth act finds her in Hagerstown, (Md.) where she speedily entrapped in her toils the sheriff of the county, George Swearingen.—To her he sacrificed every thing;—fortune, honor, fame;—for her he became a felon—and for her he will probably die a felon's death.

The fifth and last act is yet to be performed. The materials are at hand,—the dungeon scene; the gallows—the executioner; the assembled multitude; the dying speech; and the slow but certain triumph of justice.

This history is brief; but what a tale does it unfold. We question whether, if written out at length, the life of any other woman in this or any other country, would present a fouler picture of self pollution, lust and loathsomeness, with a more lamentable conquest over connubial honor or domestic peace. The desire of gain may induce some hireling writer and more sordid publisher to collect the particulars of her life, and spread them before the world, professedly as a beacon-light to guard the morals of our country women from similar excesses. But we trust not. Such a book, by presenting in captivating language her career of crime, would do infinite mischief, and be the means of blighting many a fair flower, that but for it would have expanded its chaste and glowing beauties in virtuous innocence, and cast a fragrant odour upon the circle of its admirers."

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

Colonel Benton, a Senator in Congress from Missouri, has renewed his scheme for disposing of the public lands belonging to the United S. by establishing a graduated scale of prices This measure, which has been brought forward several times, has hitherto failed; and we hope it will fail as often as it is attempted. The politicians and speculators in the new settlements will never be easy, so long as the nation hold their right and title to their property in these lands. It is a fund of immense value even at the present time, and if kept until wanted for actual settlement its importance will increase in a prodigious degree. the benefit of which will accrue to the United States, and not go to the use of bold and dashing speculators. The nation has suffered enough already by the too extensive sales of lands; and even now the further extension of the time of credit to former purchasers who failed of fulfilling their engagements and who have already been greatly indulged by Congress beyond the time originally fixed by law, is recomended by the President in his message at the opening of the present session. As it has been found necessary to adopt this course, in order to save, if possible, the debts due from the purchasers of lands, of many years standing, it certainly must be bad policy to increase the facilities for speculating in the lands which remain, for the mere purpose of paving the way for further extravagant purchases, other bad debts & other acts of Congress for the postponement of pay-day, or per chance for the composition of desperate debts.

There will be a constant attempt on the part of speculators on the frontier to get hold of the public lands, and it will require the unremitting watchfulness and firmness of the members from the old States to preserve this national property. It belongs equally to all the States; and if suffered to be squandered, it will be their loss. They therefore have a direct, and most important interest in this affair, and we trust they will not by inattention, or from any other cause suffer themselves to be deprived of it. If it once slips through their fingers it will be irrecoverably lost. As it is, it is perfectly safe. While the nation retain the title there will be no risk. The value of the lands must appreciate and if retained, they will eventually be of immense importance to the interests of the Union.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Last evening Hays received intelligence that a body of counterfeiters had assembled at a well known rendezvous, and this morning accompanied by Messrs. B. Hays, Homan, Dewey, Thomas and Raymond, he proceeded to the house in question. Having stationed the constabulary force in different parts of the building, the high constable went himself and arrested the principle object of his search. Raymond and some of the others succeeded in grasping a well known fellow, and as they were searching him he drew forth a dirk & plunged it into the left breast of Raymond. The officers were unarmed, totally unprepared for such desperate resistance and before they had recovered from the consternation into which their imminent danger had thrown them the villain made another plunge at the same officer, burst from the grasp of Raymond, brandished his weapon, and threatening death to whoever approached, he succeeded in effecting his escape. The dirk was fatally directed; but we are happy to state, that by a singular intervention, neither of the blows had the effect which the assassin intended. In the breast of his surtout Raymond had a silk handkerchief, whose thick folds received an inch of the murderous instrument; in the second attempt, its point came in contact with the buckle of his suspenders—and thus, in both instances the attempt was frustrated, and the life of a valuable officer most providentially saved. Two fellows were finally subdued and brought to the police; their names we forbear at present to give, until the affair shall be more fully investigated. On their persons were found several counterfeit bills and some forged checks; among the rest were three checks for $956 83 each, on the Merchants' Bank, with the signature of *Mills and Minton*.

Miscellaneous Extracts from late London papers.

DEATH OF THE HON. CAPT. CANNING.

Letters of the 26th ult from Madeira announce the melancholy event of the death of Capt. Canning, of H. M. S. Alligator eldest son of the late minister, who was drowned while bathing on the day preceding. Captain Canning had been engaged to dine on that day with Mr Gordon, a gentleman who resides about a mile from the town. He passed the morning in the exercise of racket, with which he became excessively heated, and afterwards walked to the house at which he had been invited to dinner, where, in a state of great exhaustion from his previous exertion, he threw himself on a sofa and fell into a sound sleep. From this he was awakened by the servant, who acquainted him that dinner would shortly be served, on which Captain Canning arose, and feeling still unrefreshed by the repose he had taken walked out for the purpose of bathing in a reservoir near to the house of his host. It is supposed that on plunging into the water he was seized either with cramp or an apoplectic fit, as he rose no more alive. No one in the house it seems was aware of his intention, as on his being missed, search was made for him in all directions, but without effect, until a woman gave information that she had seen a gentleman answering the description of Captain Canning going towards the reservoir, to which spot the party immediately hastened, & soon obtained a melancholy conviction of the fate that had befallen him, by finding his clothes lying on the bank. Proper instruments were procured, and the body was soon drawn to the surface, but life was totally extinct.—Captain Canning was a young officer of the greatest promise. His ship, the Alligator, had arrived at Madeira at the very crisis of the late disturbances at that island, and the discretion, firmness and ability with which Capt. Canning acted in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, showed a judgment beyond his years, and an acquaintance with international law hardly to be expected from his profession.

He showed a strict impartiality while the contest was going on, and when it was over, his humanity induced him so far to interfere as to endeavour to save the lives of the proscribed, and although the Lisbon squadron, of ten times the force of the Alligator, seemed inclined, and would have been justified in seizing refugees, Captain Canning, with equal address and courage, persuaded and awed the commander of the superior force into acquiescence. The people of Madeira, who had so recently admired and profited by Captain Canning's admirable conduct, heard of his death with corresponding sympathy, and we cannot but express the regret which we believe will be severely felt for one who, though in a different walk of public service, was likely to have emulated his meritorious father and it is impossible not to sympathise with the widow mo her who, in so short a period, has been doomed to two such calamities. It is very remarkable, that when the pension to Mr. Canning's family was voted in the last Session of Parliament, it was granted to the second son (now at Eton) because the profession of Captain Canning rendered his life more precarious than that of his brother. How sadly that anticipated probability has been verified!

GROWTH OF HAIR.

A man between twenty & thirty years of age, of strong and healthy constitution having short, curly, and coarse hair of a dark brown color, found himself becoming bald. Numerous and large bald spots appeared on the head, and gradually increased until it became perfectly bare, and as the eyelashes fell out, the man had quite a singular, disagreeable appearance. When the head was closely examined, a short, white & scattered down very similar to a slight degree of mouldiness, was perceptible. At first it was hoped that the hair would grow again, but the sequel proved the contrary; after two years Dr. Radicher advised him to pour French brandy upon sulphate of copper, and when it had remained a few days, to wash the bald parts once a day with the solution. In eight days the hair had begun to grow and in four months it equalled the original growth in quantity, but was of a lighter color, crisp, dry and stiff, & had not a natural appearance. A spot still remained bald on the back of the head. The eyebrows and lashes grew again like the rest of the hair. A year after this the man shed his hair again, but the eyebrows and eyelashes remained. Dr. R. wished him now to wait awhile, to ascertain whether the hair would or would not grow again spontaneously, but the patient would not, had recourse to the solution, which produced another growth of bland or light hair, and the spot which before had continued bald, notwithstanding the solution, became covered in common with other parts of the head. This growth had a much more natural appearance than the former one.

[Medical Journal.

VALUABLE RECIPE.

In the Memoirs of Count Segur (vol. 1, p. 168,) there is the following anecdote: "My mother (the Countess de Segur,) being asked by Voltaire respecting her health told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay of her stomach, and the difficulty of finding any kind of aliment that it could bear. Voltaire, by way of conversation, assured her that he was once nearly for a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable; but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs, beaten up with flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance took place as far back as about fifteen years ago, and respected so extraordinary a personage as Voltaire, it is astonishing how little it is known, and how rarely the remedy has been practiced. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing the valuable article of food, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair:—Recipe—Beat up an egg in a bowl and then add six table spoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two table spoonfuls of the farina of potatoes, mixing it with the liquor in the bowl. Then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole into jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken either alone or with the addition of a little milk, and moist or best sugar, not only for breakfast, but in cases of great stomachic debility, or in consumptive disorders, at the other meals.—The dish is light, easily digested, extremely wholesome and nourishing.—Bread or biscuit may be taken with it as the stomach gets stronger.

From the Boston Courier of Thursday.

THE MAYORALTY.

The city of Boston exhibits rather a singular spectacle. Two attempts to elect a chief magistrate have proved unsuccessful, and a third is to be made on Monday. Messrs. Quincy, Otis, Amory and Wells, have absolutely declined an election, in terms which can give the citizens no hope that either would take the office if he were elected. The object of Mr. Quincy's opponents has been attained—which has been avowed by many of them to be his DEFEAT rather than the success of any one of the competitors which had been brought into the field.

MARRIED

In Baltimore, on Thursday evening (the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr Breckenridge, MR. JOHN N. MILLINGTON, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of the late Charles Tinges, of Baltimore.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Joseph Floyd, to Miss Maria Wootters, all of this county.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

Together with a general Assortment of

SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills

The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, Dec 27.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Morling, dec'd. are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims against said dec'd. properly authenticated.

ROB'T. B. A. TATE, Adm'r.
of Samuel Morling, deceased

Dec. 6.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, an additional supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionary, Dye-Stuffs, Oil and Glass.

Amongst the variety are the following, viz:

Cologne, Florida, Lavender, Honey, & Orange Flower Waters,
Naples, Jessamine, Palm, Sultana, Vegetable, Windsor and common White Soaps,
Candies, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, &c.
Alum, Cochineal, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood,
Blue compound, Muris Sulphate of Tin, &c.
Spermaceti, Train and Linseed Oil,
Red and White Lead, Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green and other Paints,
Window Glass, from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20,
Putty, &c. &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 27 8w—cow.

EASTON ACADEMY, (Md.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on *Thursday* the 2d, day of April next, the Trustees of this Institution will proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Teacher therein, to supply the Vacancy which will have then happened by the retirement of the present incumbent. Applications for admission must be supported by due proof that the Candidates are well qualified to instruct the Scholars in Reading—Writing—Arithmetic,—the lesser branches of Mathematics, English grammar, and Geography, and by satisfactory evidence of good Conduct and moral Character. The Income of such a Teacher, may be fairly estimated at $500 per annum.

Applications, (free from postage,) to be made to the Subscriber.

By the Board,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Easton, Dec. 27—1828.

☞The Editors of the Star and Whig in Easton, and of the Baltimore Gazette in Baltimore, are requested to publish this Notice in their respective Journals, in the following manner,—and to send their accounts to this office.

Once a week for any 2 weeks in January.
Once a week for any 3 weeks in February.
And once a week during the month of March.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January next, at "Rich Bottom," the farm lately cultivated by Henry Harden, deceased, all the personal estate of said Harden, cosisting of Household and Kitchen furniture—Farming Utensils. Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn, Corn blades and a variety of articles two tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—on all sums over five dollars a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser or Purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the Cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

THOMAS DEWLING, Adm'r.
of H. Harden, deceased.

Dec. 27 ts

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from opposite the Store of Mr. Lambert Reardon, in Easton, on Wednesday night last a Horse and Cart—The horse was a dark bay, small and well made with a hog mane, ear in the forehead. The Cart was small, the size used for a Market Cart—Country made Shafts—the Sills of the Cart are broken off and tied with a rope—Whoever will return the above described horse and cart to the Subscriber in Edmondson's neck or leave them at Mr. Lowe's Stable in Easton shall receive a reward of Five Dollars.

ISAAC SWORDEN.

Dec 27 3tq

In Caroline County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery, Oct. Term, 1828.

A FORMER ORDER in this cause not having been complied with, it is further Ordered by the Court, that the sales of the Lands made to George Reed, and John Matthews, by Thomas Burchenal, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Nathaniel Talbott, deceased, in the cause of Ann Chilton and Thomas Carter, Administrators of William Chilton, deceased, against Rachel Talbott, Joseph C. Talbott, and others, heirs and devisees of the said Nathaniel Talbott, deceased,—be Ratified and Confirmed: unless Cause to the Contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and twenty-nine—Provided a Copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be $1508,00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN
ARA SPENCE
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy
—Test—
JO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

Dec. 27—3t

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McCleian's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the *day, week month or year.* Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

New Ironmongery, Grocery, Queens-ware, China & Glass Store

WILLIAM H. GROOME,

HAVING thought it advisable to withdraw from the Dry Goods business, &. to remove from the Store-House which he has so long occupied, to that lately occupied by his brother *Samuel Groome*, opposite the Bank, begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has taken his nephew *Peregrine Groome*, formerly of this place, into partnership with him, and recommenced business under the firm of

W. H. & P. GROOME,

And intend keeping constantly on hand a large AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery, Groceries, Queen's Ware, China, Glass, and

FANCY ARTICLES,

Of the best qualties—and to sell them on the lowest terms for *CASH.*

W. H. G. therefore solicits for himself and partner, a continuance of the custom of his old friends as well as those of the late Samuel Groome, and the public generally for any articles in the above line, assuring them that the strictest attention will be paid to the business, and to all Orders addressed to them.

Easton, Oct. 11 eowtf.

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