They tell you they had no law to punish defaulters to the general Government. How then, I would ask, did the same party contrive to keep Tobias Watkins incarcerated in a prison for four years for the sum of three or four thousand dollars if there was no law on the subject? There was no law wanting, when the example could be made to serve the purposes of party, but when such robberies by wholesale are perpetrated, not an effort is made to recover the money.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen
JOHN A. McKINNEY.

CHAPTER 411.

"An Act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of this State limiting the future Sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all future Sessions of the General Assembly of this State, shall close on the 10th day of March, in each and every year, unless the same shall be closed at an earlier day, by the agreement of the two houses.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this Act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, at its first Session after the next election of delegates to the General Assembly, that this Act and the amendment to the Constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid, as a part of said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: *and provided*, this act shall be published at least three months before such new election."

We have copied the foregoing law which originated in the Senate, and was passed by the last legislature of our State. The Senate being Whig, this law was but the commencement of those salutary *reforms* which the Whig party have ever regarded with favor. It was introduced by a Whig, [Mr. Pratt of Prince Georges,] and so sincerely desirous were our friends that it should pass and become a law, that on the day before the adjournment of the Legislature the Senate finding the House had not acted on the measure, and fearful that in the press of business incident to that stage of the session, it might escape the notice of the House of Delegates, sent the following message, which was introduced by Mr. Ricaud, as will appear by Senate Journal page 322.

Gentlemen of the House, &c.

"We beg leave to call you consideration to the bill now before your honorable body, proposing to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to limit the future sessions of the General Assembly and respectfully ask your assent to the same.'

This had the desired effect, and accordingly the bill become a law, but is now rendered null, void, and of no effect, owing to the culpable negligence of Gov. Grason, in not complying with the provison which directs its publication three months before the next October election. We have carefully looked into the papers of the faithful, such as the Republican and Post, but are sorry to find it has not been published, and now the time for its insertion is passed. We sincerely regret it, and speak of it more in sorrow than in anger, but it was one of the duties o. Gov. Grason and his Secretary of State, to cause the publication of this law, and to their gross neglect is its failure justly chargeable. Had this been an act affecting the welfare of the Governor, and his political friends no one will for a moment, doubt that the law would have been carefully attended to and published in due time. But as it was only one of those measures of *Reform* promised by the Whigs, and which was calculated to show the sincerity of the Whigs on the subject of Reform, it escaped the notice of the Governor.

We now simply ask the people to look at the profession and practice of the two parties, on the subject of Reform. The Whigs held the political ascendency in this State, in the years 1836 and 1837, and during that time, the bill known as the Reform Law, which gives the election of Governor and Senate to the people was passed by a Whig majority, and the law above alluded to, which shortens the sessions of our Legislature nearly one month, with a proportional curtailment of expenditure was originated and passed by a Whig General Assembly—so much then, for Whig profession and practice. Now look to the Van Buren proceedings on this subject and you will find one of their first acts thro' their Governor, to be the defeat of an important Constitutional law, and so hollow are their professions of Reform, that during the last session, Otho Scott, the head and front of their party at Annapolis, originated a Reform committee, of which he was Chairman. They existed in name, we believe, for nothing was ever heard of them, or any notice ever taken except of the appointment of the Committee. Indeed we know of but one thing with which to credit them and that is a multiplication of offices, for in Kent, where a Whig Governor has heretofore appointed thirty five Magistrates, Gov. Grason has now commissioned near sixty! We are then forced to the conviction that the offices alone have been the only reform at which a larger portion of the Van Buren party have ever looked to!!! Let the people think of it.

[Kent Bugle.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LIVERPOOL.—On the aniversary of the Independence of America, the vessels in the various docks belonging to the United States hoisted their flags. The captains dined at the Grecian Hotel, Dale street, & the mates, to the number of sixty, dined together in Cheshire.—The American Consul, Mr. Ogden, christened his second child on the same day, and gave a sumptuous breakfast on the occasion,

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 10.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

WHIGS, ATTENTION!

Opening of the campaign—

TO ARMS.

The Whigs of Talbot will meet on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August, in County Meeting, at Easton, to make preparations for the approaching campaign by a vigorous organization of their forces.

The WHIGS of Talbot county, will bear in mind, that they are respectfully requested to assemble in general county meeting, at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday next, (the 13th August) at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for the General Assembly; two County Commissioners from District No. 1, and a candidate for the next Sheriffalty. The crisis demands the attention of every opponent of Martin Van Buren, and we hope to see a full attendance, that good and competent men may be selected to serve the people.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Returns have been received from two counties in the Fourth District. Mr. Shepard the Loco Foco Candidate, who was elected in 1837 as a whig, but turned in favour of the Sub-Treasury, is probably re-elected. Col. Biddle is the Whig candidate.

But one county has been heard from in the 6th District. Here both candidates are Loco Foco's. It is thought the late member Gen. Hawkins is re elected

Mr Rayner, the Whig candidate, is elected in the 1st. District, over Mr. Sawyer the late member, who was elected as a Whig in 1837, but has since avowed himself in favour of the Sub-Treasury, and has been defeated by five hundred votes.

The Loco Focos of this county, on Tuesday last, nominated the following persons as candidates, to be run at the October election, viz:

For the House of Delegates, James L. Martin, Daniel Lloyd and Morris O. Colston.

County Commissioners, Joseph Graham, and James Bartlett.

Sheriff, Jesse Scott.

FROM TEXAS.

BATTLE BETWEEN TEXIAN TROOPS AND INDIANS.

The N. O. Bee publishes the official report of an engagement, which took place on the 12th ult., between the troops under command of Gen. Douglass and a body of Cherokees and other Indians—the Indians were defeated with considerable loss.

Another engagement took place on the 17th, when the Indians were a second time driven from their position, leaving 18 dead on the field—the Texians loss, was two killed and twenty wounded.—The engagement, it is said, lasted one hour and a half.

THE STEAMERS SPOKEN.

The N. York Courier & Enquirer of Tuesday, says:—The Liverpool packet ships Roscoe, Capt. Delano, and Europe, Captain Marshall, both saw and exchanged signals with the steam ships on Friday last.—The Europe saw the Great Western at 9 A. M. of that day, Sandy Hook distant 150 miles, and at 10 A. M. saw the British Queen about 20 miles astern of the Great Western. At 1 o'clock P. M. the Roscoe saw the Great Wester 198 miles from the Hook, and at 2 o'clock, P. M. the British Queen 193 miles from the Hook. The former was then about 15 miles ahead of the latter, and about 15 miles further south.'

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The long predicted flood of gold has come! And the people of the great valley must be luxuriating in all the blessings of the golden age. The advancing tide seems to have been shut out of this bank-ridden district by the Alleghanies, but we can well imagine how our late suffering friends in Mississippi are rejoicing in the midst of the glittering deluge. The first intelligence reached us in a letter from Col. Benton, declining a dinner on the 7th in Benton county, Missouri. He appears to have been too much overjoyed with the glorious certainty of bliss to eat. Hear him:

'I reciprocate your congratulations gentlemen, on the state of the country, and the prospects before us. Panic and pressure have ceased: the factitious cry of distress is hushed; the threat to sue all debtors is withdrawn: the fear of universal ruin has subsided, the travelling agents of alarm and the propagandists of federal bankism have left the highways and returned to their homes; the 'GOLD HUMBUG' is restoring to the country the real and solid money of your forefathers; the incubus of the nation, the national bank, is down, and the sun of American prosperity is up. For those blessings you are indebted, under God, first to your forefathers, who gave you the form of government under which you live; secondly, to yourselves, who have put men into the office who, following the footsteps of Jefferson, have endeavored to carry on that government according to the intention of its founders, and make it a government for the benefit of the many and the equal advantage of all, and not a government for the benefit of the few, and the exclusive advantage of privileged classes and monopolies.

'I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
'Your friend and fellow citizen,
'THOMAS H. BENTON.'

GOVERNOR SEWARD'S LETTER.

When Mr. Van Buren was approaching New York a few weeks since, the Common Council invited Governor Seward, then in that city, to join them in receiving Mr. V. B., which invitation Mr. Seward declined. It was subsequently reported by the Van Buren men that Governor Seward's letter was *'disrespectful and abusive.'* Calls were made for its publication, but the Councils refused to give it up, or to correct the report; whereupon the young men of New York held a meeting, and appointed a committee to ask from the Governor copies of the invitation and refusal. Their request was promptly complied with, and we give from the New York Courier and Enquirer the subjoined letters.

(COPY.)

JUNE 29 1839.

Sir:—The Committee of the Common Council of the City of New York, appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, respectfully invite your self and military family to participate with them and their fellow citizens in his reception, on the 24 July next, to meet this committee at the City Hall, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., to proceed on board the steamboat to meet him at Jersey City.

By order of the Committee,
THOS. G. TALMAGE, Ch'm.
To his Excellency Gov. Seward.

(COPY.)

ALBANY, June 30, 1839.

Sir:—I have this evening received your letter of yesterday, in which, as Chairman of a Committee of the Common Council of New York, you invited me to participate with the Common Council and their fellow citizens in the reception of the President of the United States in that city.

I might perhaps be content with declining to accept the invitation, upon the ground of other engagements and duties which will not permit me to be absent from this place. But as this would leave me liable to be misapprehended, I am obliged to add an explanation. I desire to do so without disrespect to the President, and with the highest respect for the Common Council.

Should the Chief Magistrate of the Union favor the place of my residence with a visit, or should my duty call me into his vicinity, I should with cheerfulness and pleasure pay him all the respect called for by his public station or properly due from mine. Nor do I intend to say or imply that the demonstrations of respect proposed by the Common Council are not justly due to him both to his public and personal character. I cannot consider the question of acceptance of the invitation tendered me without reference to the public station I have the honor to hold nor can I have misunderstood my fellow-citizens so much, as not to know that whatever other circumstances may have moved their favor towards me, every public demonstration of their confidence I have had the honor to receive during my life, has proceeded in some measure upon the ground of my avowed disapprobation of his political character & his public policy. By no means intending to express a doubt of the sincerity of his motives, and entertaining, as is most just, entire confidence in the purity and disinterestedness of the large body of my fellow citizens who admire his character and approve his measures, I cannot forget, in deference to his elevated station, that with a desire no less sincere than his to advance the best interests of the country, I have regarded his policy and measures as injurious to the prosperity and welfare of his native state, and that that state has honored me for firmly & frankly maintaining those opinions. Nor can I forget that in carrying out the policy which has crowned, with imperishable honor, the name of one who was his and my most illustrious predecessor on the station assigned to me,—a policy which is destined to extend the fame, enhance the wealth, exalt the condition, and immeasurably increase the happiness of the people of this state; the state administration at every step encounters an uncompromising hostility, proceeding from that powerful administration of which the President of the United States is the chief. While on the one hand the dictates of my judgment; and the conscientious desire to discharge faithfully my official obligations, enforce my adherence to that policy, and while on the other there exists no ground to anticipate an abatement of that hostility, it is manifest that my relations to the President can undergo no change. It would at any time, and under any circumstances, be an extraordinary demonstration of respect on the part of the Chief Magistrate of this State towards any public functionary, were he to leave his duties at the capital to receive such functionary in your city, and such a demonstration, while those relations exist, would afford evidence of inconsistency and insincerity.

I could have wished, either that the invitation of the Committee had been informally made, or had been communicated to me on an earlier day, so that I might have advised its withdrawal: and thus the necessity for this explanation would have been avoided. But I cannot bring myself to regret that I am obliged to decline the invitation. Our Republican Institutions can never be more safe than when the discussion of public measures, & of the character of public men, is so vigorous as to bring into the offices of the General and State Governments individuals whose relations present the possibility of combinations between them to perpetuate power conferred only for the public good.

I pray you to express to the Committee my acknowledgements for this mark of their attention, with the assurance of my sincere respect towards the Common Council, and my ardent desire for the prosperity of the city over which you preside, and whose welfare is identified with that of the State and the Union.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOMAS G. TALMAGE, Esq. Chairman Com. of the Common Council of N. York.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

If many of our loco-foco friends ever save their old papers, they have doubtless taken that trouble with the *Globe*, and now have its files at command. Let them turn to its columns of 1834 and there read what the *Globe* said of this same sub-treasury which the very same *Globe* is now advocating with might and main. In the language of the Norfolk Herald, the Whigs are absolutely tame in their expression of hostility to the measure, in comparison with the glowing denunciations of it by the Administration writers in 1834, when it was spoken of by J. C. Calhoun and R. W. Leigh, (not in advocacy of it, however,) as the alternative to a National Bank.—At the same time the Globe denounced the sub-treasury scheme as 'disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and of its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day.'

Further said the Globe:

'It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure MUCH NEARER the actual custody and control of the President, than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands where one cannot now reach it.'

Yet more. The Globe undertook to denounce the Sub-Treasury in Gen. Jackson's name. It declared:

'Mr Leigh knows that the President himself is opposed to the project which he ascribed to its supporters, and that his friends in Washington, whether of the Cabinet or not, heartily concur with him in the course of policy it is expedient to pursue.'

Another extract from the Globe on this subject runs as follows:

'Had such a suggestion come from Gen. Jackson, it would have been rung through the Old Dominion with the reiterated falsehood about the proclamation and the protest, as conclusive proof of all the aspirations which may have been charged to the Hero of Orleans. See (they would say) here he wishes to put the public money directly into the palms of his friends and partizans, instead of keeping it on deposite in Bank, whence it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes, without certain detection. In such a case, we should feel that the people had just cause for alarm, and ought to give their most watchful attention to such an effort to enlarge executive power, and put in its hands the means of corruption.'

This is another 'scrap of history.' Indeed it is amusing as well as instructive to look over old files and observe the reciprocations of a few of the leading locofocos of this day. They have been every thing by turns and nothing long.—The above clearly shows them in their true light on the most important question now before the public, and if the Whigs have or can produce stronger arguments against the favorite scheme of the administration, than those given by its friends, we have yet to see them.

It appears that the visit of Mr. Van Buren to his home, from which, as 'the Globe kindly informs us; he has been absent three years, is only the commencement of a tour through the whole state, which is to be extended along the lakes. We have our information from the last Richmond Enquirer, the court paper, which says:

"We understand, that Mr. Forsyth left Washington on Tuesday—and that Mr. Pennell was to leave the city on Wednesday night, on his way to the North. It is said, that the President intends to join him in a tour on the dividing waters between the British and American possessions. England cannot but see in this visit an additional evidence of the desire of our Government to preserve the peaceful relations between the two countries.

WORMS IN CABBAGE.—A lady yesterday morning called at our office with part of a head of cabbage which had been cut in pieces by her in preparation for dinner, in the very heart of which was an ugly looking monster in the shape of a worm, an inch and a half long and large enough to poison a whole family. It would be well for those who perform the culinary operations to examine carefully among the tender leaves of a cabbage previous to using it, for such monsters would be no agreeable addition to a feast.

[Phil. Public Ledger.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Aug. 8, 1839.

GRAIN.—The supplies of grain are fair, but wheat cannot be sold for money except at a sacrifice of 10 to 12c. per bushel—prices at 30, 60 or 90 days, with interest added, are for strictly prime red, free of garlic, $1.12a1 15; good to prime $1,05a1,10; inferior 95a$1.00; Rye, prime dry 75a80c; Corn, yellow prime 78c; do. white 75a76c; supplies good; Oats brisk, for prime dry, at 32a33c, fair supplies.

WOOL.—Sales to the extent of several thousand pounds of Wool, of various grades, have been made at the following prices:—a lot of Saxony and Merino, washed in fleece, mixed, 63 cts.;—another of ¾ths to full blood Merinos, 59 cts.; both 6 mos; fine unwashed, 33a35: native washed, 39 a 42; and unwashed, 27 a30c. per lb. cash.

From the Alexandria Gazette, August 6.

FLOUR.—We quote old from wagons $5 42; new $5 67. Grain—Last sales white Corn 68a70c; do yellow 80c. deliverable at the landing—we quote 75 a80cts. Wheat—$1 10a15; Flaxseed, $1 25; Oats, from wagons, per bush. 40a42; do from vessels 40c.; Corn Meal per bush. 85a86c.; Butter per lb. 20; Lard 11a12; Bacon per cwt. $11a$11 50; Plaister Paris, retail per ton $5 50; Ground Plaister, in bulk $7 50; do do per bbl. $1 41a1 50.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.

GRAIN.—A small sale of Southern wheat at $1 25. Rye—a sale of Pennsylvania a. 80 cents. Corn has sold at 78a80 cents for Southern yellow, and white 75a77cts per bushel. Oats—sales of Southern at 29a31.

MARRIED

On Tuesday morning 30th ult., by the Rev. John Bell, Mr. William C. Neavitte, to Miss Margaret Kennard, all of Queen Ann's.

On the 23d ult by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. William Chance of Caroline, to Miss Louisa Baynard of Queen Ann's county.

Died

In this town, on Sunday night last, after a short illness, JOHN CHAMBERS BAIRD, son of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., aged 4 years and 4 months.

In this town, on Wednesday last, LAURENCE, infant son of Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Near Centreville, on Tuesday morning last, after a protracted & painful illness Mrs. Larrimore, consort of Capt. Robert Larrimore of Queen Ann's county. The deceased has left a husband and several children, with a numerous circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss.

On Tuesday morning 20th ult. near Centreville Capt. John Colmer.

On the 23d ult in Kings Creek, John Wesley, son of Zadidiel and Catharine Platt,—aged 1 year and 4 days.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Boston, the residence of Martin Goldsborough, E.q. on Thursday the 15th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
August 10, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN B. RAY,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity generally, that he has taken the store at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets and nearly opposite the Market House, where he intends carrying on the



SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKING,

in all its variety, and on the most accommodating terms. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to execute his work with all possible despatch, and in a most substantial and workmanlike manner. He has on hand,

A fine assortment of

WHIPS, BITS,

Stirrups of all kinds, travelling Trunks, Harness and Saddles of every description, which he will sell at city prices.

August 10, 1839.

25 Dollars Reward.

Broke the jail of Talbot County, on Wednesday night, the 7th inst. negro

DICK HAMBLETON,

confined for felony; supposed to be from thirty five to forty years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black, with remarkably large and prominent white eyes; usually breathes thick and loudly through his nose, when spoken to; had on when he escaped a blue linsey jacket and trowsers, cotton shirt and an old fur hat. It is supposed said prisoner will make his way toward the Delaware line; a reward of twenty five dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery at the jail in the town of Easton, or for his arrest and confinement in any other jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'ff.
of Talbot County.
Easton, August 10, 1839. 3t

Vendue Notes due 31st July inst.

All persons who gave their notes at the sale of the Property of James Harwood, dec'd. will take notice that their notes will fall due on Wednesday the 31st day of July inst, and it is earnestly requested that all those who are indebted to the estate will make punctual payments, as there are executions against said estate pressing for settlement, and I am anxious to settle the same as soon as the law will allow—this ought to be sufficient.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, jr. Adm'r.
of James Harwood, dec'd.
July 20, 1839. 4t

A CARD.

Benedict Solomon,

Late from New York, will remain in Easton for two weeks, and respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the town and its vicinity, to clean coats, pantaloons and vests, extracting paint, oil, pitch, tar, &c., without injury to the cloth. It will be recollected, that when in Easton, five years ago, he succeeded in giving satisfaction to all who employed him. He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Dr. Dawson & Sons.

August 10, 1839.

Notice.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by Talbot County, to value and divide the real estate of Richard Aldren Denny, late of Talbot County, dec'd., hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet at the late residence of Richard Denny, (being a part of Yelford's Neck,) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of September 1839. to proceed in the execution of the commission according to law.

Robert Banning,
John W. Battie,
William Townsend,
Robert Banning, jr.,
John H. Harris,
Commissioners.

August 10, 1839.—3t

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned, determined to locate himself permanently in Easton, would say to the public, that he now fully prepared to attend to all the various branches of his profession, having just returned from Philadelphia, with a full supply of the *best* materials and the most approved instruments. He is prepared with satisfactory references—but would prefer to rely upon the character and quality of his work, as his most substantial recommendations.—He attends to Extracting, Filing, Plugging, and Inserting partial or entire setts of the most approved Enamel Artificial Teeth. His charges will be moderate, and operations *warranted*.

Private Families or persons in the adjoining counties, will be attended at their residences, if required.

JAMES NEALL, Dentist,
and Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth.
August 3, 1839. (W3t)

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, will copy the above 3 times, and send accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE

of the Sale of valuable Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them by Wm Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY, the twenty fourth day of September next, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part of the tract of land, called Sheepshead Point, bounded on the east by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the north west and north by the cove and St. Michaels, river, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of.—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year; but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm, which will be sold by the sheriff at the time and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of the farm. There is an incumbrance on the lands of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a reasonable rent.—The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved personal security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank,
at Easton.

March 9.—6m.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

By virtue of competent authority under the will of Jacob Loockerman, dec'd, the subscribers offer at Private Sale: the following very desirable property. The Mill, Millhouse, and Seat, with all the appertenances thereto belonging. Situate on the road leading from Easton to Hillsborough. The brick house on Washington street in Easton, now occupied by Mrs Gannon, with the vacant lot adjoining now occupied by Peter Todd. The brick house adjoining the last mentioned lot, occupied by Wm B. Faulkner. The house now occupied by James Ll. Martin, Esq as a Law office, and the vacant lot adjoining, and the house now occupied in part by M Hazel, Esq. as an office, and the back part by Mr. Peter Todd, as a Dwelling, together with the appertenances to the several lots belonging. The above property will be sold on a very liberal credit. If private sale be not effected before the first Tuesday of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton. The title to this property is indisputable. The terms will be made known and the property shewn by application to T. R. Loockerman.

MARY LOOCKERMAN, Ex.
T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Ex'r.
of Jacob Loockerman, dec'd.
July 27 (W)

BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0621.jpg