cumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers; are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any discription, when it reaches any considerable amount require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government.

All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania every where seizes upon the public mind.—A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue, has at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter, or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a wreckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows.—The important power of taxation, which when exercised in its most restrictive form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to; under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selections should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years: but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.

The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object.—Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country will in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well directed philanthrophy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency, but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; & I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health; under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not been commenced toward the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston, and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the heavy growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system.—There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed.

Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress in its wisdom to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail.—The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed.—Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country.

Fortunately this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed, and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments, and that this new powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed, that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied.

Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country: Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, and its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished.

A currency, nearly uniform in its value has taken the place of one deprecated and almost worthless. Commerce & manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness in the retirement that shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON December, 1844.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CONGRESS.

BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1844.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, by Mr. Mangum, the President.

A committee was sent to the House to inform that body of the organization of the Senate, and its readiness to have a joint committee appointed to inform the President of the readiness of Congress to receive any communication he may have to make. The Senate adjourned at 38 minutes past 12 o'clock, to 12 noon to-morrow.

The House was called to order at 12 meridian, when a quorum was found to be in attendance. The organization of the House was announced to the Senate.

The Speaker of the House, Mr. Jones, was in the Chair; 175 members answered to their names.

M. Adams gave notice of his intention to move for rescinding of the old 21st or anti-abolition petition rule.

The usual resolutions for the appointment of Chaplain to the House, gave rise to some debate but was finally adopted. Several motions of bills were given when the House adjourned. The hour for meeting in future is at 12 o'clock, M.

The following gentlemen compose the joint committee that was appointed to wait upon the President, viz:

Of the House.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, of Tenn. and Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pa.

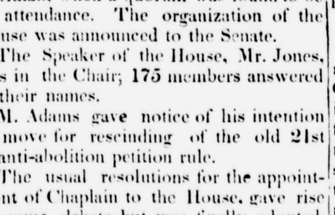
Of the Senate.—Messrs. Woodbury, of N. Hampshire, and Johnson of Louisiana.

The President's Message, no doubt, will be delivered to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1844.

We learn by the Telegraph, that after the reading of the message in the House, Mr ADAMS called up his motion to rescind the 25th rule, (excluding abolition petitions,) and his motion rescinding the rule, was adopted—ayes 108 nays 80. A motion was pending before the House to print 15,000 extra copies of the President's Message, with the accompanying documents, and 5000 copies without them. Nothing of importance was further transacted, and the House adjourned at half past two o'clock.

The Senate adjourned at half past one o'clock, without transacting any important business.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 7

☞THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, to-day, occupies our columns to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

Congress has taken a recess until Monday, in order to afford the presiding officers an opportunity to prepare the Standing Committees, which will then be announced.

Latest from China.—The fast sailing bark Sappho, Captain Crocker, arrived at Boston on Monday evening from Canton.—She has brought home despatches for our Government from Mr. Cushing, among which is the treaty that he has concluded with China.

Mr. Cushing was at Macao when the Sappho left, and was to sail in the U. S. brig Perry, for Mazatlan; on the Mexican Coast, on his way homeward, on the 15th of August. Mr. Cushing and the gentlemen attached to the embassy were well when the Sappho left.

A postscript to the Harrisburg Intelligencer, under date of Wednesday, 6, P. M. announces the destruction by fire, on that afternoon, of the noble structure which stretches across the Susquehanna river at that place, known as the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge.—Several lives were lost.

The Lord's Day Convention assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday the 27th ult. and closed its session on Thursday night. The Hon. *John Q. Adams* presiding.—685 Delegates out of the city, and 1111 in the city, in attendance.

A large meeting was recently held at Piscataway in Prince Georges county at which resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing the Delegates from that county, in the next Legislature, to vote for an efficient law to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland "as the only hope of relief from direct taxation."

NEW YORK U. S. SENATORS.—The Journal of Commerce of Monday, 3, P. M. says—

"We announced the other day the appointment of Messrs. Marcy and Savage as United States Senators for this State. We did it on good authority and the well known and deliberately made up opinion of the Governor. Gov. Bouck has the right of all men to change his mind, and he has exercised it in this case, and appointed Lt. Gov. Daniel S. Dickenson, in the place of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge; and Henry A. Foster, in the place of the Hon. Silas Wright. Mr. Foster is on his way to Washington, but Lt. Gov. Dickenson must remain for the Discharge of his office as Presidential Elector at Albany on the 4th.

MISSOURI U. S. SENATORS. Col. Benton and Judge Atchison have been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Missouri. Atchison received 101 votes, Benton's vote was 74, being 8 more than enough to elect him. A few members of his party declined voting for him.

Shameful Robberies.—During the sitting of the National Lord's Day Convention on Wednesday, the house being much crowded, some scoundrels managed to mingle among the audience, & to pick the pockets of three gentlemen of their pocket books. The last robbery was committed after night, in the abstraction of a pocket book containing forty dollars from the pocket of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, while he was engaged taking up the collection to defray the expences of publishing the proceedings.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Distruction of the Catholic Nunnery.—In the case of Donaghue vs. The County of Philadelphia, the action brought in the Supreme Court, to recover damages for the destruction of the Catholic Nunnery, at the corner of Second and Phœnix streets, in Kensington, during the riots, the Jury yesterday gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $6468 96. The charge of Chief Justice Gibson was entirely favorable to the plaintiff.—*Phila. Amer.*

The New York Tribune of Wednesday has the following paragraph:

Since it has become generally known that Mr. Secretary Bibb is lending large amounts of the public money to brokers, several applications have gone on from this city. If Messrs. Cochran & Riggs, a broking house in Washington, can have $1,200,000 of Government funds, and Mr. Dodge of Georgetown, D. C. $50,000, without interest, the Wall street brokers think it scarcely justice that they should be obliged to pay money lenders six and seven per cent. An application was made to-day for a loan on 56 shares of Vicksburg and another on 100 on North American Trust. Seriously, can any one give us the law under which Mr. Secretary Bibb deposits this enormous amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars of the money of the people in the hands of private brokers? We by no means wish to be understood as saying any thing disrespectful of Cochrane & Riggs. Any house would do precisely as they have done, if the opportunity offered. But we speak of the conduct of the Secretary. The people have expressed in the strongest manner their eversion to the Sub-Treasury system, and yet Mr. Bibb, on his own responsibility, has established it, in its worst shape. Congress should make an investigation of this matter immediately on the opening of the session.

High Claims.—It is very difficult to decide yet, who will get the printing of the House of Representatives.—The editor of the Globe and he of the Madisonian, are laboring and contending earnestly for the prize. The following from the Madisonian ought to be considered as a pretty strong claim; but then the Globe has a sort of a raciness in its blackguardism, which commends its authors to special consideration. It is one thing to throw filth, and another to rub it in. But let us present the claims of the Madisonian.—*U. S. Gaz.*

"Yet we do not doubt that Mr. Adams, and his brother Federalists, would have sought to dissolve the Union, if Texas had been annexed; nor do we doubt that they will strive to dissolve it when *it is* annexed. But they will fail; and we do not believe that any of them will venture to go so far as to lose "a drop" of "blood circulated in their veins." Some of them, however, may reach the gallows."

The English Opinion.—The British Whig, of Kingston, (Canada) winds up an article on the Presidential election, with this sentence: "The manufacturers of Great Britain, should war be happily prevented, must be great gainers by the ascendancy of Mr. Polk and his party, who are pledged to Free Trade and a low Tariff." Will the Locos doubt any longer where the British interest lies!

Foot race between Greenhalgh and Steeprock.—Barlow has sailed for England in the Rosicus, leaving Greenhalgh, who is fully his equal in speed and endurance to contest the palm with Steeprock, in a race of twelve miles over the Beacon Course. The Indian is expected here daily. The match is for a large amount—to come off in two weeks. It is said that $100,000 could in a few days be made up to bet on either—so evenly *are* they considered to be matched.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE Dec. 4, 1844.

FLOUR sup. How. st. fr. strs, bl.	..	$4.18@4 25
Do. CITY MILLS	..	4 25@4,37
Do. SUSQUEHANNA	..	4 00@
RYE	..	3.@25
WHEAT. WHITE	..	95@108
do. RED	..	88@93
CORN. WHITE	..	39@40
do. YELLOW	..	40@41
RYE	..	67@00
OATS	..	24@26

Married.

In the city of Baltimore on the 21st ult: by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. William Henry Harrison of Talbot county, to Miss Emily, daughter of the late Alexander B. Harrison, Esq., of the same.

DIED.

Near Centreville, on Friday, the 22d ult. Mr. Edward R. Nicholdson.

On the 1st inst. in Patapsco Neck, Baltimore county, James Barwick in the 36th year of his age, formerly of Talbot county.

ATTENTION.

DISCOUNT DAY falling on the 25th of this month, when the Bank will be closed, all notes becoming due at that time, must be in Bank on or before the 23d The Board of Directors will meet Tuesday the 24th.

Per order,
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Ch'r.
Branch Bank, Easton.
Dec. 7. 1844—3t (8)

A CARD.

MISS H. M. NICOLS, takes this method of informing the public, that she still continues to take BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year, and that she can accommodate several more, if immediate application be made.

She would also be glad to accommodate such gentlemen as may choose to sleep at their stores or offices.

Easton, Dec. 7th, 1844—3t (8)

MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS S. A. MILLS, returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity for their former patronage, and informs them that she *still* continues to carry on the above business at her old stand on Harrison street, next door to Mrs. John Bennett. [Easton, Dec. 7, 1844—6t

☞NOTICE.

THE trips to Saint Michaels and Wye Landing, per Steamer OSIRIS, are discontinued for the season.

Dec. 7—3w

FOR SALE.

150 CORDS of seasoned and green OAK WOOD cheap for cash.

HUSSEY & HOPKINS.

Dec. 7, 1844—4w

FOR SALE.



A healthy Negro woman about 27 years old with a daughter 6 years old and a Son 4 years old, all slaves for life She is represented as a hard working woman, a good plain Cook, Washer & Ironer, and used to the dairy. The owner purchased her to prevent her from being sold to a foreigner and having no use for her will sell her to a good home for what she cost. For further particulars apply to the Editor.

Dec. 7 1844 (3t)

N B If not sold by the 20th of this month she will be for hire the ensuing year.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term A. D 1844

On application of William H. Groome Executor of Harrison Dickinson, late of Talbot 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 he 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 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty four.



Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Harrison Dickinson, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 10th day of November, 1845 or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1844

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'tr.
of HARRISON DICKINSON, Dec'd.
Dec. 7, 1844—3t

C. A BORDLEY, L. J. COX, Jr

BORDLEY & COX,

(Successors of M'Kenney & Cox.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6, Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

WILL attend to the sale of grain, flour and country produce generally, and also to the purchase of goods, &c. &c.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Clark & Lellogg, } Baltimore.
" Wm. McDonald & Co. }
Beale H. Richardson, Esq'r. }

Hon. E. F. Chambers, } Kent County.
" J. B. Eccleston. }
" P. B. Hopper—Queen Ann's County.
James Parrott, Esq.—Talbot County.

nov. 2, 1844—tf

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Robinson Dec'd. near Easton, all the personal property of said dec'd. (negroes excepted) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs



Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming utensils, Corn, Cornblades, and Topfodder of superior quality, Oats, Corncaps, Wheatstraw, &c.

The horses are mostly young, handsome and well broken to harness. There are also two fine Yoke of well broken work Oxen.

TERMS.—A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—the terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attendance given by,

THOS. PIERSON, Agent.
for MARGARET ROBINSON, Ad'r'x.
of Thomas Robinson, Dec'd.

Nov. 30, 1844—3w (8)

BLANKS

For Sale, at this Office.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0577.jpg