friendship, and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed," says the treaty, "that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of *making settlements there*."

Upon this basis, then, stood the rival claims of Spain and Great Britain to the Oregon. The question was left open, each party admitting that the other had claims, but neither assuming to define the exact extent of its pretensions. Upon the same basis stands the question now—the United States occupying the position which Spain held and succeeding to all her rights.

Our Government, indeed, advanced claims to the Oregon prior to 1819. These claims were founded partly upon the belief that the Northern boundary of Louisiana transferred to us in 1803, extended to the Pacific; and partly upon the alleged discovery of the Columbia river in 1792 by Capt. Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, of Boston. Upon the first assumption Mr. Jefferson dispatched Lewis and Clarke to explore the regions west of the Rocky Mountains; and in 1811 a settlement was established by John Jacob Astor, of New York, at the mouth of the Columbia river. This post was captured by the British during the last war and restored at the conclusion of peace—an admission by England of our right to make settlements there, although it was no admission of our right to exclusive possession. England held numerous posts in the same region, and still holds them.

The claim founded upon the alleged discovery of the Columbia River by Capt. Gray, in 1792, does not appear to have much weight. The coast was visited by Spanish navigators two hundred years before; it is also claimed by Spain that one of her captains named Hecota discovered the river itself before Capt. Gray ever saw it, and in proof of this the Spanish maps are appealed to, upon which the river now known as the Columbia appears under the name of Rio de San Roque, so called by Hecota.

But whatever rights may belong to the discovery of the great river of Oregon are ours, whether derived from Capt. Gray or from the Spanish navigator; because all the rights which Spain held, and this among the rest, belong to the United States by the treaty of 1819.

Let us briefly sum up the facts:

I. We have no original claim to the Oregon prior to 1790, when the treaty of the Escurial was made by Spain and Great Britain. Capt. Gray's discovery took place in 1792, the cession of Louisiana was made in 1803.

II. The agreement of 1790 between Spain and Great Britain recognised the claims of both parties, but admitted the exclusive sovereignty of neither. The whole unoccupied portion of the Oregon seems, indeed, to have been regarded as open to settlement by any people. Our settlement at Astoria was restored at the close of the last war, although we had not then succeeded to the rights held by Spain.

III. The present basis of the controversy is identical in substance with that established between Spain and Great Britain in 1790—the former nation being substituted by the United States as a party in the matter.

IV. The exclusive sovereignty now claimed by some in behalf of the United States over the Oregon can only be established by obtaining a cession of the claims of England or by forcibly dispossessing her. It is a question of negotiation or war.

We may remark in conclusion, that the gradual progress of our settlements in the Oregon may give us possession of that country in a quiet way, and as soon, perhaps, as we shall need the territory.—The ardent impetuosity at work among us may not permit this slow process.—*American.*

Burning of a Poor House.—The Poor house at Salem, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and the inmates rescued with difficulty. The scene, says the Philadelphia Sun, was one of terror. Several of the paupers, who unfortunately were crazy and chained fast in their cells, were peculiar objects of commiseration, and some of the citizens or keepers more bold than the rest, rushed to their rescue, and succeeded in parting the chains which bound them. One of the lunatics had been bound for the past twenty years, and was so ferocious, that it was exceedingly dangerous for any one to approach him—but his rescuers, being impelled alone by sympathy for him, rushed violently into his cell. The crazy one stared back and seemed to be surprised; he asked what was the matter, and being told the place was on fire, he appeared anxious to be let loose. His chains were then broken, and he dashed off with more than Indian agility. The other chained ones were liberated, and all retaken and placed in the jail.

Suppressing Licentiousness.—A bill to suppress licentiousness is before the New York Legislature. It prescribes, for the seduction of a female under 18, by a married man, State Prison not more than five years, or a fine of not more than $3,000. For seducing a female over 18, State Prison not more than three years, or county jail not more than one year, or a fine of not over $1,000. Seduction by an unmarried man of a female not over 18, same penalties as last above. Every person who shall keep a house of ill-fame shall suffer imprisonment, and every person who shall let or lease any building or tenement for the purpose of being kept as a house of ill-fame, shall forfeit, for the use of the poor, the rents and profits of the same for two years.

JUDGE WILEY.—This individual, who it will be recollected, was tried and convicted about three years ago as an accessary to the robbery of the Frederick County Bank, died recently in the New York City Hospital.



EASTON GAZETTE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 8.

Lectures at the Academy.—The fifth Lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by Prof. Neely.—Subject, Pneumatics.

Almost a Conflagration.—We are informed that on Thursday night last, some loose Lumber was discovered to be on fire in a vacant lot, back of A. B. Pritchett's Cabinet Shop and the Star Office—the fire was extinguished before damage was done. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

OREGON.—The House of Representatives, on Monday, passed the bill to organise the Territorial Government of Oregon, by a vote of 140 yeas, to 59 nays, after being amended, so as to require due notice to be given to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupation, and that the bill should not take effect until the expiration of the year after that notice, in any way to conflict with our treaty engagements in reference to this subject.

A petition was presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Severance, on Monday, from a number of respectable citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the "re-annexation" of the province of New Brunswick to the United States.

Mr. Calhoun's Health.—The Washington Constitution says, that Mr. Calhoun is rapidly regaining health and strength. He has been suffering under an attack of pneumonia.

☞The report of the duel, said to be anticipated between Mr. Clingman and one of the Empire Club, is entirely without foundation.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Lottery Commissioners—Jas. Harwood and Thos King Carroll.

Clerk of Anne Arundel County Court—Joseph H Nicholson.

Register of Wills for Ann Arundel—Benjamin E. Gantt.

Clerk of Frederick County Court—William Bradley Tyler.

Register of Wills for Frederick County—Thomas Sappington.

Clerk of Kent County Court—John N Gordon.

Register of Wills for Kent County—J. F. Brown.

Clerk of Harford County Court—Harry D. Gough.

Register of Wills for Harford County—Charlton W. Billingslea.

Clerk of Queen Ann's County Court—John Tilghman.

Clerk of Caroline County Court—J. H. Fountain.

Register of Wills for Caroline County—W. A. Ford.

Register of Wills for St. Mary's county—George Coombes.

The Trial of Bishop Onderdonk. Not wishing, by comments, one way or the other, says the Philadelphia North American, to aid in increasing the sale of this work, we will merely state, that on an inspection of it, we deem it our duty to pronounce it a book utterly unfit for general reading—one which no man can read aloud in the company of respectable females, and therefore entirely improper to be placed by any parent within the reach of his children. We regret it has ever been published.

The Bishop's Book.—The reported sale by the Court of Bishops of the record of the trial of their frail brother turns out to be true. The book has been issued from the press, containing all the testimony, which, having been given in confidence, should as well out of regard for good faith as for the public morals, have remained private; but it is now on sale in all the bookstores, and cheap editions are hawked from door to door for the edification of all who can buy or borrow it. The Baltimore Sun of Friday says:

"The pamphlet from Messrs. Appleton's, containing the full proceedings of the trial, was received yesterday morning, and the stores were consequently *crowded throughout the day*, nearly exhausting the supply before night. The cars last night, however, brought on *an abundance*, and all can be supplied this morning. The Trial is comprised in a book of 333 pages, which, in connexion with the Bishop's statement, is of great interest. Both these works will, no doubt, have an extensive circulation, as the present excitement [prurient curiosity] is not confined to the Episcopal Church, but spreads over all classes of society—non-religionists as well as members of the church."

In justice, however, to the right reverend gentlemen, it should be stated that they were moved by a consideration much greater than that which tempted the man of old; instead of *thirty pieces of silver*, it is said they received as much as eight hundred pieces for the copyright. We presume that the revolting matter having gone forth, they will now set themselves to work in their respective pulpits to counteract its natural effects on the minds of the great majority of those who are most likely to peruse it.—*Nat. Intel.*

The New York Herald of Friday contains the statement of Bishop Onderdonk of facts and circumstances connected with his recent trial as Bishop of New York.—We avoided copying articles touching the trial, beyond a mere statement of results, and therefore we do not give the "Statement." Meantime we copy the closing paragraph thereof.

My original plea of not guilty is here solemnly renewed. It respects both the purpose of my heart and the misconduct alleged. But let me not be suspected of putting forth any proud claim to exemption from frailty and sinfulness. While truth would be sacrificed did I profess consciousness of having justly incurred the verdict which has been awarded me, God knows that I presume not to absence of guilt before Him, in the perpetual sinfulness of my heart, and in daily leaving undone what I ought to do, and in doing what I ought not to do. And God forbid that I should not be humbled under a sense of the too successful betrayments, in each of these classes of omission and commission, into which I am often thrown. They are perpetual calls for contrition, humility and repentance. May I have grace not to suffer them—God forgive me if I am wrong in the humble hope that I do not suffer them to pass unheeded!

It has pleased my Maker to give me—friends and enemies unite to tell me so—a heart inclined warmly to reciprocate friendly affection, to yield to its reality or appearance in others, and to be unsuspicious of deceit in professed friends. I have carried this too far, and trusted too fully that my own unconsciousness of any other than right emotion, entered also into the apparent sympathy with which I was met. As the result, exaggerations, distortions, misstatements, have turned to ill what was really so neither in intent nor in deed.—Evil, totally undesigned and unthought of by me, and not justly attributable to me, has, by this means, been done to a cause dearer to me than life. I humbly trust that I have profited by the bitter experience, and earnestly pray—and ask the fervent faithful prayers of the beloved clergy and people of my diocese in my behalf—that this profiting may appear in all that in my character and conduct, may pertain to the glory of God, the cause of His Gospel, and the purity and prosperity of His Church.

I know not how extensively efforts may still be in progress, and yet be unbridled, against me. There are propensities in the natural heart which foster even a love for rendering the unhappy still more miserable, for trampling the fallen more deeply in the dust, for closing the door to all influence of the relenting spirit of Christian justice and mercy, and for pushing malevolent design to the utmost gratification. In the Lord put I my trust. To Him, as the Searcher of hearts, I commit my cause.

I thank God that my connexion with the diocese which I love so much, whose love to me has contributed so largely to my happiness, and in whose behalf I have so gladly and heartily, but, alas, so imperfectly labored, is not severed. I feel that this imposes upon me a most serious responsibility. I ask the union with my own, of the prayers of the diocese, that I may be rightly guided; may be ready and willing to sacrifice to duty all personal considerations; may not forget to cherish, as they should be cherished, reverence and submission to authority; may have grace to be free from unchristian resentment, for efforts that have been made, that may now be making, or that may yet be made, to destroy my character and influence; and may be led, in all that may devolve upon me, to such decision and such action, as will be approved by the Lord the Righteous Judge.

BENJ. T. ONDERDONK.

New York, January, 1845.

Free Negroes and Mulattoes.—We find the following remarks in relation to a bill before the Senate, taxing free negroes and mulattoes, in the Annapolis Republican of Saturday:

A bill of much importance concerning this class of the inhabitants of our State, passed the House of Delegates on Thursday last, by the close vote of 26 yeas to 23 nays. However legitimate an object of taxation free negroes may be, we are inclined to look upon the provisions of this bill as rather hard and unreasonable, and hope that it will undergo material alteration before it becomes a law. It requires all male free negroes, between the ages of 21 and 50 years, who may be able to maintain themselves by labor, to present themselves annually, between the 1st of April and June, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court or of Baltimore City, as the case may be, and offer their names and ages for registry. Now besides the inconvenience attendant upon the whole free negro population of the several counties between those ages quartered for a time within the small county towns,—we look upon it as rather hard, that they who are certainly least able to loose the time, & to pay the amount which would be requisite to carry them, say from the extreme upper or lower end of Anne Arundel county, to Annapolis, should be required to perform this annual pilgrimage.

At the time of so registering, each of said negroes is to pay the sum of one dollar to the clerk, which is to be paid by him into the State Treasury. The imposition of this tax may be well enough,—but would it not be better—more reasonable—more *just* to collect such tax in some way less burthensome to the poor negro? Could not the State with more reason exact a larger sum, collectable at home, without subjecting the negro to the expense and inconvenience of the pilgrimage? Why not make available to the State the cost of such trips?

Any negro failing to comply with the provisions as aforesaid is liable to be arrested and carried before any justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, which magistrate is made judge and jury in the matter, and can impose a fine at discretion, between five and ten dollars, for the payment of which the negro is liable to be hired out.

Now, to say the least, such a law is liable to the most gross, oppressive and tyrannical abuse. Apart from the inconvenience and expense of going annually to the county towns of the several counties, there are thousands of circumstances which may prevent negroes from registering their names in due season; indeed it needs not that we should point out the various abuses to which this act is liable,—for they are so palpable as to strike the attention at once.

Maryland Legislature.

From the Maryland Republican of Feb. 5.

CLAIM AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—The House yesterday took up the resolutions, submitted by Mr. Bowie, relative to a claim of Maryland against the General Government—which we inserted in our last paper. An additional resolution was adopted, fixing the compensation of the commissioners at 2 per cent. upon the amount recovered.

Some discussion was had upon the resolution making application of the fund when obtained. The original proposition, appropriated it to the payment of interest on the sum which may be borrowed to complete the Canal. A motion was made to apply it to the payment of the interest on the public debt, which after some discussion was adopted by 38 yeas to 16 nays.

Mr. Bowie here moved to commit it to a select committee of three, which was adopted, and it was referred to Messrs. Bowie, Worthington of Baltimore co., and Johnson of A. A.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, of Anne Arundel, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill entitled, an act imposing duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, speculations and other instruments of writing, to aid in paying the debts of the State, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

McCarty.—The Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday says, Being in the neighborhood of the Jail yesterday, we visited it, for the purpose of making enquiries concerning the health of this unfortunate man, and learned that a great improvement had taken place—that in fact he was supposed to be rapidly recovering. He has been visited several times in the last few days, by the Rev. Mr. Coskery, of the Catholic Church, and several Sisters of Charity, who are paying every attention that his wretched condition seems to call for.

Destructive Fire.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock, last night, says the B. & O. Clipper of Tuesday, the extensive candle factory of Hancock & Mann, Canton, was discovered on fire, and was entirely destroyed. Other property was injured. We are not certain of insurance, and if not the loss must be great.

THE PIRATE BABE. The N. York Express says that Mrs. Stephens, the authoress, is now in Washington, making an urgent application for the pardon, at President Tyler's hands, of the pirate babe now in prison under sentence of death. It is said she has already won over the good services of Mrs. Tyler in the matter and that the desired pardon will probably be granted.

Extravagance.—In a late speech delivered by the Hon. Cave Johnson, in the House of Representatives, he furnishes a list of books purchased for the use of members of Congress within a few years past, which cost $687,650 16, and adds, that others have been ordered which will cost $100,000. It is certainly proper that the congressional library should be well supplied with works useful in legislation, but we do not think that the books purchased at the public expense should become the private property of members, at least to so extravagant an extent. Mr. Johnson made one statement which reflects disredit on members guilty of the practice, and shows the abuses of the system. He said that he had understood, that many of the members of the House, after the delivery of the books, were in the habit of selling them to the booksellers about the city for less than half price, and these booksellers kept them ready to resell to the next Congress, for the supply of the new members. He thought this state of things was intolerable, and he hoped the members of the present Congress would put an end to it."

We agree with Mr. Johnson, that "this state of things is intolerable," and heartily concur in the hope, that the practice of purchasing books for the members will be totally abolished.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Franking Privilege.—In the discussion in the Senate on the Post Office bill, Mr. Buchanan advocated the abolition of the franking privilege. He referred to the practice in England, where even Queen Victoria cannot frank a note. "Members of Parliament" said Mr. Buchanan, "were called upon to forego a privilege for the sake of advancing a great public object; and they agreed to do so. Will an American Congress refuse to do that which a British Parliament has done in the accomplishment of a great advantage to the people? "For my own part," (said Mr. B.) "I find the franking privilege rather an inconvenience than an advantage; scarcely a day passes during which I am not asked for franks: Letters come to me under blank covers, very often from ladies; what am I to do with them?" ("Take them to the ladies yourself," said a voice on the floor.) "Yes," (said Mr. B.) "and make my bow, I suppose."

"You must either restrict the franking privilege or keep up the high rates of postage. Fifteen thousand deputy postmasters and both Houses of Congress retaining the franking privilege, will destroy the bill. He saw no fear of not keeping the offices well filled with competent postmasters without the franking privilege."

The franking privilege has been much abused in the United States, and if not totally abolished, should certainly be restricted.—*Ib.*

Conversion of a whole Methodist Congregation.—The Bishop of Chester consecrated a new Church at Bolton, on Sunday, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building was erected in 1822 for the use of the Methodist New Connexion, and was always well attended on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the established church.—Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish Church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 6th and 7th of Victoria, chap. 39, and on its being consecrated it became a parish church under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 800 persons, and is situated in the poorest & most spiritually destitute part of the town. To fit it for the service of the church a chancel has been erected, and to give the exterior something of an ecclesiastical character, the west front has been improved, and an addition made of a noble doorway of elaborate design, consisting of five receding arches, executed chiefly *in terra cotta* from the Ladystone Works, near Bolton. The windows, which had semicircle heads and sash lights, have been replaced by elegant windows in the same style as the doorway (Norman,) and a belfry gable, surmounted by an appropriate cross has been placed on the top. A large number of persons assembled at the ceremony of consecration. The petition was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. J. Slade, vicar of the parish, and the service, having been performed, the usual prayers of the church, and those especially appointed for the occasion, were read, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Raikes, Chancellor of Chester. The Bishop licensed the Rev. T. Berry to the incumbency of the new parish.—*London paper.*

To Correspondents.—The letter of Telegraph to the Treasurer of the "Fairy Club," will appear in our next.

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3, 1845

FLOUR sup. How. st. fr. STRS DL..	$4 [illegible]	
Do.....CITY MILLS	4 [illegible]	
Do.....SUSQUEHANNA.....	[illegible]	
RYE	$ 1 [illegible]	
WHEAT.....WHITE.....	85@90	
no.....RED.....	75@80	
CORN.....WHITE.....	41@42	
no.....YELLOW.....	43@44	
RYE	85@90	
OATS	27@28	
BACON, HAMS, Baltimore lb.....	7@8	

Married.

On Thursday, 30th ult. by the Rev. H. M. Mason, D. D., Wm. R. Trappe, Esq. to Miss Marian Chamberlaine, all of this county.

DIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Celia Frampton, on Tuesday night last after a severe illness, Mr. Wrightson Frampton in the 19th year of his age.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of RICHARD SPENCER, are hereby notified to prepare and file their claims with the Subscriber, on, or before, the first day of March next, when a dividend will be made of the Assets that may be in hand.

H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Attorney for Trustees.

Easton, Feb. 8, 1845.—3t (S3t)

☞Baltimore Patriot and Sun, will copy the above, 1w3w, and forward accounts.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail in Baltimore City and County, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq a Justice of the Peace, on the 15th day of December 1844, BENJAMIN ROBERTS charged with being a runaway slave but says he was free born and raised near Little Patuxent, Cummins County, North Carolina. Said negro is about 25 years old, bright mulatto, 5 feet 5 3-4 inches high; had on when committed grey mixed cloth coat, drab cassimer pantaloons, red flannel shirt, fine long boots and tarpolin hat; has a scar on the right arm below the elbow, caused by a burn, and a scar on the nose below the left eye. The owner if any of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DANIEL STEEVER, Warden.

Feb. 8—1am2m

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Jacob Beckly, Esq a Justice of the Peace, on the 18th day of January, 1845, ALEXANDER DORSEY charged with being a runaway slave, but says he was free born, and raised near Leonards town St. Mary's County, Maryland; said negro is about 40 years old, very black, 5 feet 84 inches high; has on when committed, an old brown frock coat, black cloth pantaloons cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, yarn half hose and old fur hat; has a scar on the left arm below the elbow, and wears whiskers. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DANIEL STEEVER, Warden

Feb. 8—1am2m

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail in Baltimore City and County by Wm. A Schaefer, Esq a Justice of the Peace, on the 15th day of December 1844, GEORGE COLWELL, charged with being a runaway, and says he belongs to Archibald Flemmings, of Washington City, District of Columbia. Said negro is about 24 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 5 3-4 inches high; had on when committed an old fur cap, white linen jacket, check shirt, blue cotton pantaloons, coarse shoes; has a small scar over the left & small scar in left eyebrow, two on the right arm above the elbow and a small scar on the left wrist. The owner, if any, of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DANIEL STEEVER, Warden.

Feb. 8—1am2m

BLANKS
For Sale, at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE Fee-Simple in several Lease-hold LOTS, situate on Harrison and Goldsborough streets, belonging to Dr. John I. Tromp and others, devisees of Henry Nicols.

Terms will be made known by application to H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, their Agent.

Easton, Feb. 8, 1845.—3t (S3t.)

JAMES BARROLL & SON,

Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public generally that no change will be made in their business in consequence of the death of their senior Partner, but it will be conducted under the same firm and in the same manner as heretofore.

Feb. 1st, 1845—1w

FIELD SEED AND GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber having resumed his old stand in Grant St. near Pratt, lately occupied by J. T. Durding & Co., as a Plough factory, is prepared to receive the calls of his friends and customers for

GARDEN SEED,

of the growth of 1844 & '45, imported and raised by the most skilful gardners; Also,

CLOVER, TIMOTHY,

ORCHARD, HERDS, & MILLET,

with other seed for field & garden culture;

GARDEN AND FARM TOOLS; BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE & FARMING.

Also—can be had at the same stand, manufactured by Johnson and Cunningham, Ploughs of every kind and pattern; Wheat-fans; Straw cutters; Corn-shellers, Wheat-cradles, &c., repairs of every kind done to order. The friends of the subscriber and public in general are invited to call or transmit their orders.

THOS. DENNY, Seedsman,

Grant St. near Pratt St., Baltimore.

Feb. 1st, 1845—6w

FOR SALE,

A NEAT SET OF

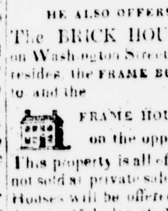
BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS,

suitable for a single horse Carriage. Persons wishing to buy such a set, would do well to call and see them as they will be sold very low at my shop

JOHN A MURRAY,

Saddle & Harness Maker.

Easton, Jan 25 1845



CLOCK —AND— WATCH MAKING, (AT MY STORE)

The subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of Easton and the county generally, that he has employed Mr. Wm Cox, long known to the citizens of this county as an experienced workman, to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY,

repaired in the best manner and in the shortest time possible on the most liberal terms for cash or on short credit to those only who pay punctually. The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to his care shall be faithfully done, and according to promise.

The public's obedient servant

CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B—Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for work or the highest cash prices paid. Jan 25 1845—4w

NOTICE.

The Subscriber will attend to the Collection of outstanding accounts and to the Closing of Books, &c. in town and country, on a reasonable Commission.—All business intrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He can be found at the office of HENRY THOMAS, Esq. nearly opposite the Bank.

JAS. H. SMYTH.

Easton, Jan. 18, 1845.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM COMMONLY CALLED

PORTER'S FARM,

within a mile and an half or two miles of the town. This farm is sufficiently large to be divided into two, making each 180 to 190 acres with a proper portion of TIMBER. It will be divided to suit purchasers. If not sold at private sale the farm will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 25th day of March next, at the front door of the Court House, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day.



HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE

The BRICK HOUSE in Easton, on Washington Street where Solomon Bratt resides, the FRAME BUILDING adjoining thereto and the



FRAME HOUSE AND VACANT LOT on the opposite side of the street.

This property is all offered at private sale. If not sold at private sale the three last mentioned Houses will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 25th day of March next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the Court House in Easton.—The terms will be liberal.

THEOD. R LOOCKERMAN

Jan 25, 1845—ts

ONCE MORE.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS,

BEGS leave to inform the people of Talbot county, that he still carries on the

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,

at his old stand, one mile from the CHAPEL, where he is prepared as usual to do all kinds of work in his line, in a workmanlike manner and of SEASONED MATERIALS. He has also employed Mr. JOHN SPENCE, to conduct his

SMITH SHOP.

Mr. Spence is well known as not only a good Smith, but as a first rate Horse-shoer. All work done in either branch, will be warranted to answer the purpose, or no charge.

Jan 11, 1845—6w cow (8)

N. B. He still continues to attend to the Constable business. J. B. F.

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