and repair to their respective houses, under the care of a mother, guardian, or friend.—"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hath to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devotional attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of which it is not the least that a system of policy has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining comfortable subsistence. Manufactures have brought into profitable employment a vast amount of female labor, which, without them, would be lost to the country.

In respect to woollens, every gentleman's own observation and experience will enable him to judge of the great deduction of price which has taken place in most of these articles, since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw material imposed for the particular benefit of the farming interest. But, without going into particular details, I shall limit myself to inviting the attention of the Senate to a single article of general and necessary use. The protection given to flannels in 1828 was fully adequate.—It has enabled the American manufacturer to obtain complete possession of the American market; and now, let us look at the effect. I have before me a statement from a highly respectable mercantile house, showing the price of four descriptions of flannel, during six years. The average price of them, in 1826, was thirty eight and three-quarter cents, in 1827, thirty eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty-six; in 1829, thirty six in 1830, (notwithstanding the advance in the price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, thirty two and one quarter.—These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement, of a practical and respectable man, well versed in the flannel manufacture in America and England, demonstrating that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both countries; and that, although a yard of flannel, which would sell in England at fifteen cents, would command here twenty-two, the difference of seven cents is the exact difference between the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the six ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel.

Brown Sugar during ten years, from 1792, to 1802, with a duty of one and a half cents per pound averaged fourteen cents per pound.—The same article, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, with a duty of three cents, have averaged only eight cents per pound. Nails, with a duty of five cents per pound, are selling at six cents. Window glass, eight by ten, prior to the tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred feet; it now sells for three dollars seventy-five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sensible of the incontestible fact of the very great reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life protected by the American system, has felt the full force of it, and has presented various explanations of the causes to which he ascribes it. The first is the diminished production of the precious metals, in consequence of the distressed state of the countries in which they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged. But, if this be the true cause of the reduction of price, its operation ought to have been general on all objects and of course upon cotton among the rest.—And, in point of fact, the diminished price of that staple is not greater than the diminution of the value of other staples of our agriculture. Flour, which commanded, some years, ago ten or twelve dollars per barrel, is now sold for five. The fall of tobacco has been still more. The Kite foot of Maryland, which sold at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred, now produces only four or five. That of Virginia has sustained an equal decline. Beef, pork, every article, almost, produced by the farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina then to submit quietly to a state of things, which is general, and proceeds from an uncontrolable cause? Ought she to ascribe to the "accursed" tariff what results from the calamities of civil and foreign war, raging in many countries?

But sir, I do not subscribe to this doctrine implicitly. I do not believe that the diminished production of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices: For, I think, that the augmentation on the currency of the world, by means of the banks, public stocks, and other facilities arising out of exchange and credit, has more than supplied any deficiency in the amount of the precious metals.

It is further urged that the restoration of peace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent return to peaceful pursuits of large masses of its population, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices; and undoubtedly such ought to have been its natural tendency. The same cause, however, must also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in war—and it did not operate. But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between the general peace of Europe in 1815, and the adoption of our tariff in 1824 was less sensibly felt, because, perhaps a much larger portion of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of armies, was absorbed by manufactures than by agriculture. It is also contended that the invention and improvement of labor saving machinery have tended to lessen the price of manufactured objects of consumption; and undoubtedly this cause has had some effect.—Ought not America to contribute her quota of this cause, and has she not by her skill and extraordinary adaptation to the arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

This brings me to consider what, I apprehended to have been, the most efficient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles, and that is, competition. By competition, the total amount of the supply is increased, and by increase of the supply, a competition on the sale ensues, and thus enables the consumer to buy at lower rates. Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the same nation, and between different nations. It resembles the meeting of the mountain torrent, grooving, by its precipitous motion, its own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps every thing before it; but, counterpoised, the waters become calm, safe, and regular. It is like the segments of a circle or an arch; taken separately, each is nothing; but, in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry, and perfection. By the American System this vast power has been excited in America, and brought into being to act in co-operation or collision with European industry. Europe acts within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself, and with Europe. The consequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it fair to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe, to her own presumed skill & labor, exclusively. We affect her prices, and she effects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for her supplies, should produce a diminution in the price of those supplies, it would be very unfair to ascribe that reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing it to the credit of our own skill and excited industry.

Practical men understand very well this state of the case, whether they do or do not comprehend the causes which produce it. I have in my possession a letter from a respectable merchant, well known to me, in which he says, after complaining of the operation of the tariff of 1828 on the articles to which it applies some of which he had imported, and that, his purchases having been made in England before the passage of that tariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market that the articles could not be re-sold without loss, he adds: "for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then becomes lower, instead of higher." This could not probably happen, where the supply of the foreign article did not exceed the home demand, unless upon the supposition of the increased duty having excited or stimulated the measure of the home production.

The great law of price is determined by supply and demand. Whatever affects either, affects the price. If the supply is increased, the demand remaining the same, the price declines, if the demand is increased, the supply remaining the same, the price advances; if both supply and demand are undiminished, the price is stationary, and the price is influenced exactly in proportion to the degree of disturbance to the demand or supply. It is therefore a great error to suppose that an existing or new duty necessarily becomes a component element, to its exact amount, of price. If the proportions of demand and supply are varied by the duty, either in augmenting the supply, or diminishing the demand, or vice versa, price is affected, to the extent of that variation. But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price, except in the instances where the demand and the supply remain, after the duty is imposed, precisely what they were before, or the demand is increased, and the supply remains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing whether at home or abroad, is the parent cause of cheapness. If a high duty excites production at home, and the quantity of the domestic article exceeds the amount which had been previously imported, the price will fall. This accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a Senator from Missouri. Three cents were laid as a duty upon a pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The price at Galena and the other lead mines, afterwards fell to one & a half cents per pound. Now it is obvious, that the duty did not in this case enter into the price, for it was twice the amount of the price. What produced the fall? It was stimulated production at home, exerted by the temptation of the exclusive possession of the home market. This state of things could not last. Men would not continue an unprofitable pursuit; some abandoned the business, or the total quantity produced was diminished, and living prices have been the consequence. But, break down the domestic supply, place us again in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be doubted that we should ultimately have to supply ourselves at dearer rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign market with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition. Let the competion be withdrawn, and their prices would instantly rise. On this subject, great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr. Lee of the Free Trade Convention, in regard to the article of Sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar produced in the world, and then states that what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent. of that total. Although his data may be questioned, let us assume their truth, and what might be the result? Price being determined by the proportions of supply and demand, it is evident that, when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall & the fall is not always regulated by the amount of that excess. If the market, at a given price, required five or fifty million of hogsheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few hundred might materially influence the price, and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would take place. The Louisiana sugar substituting foreign sugar, in the home market, to the amount of its annual produce, would for one an equal amount of foreign sugar in to other markets, which being glutted, the price would necessarily decline, and this decline of price would press portions of the foreign sugar into competition, in the United States, with Louisiana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down: The fact has been in exact conformity with this theory. But now let us suppose the Louisiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn from the general consumption—what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America for foreign sugar, to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousands hogshead made in Louisiana; a less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European markets; and the price would consequently every where rise. It is not, therefore those who, by keeping on duties, keep down prices, that tax the People, but those who, by repealing duties, would raise prices, that really impose burthens upon the People.

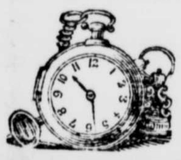
But it is argued that, if, by the skill experience, and perfection which we have acquired in certain branches of manufacture, they can be made as cheap as similar articles abroad, and enter fairly into competition with them, why not repeal the duties as to those articles? And why should we? Assuming the truth of the supposition, the foreign article would not be introduced in a regular course of trade, but would remain excluded by the possession of the home market, which the domestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect. But might not the foreign article be imported in vast quantities to glut our markets, break down our establishments, and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consumption? America is the greatest foreign market for European manufactures. It is that to which European attention is constantly directed.—If a great house becomes bankrupt, there its storehouses are emptied, & the goods are shipped to America, where, in consequence of our custom house credits, the greatest facilities are afforded in the sale of them. Combinations among manufacturers might take place, or even the operations of foreign Governments might be directed to the destruction of our establishments. A repeal, therefore, of one protecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabric, surcharging the market, reducing the price, and a complete prostration of our manufactories; after which the foreigner would leisurely look about to indemnify himself in the increased prices which he would be enabled to command by his monopoly of the supply of our consumption.—What American citizen, after the Government had displayed this vacillating policy, would be again tempted to place the smallest confidence in the public faith, and adventure once more in this branch of industry?

Gentlemen have allowed to the manufacturing portions of the community no peace; they have been constantly threatened with the overthrow of the American System. From the year 1820, if not from 1816, down to this time they have been held in a condition of constant alarm & insecurity. Nothing is more prejudicial to the great interests of a nation than unsettled & varying policy. Although every appeal to the National Legislature has been responded to in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of the People, measures of protection have only been caried by such small majorites, as to excite hopes, on the one hand, and fears on the other. Let the country breathe, let its vast resources be developed let its energies be fully put forth, let it have tranquility, and, my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Although some branches of our manufactures might, and in foreign markets, now do, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their infancy, struggling with the difficulties which encompass them. We should look at the whole system; and recollect that time, when we contemplate the great movements of a nation, is very different from the short period which is allotted for the duration of individual life. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina well and eloquently said in 1824, "No great interest of any country ever yet grew up in a day; no new branch of industry can become firmly and profitably established, but in a long course of years; every thing, indeed, great or good, is matured by slow degrees, that which attains a speedy maturity is of small value, and is destined to a brief existence. It is the order of Providence, that powers gradually developed, shall alone attain permanency and perfection. Thus must it be with our national institutions and national character itself."

I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, how much I have trespassed upon the Senate. My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves the prosperity and the destiny of the Union. But the best requittal I can make, for the friendly indulgence which has been extended to me by the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain, sentiments of lasting gratitude, is to proceed with as little delay as practicable, to the conclusion of a discourse which has not been more tedious to the Senate than exhausting to me.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WILLIAM L. JONES.

Clock &  Watch

MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches.—He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.

☞Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomely and neatly executed. Highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

The public's obedient servant,

WM. L. JONES.

March 10 3w

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity to call and settle.

J. M.

Easton, Feb. 25 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms.—He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.

Jan. 7 THOMAS PARROTT.

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't

Dec 10 J. M. FAULKNER.

WANTED,

A single man of sober, regular habits, who is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 18,

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constantly, a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

together with *PRIME SEASONED TIMBER*, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen; (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees, Gigs &c.

at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebrated Ogle's of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash,) or if the money is not conveniently had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. On hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriage, of good quality, among them a good gig Sulskey.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock.

March, 3 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Sarah McDaniel, Executrix of Edward McDaniel, late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SEAL

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of September they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord 1832.

JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix of Edward McDaniel dec'd.

N. B. Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of the late Edward McDaniel, are informed that their notes are now due and are requested to come forward and settle the same otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix,

March 10 of Edward McDaniel, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

6th day of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Daniel Alford administrator of Charles Alford, late of Caroline County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Alford, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 6th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

DANIEL ALFORD, adm'r. of Charles Alford, dec'd.

March 10

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

Dec. 24

EASTON & BALTIMORE

PACKET.

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board,

JEREMIAH HARRISON.

Feb. 18 3tq

A Gig and Harness for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH only, an excellent

GIG AND HARNESS,

late the property of Philemon Thomas, decd. of Queen Anns county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard.

Easton, Feb 11 3t

FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallifox whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers. His g. g. grand dam [Maggy Lauder] by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogle, by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and just made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. W. FORMAN.

Cecilton Md. Feb. 4 3tq

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas Esq a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The cloathing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinett vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER Shff. of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old, of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard P. Kinsey 4 miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va.—The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan 19, 1832. } Feb 4 3w

NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late Insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole Insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentence For Sale at this Office.

Dec. 3

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 18. THOS W. OVERLEY

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