HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hudson the oldest member of the Massachusetts Delegation, gave the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. Adams, in the House on the 24th ult.

Mr. Speaker: I rise with no ordinary emotion to perform a painful duty, which has just been assigned to me by my colleagues, growing out of an event which has recently occured in the midst of us, the announcement of which has just been made by the Chair. My late venerable colleague is no more! A great and good man has fallen! He has been stricken down in the midst of us, while in the discharge of his public duties. One whose public services are coeval with the establishment of our government—one who has come down to us from past generations, and of whom it might almost be said that he was living in the midst of posterity, an example to us, has ceased from his labors, and gone to his reward The peculiar circumstances of his death are known to every member of this House, and are calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. They weigh so heavily upon my own mind and feelings that I am almost inclined to believe that silence is the most appropriate token of our grief, and the most suitable tribute to his memory.

John Quincy Adams was born on the 11th day of July, 1767, in that part of Braintree, Massachusetts, which was subsequently incorporated into a town by the name of Quincy, and hence was in the eighty first year of his age. In 1778, when he was but 11 years of age, he accompanied his father, John Adams to France, who was sent with Benj. Franklin and Arthur Lee, as Commissioners to the Court of Versailles. After remaining in France about eighteen months, during which time he applied himself closely to the French and Latin languages, he returned to his own country in August, 1789. In November of the same year his father was again dispatched to Europe for the discharge of dipiomatic services. and took his son John Quincy with him. At Paris he was put to school, and when in 1780 John Adams removed to Holland, his son enjoyed the advantages of the public school at Amsterdam, and afterwards of the University at Leydon. Francis Dana, who accompanied John Adams, as Secretary to the Embassy, received in 1781 the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams then fourteen years of age, with him as his private secretary. Here he remained till October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St Petersburgh, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland, where he remained some months, till his father took him to Paris at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1783. From that time till 1785 he was with his father in England, Holland, and France; during the whole of which period he was a close student.

At the age of eighteen, at his own request, his father permitted him to return to Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard University, and was graduated 1787 with distinguished honors. Soon after leaving college, he entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts, where he remained the usual period of three years in the study of the law, when he entered the profession, and established himself at Boston

In 1794 Gen. Washington appointed him resident minister to the United Netherlands. From that period till 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland England and Prussia Just as Gen Washington was retiring from office, he appointed Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission changing his destination to Berlin. During his residence of about three years and a half at Berlin, he concluded an important commercial treaty with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission.—He was re-called near the close of his father's administration, and arrived in his native country in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was chosen by the Boston district to the Senate of Massachusetts, and soon after was elected by the legislature a Senator in Congress for six years from March 4, 1803. He remained in the Senate of the United States until 1808, when he resigned. While in the Senate he received the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, an office which he filled with distinguished ability.

In 1809 he was appointed by President Madison, envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, where he rendered the most important services to his country. By his influence with that Court, he induced Russia to offer her mediation between Great Britain and the United States in the war of 1812; and when the proper time had arrived, he was placed by President Madison at the head of five distinguished commissioners, to negotiate a treaty of peace, which was concluded at Ghent, in 1814. Mr. Adams was then associated with Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin, to negotiate a commercial convention with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. While in Europe, in 1811, he received the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined.

After remaining in England till the close of President Madison's administration, he was called home, and placed by President Monroe at the head of the Department of State, where he remained.

In 1825 he was chosen by the House of Representatives President of the United States for the term of four years. On leaving the Presidency in 1829, he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, and in 1831 he was elected a member of this House, and by the free suffrages of the people, has been continued in that office to the day of his death.

This is but a hasty and imperfect enumeration of the public stations which have been filled by my late lamented colleague. Of the manner in which he has discharged the public trusts it is not necessary for me to speak. Suffice it to say that his long eventful life has been devoted to the public service, and the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged every duty are known and acknowledged throughout the nation. His fame is so blended with his country's history that it will live when all the frail monuments of art shall have crumbled into dust. By his death the country has lost a pure patriot, science an ardent votary, and the cause of human freedom a devoted friend.

But it is not as a public man merely that we are to contemplate Mr Adams. In the private walks of life, where tired dissimulation drops the mask," and man appears as he really is, we find in him all those silent and social virtues which adorn the character. His ardent love of Justice, his inflexible regard for truth, his stern devotion to the cause of civil and religious, liberty, were blended with meekness, sobriety, and charity. But the crowning glory of his character was his devotion to the cause of his Redeemer.

To that cause he was publicly dedicated on the second day of his earthly existence and throughout a long life he manifested a firm belief in Divine revelation; and a calm trust in that Being who rules among the nations and spreads the mantle of his love over his dependent children. But he is gone. The places that have known him will now know him no more forever. This instance of mortality, at once so peculiar and so painful, admonishes us of the uncertainty of life, and teaches us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

We tender to his afflicted family our heart felt sympathy, and assure them that a nation's tears will be mingled with theirs And while we look for consolation to the wisdom and goodness of an over-ruling Providence, we would affectionately command them to that gracious Being who has revealed himself as the father of the fatherless and the widow's God and friend.

He disrobed himself with dignity of the vestures of office, not to retire to the shades of Quincy, but, in the maturity of his intellect in the vigor of his thought, to leap into this arena, and to continue, as he had begun, a disciple, an ardent devotee at the temple of his country's freedom. How, in this department, he ministered to his country's wants, we all know and have witnessed. How often we have crowded into that aisle and clustered around that now vacant desk to listen to the counsels of wisdom as they fell from the lips of the venerable Sage, we can all remember, for it was but of yesterday. But what a change! How wondrous! How sudden! 'Tis like a vision of the night. That form which we beheld but a few days since is now cold in death!

But the last Sabbath, and in this Hall he worshipped with others. Now his spirit mingles with the noble army of martyrs and the just made perfect, in the eternal adoration of the living God. With him "this is the end of earth." He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. He is gone—and forever! The sun that ushers in the morn of that next holy day, while it gilds the lofty dome of the Capital, shall rest with soft and mellow light upon the consecrated spot beneath whose turf forever lies the Patriot Father and the Patriot Sage!

THE TREATY.

The Senate are still engaged in discussing this question. It is thought by letter writers in Washington, that, with a few modifications, it will be confirmed by that body. No one pretends to calculate the time when the question will be decided. The following synopsis of the Treaty is given by the Washington correspondent or the New York Herald, which is supposed to be correct:

Senors Cuevas, Conto and Atristan are appointed commissioners on the part of the Mexican government, to adjust with the commissioner of the United States, Mr. Trist, a lasting treaty of peace.

Article second provides for the present suspension of hostilities between the forces of the two nations.

Article 3d defines the future boundary between the two republics. The line is to commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; to run up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence north until it intersects the first branch of the Gila; thence down the middle of that branch of the River to the Colorado; thence it follows the division between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific, which it strikes one league south of San Diego.

The next article guarantees to citizens of Mexico, now residing in territory ceded to the United States, all the rights and immunities of citizens of the latter country, provided they take the oath of allegiance; or in case they desire to continue citizens of Mexico, there is guaranteed to them the right to leave the territory, and to dispose of their property to the best advantage.

The next article of importance provides that the grants of land in the territory ceded, made by Mexico prior to the treaty, shall be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that Catholic residents in the ceded territory are to be protected in the exercise of their religion

The next article provides that grants of land in Texas, made by Mexico prior to the year 1836, shall be respected by the United States

The next article provides that this government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the borders from Indian incursions.

In consideration of this cession of territory on the part of Mexico, the government of the United States binds itself to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum are to be included the three millions of dollars already appropriated by Congress, for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to the order of Mr. Trist.—This sum is to be paid immediately on the ratification of this treaty by the Mexican government.

The remaining twelve millions are to be paid either by instalments, or by the issue of a six per cent. stock, redeemable by the United States.

Several articles are devoted to the executory details of both of these modes of payment. The adoption of either is to be optional with this government.

The next important article binds the government of the United States to assume all claims of American citizens against the government of Mexico—both those already decided, amounting to two millions, and those undecided, rmounting to about three millions of dollars.

Some unimportant articles then follow, for the mode of executing this portion of the treaty; such as the appointment of a commissioner to decide upon the claims, &c. &c.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for eight years, and afterwards to be renewed at the option of both governments

The troops are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty by both governments, unless the sickly season should come on before their embarkation can be effected; in which case they have to retire to a healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies on amicable terms by the Mexican government.

Supplies which arrive in the mean time are not to be subject to duty.

The custom-houses are to be restored to the Mexican government, and means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate of the United, and exchanged within four months of its ratification.

Any future war that may break out between Mexico and the United States is to be conducted on Christian principles and according to the usages of civilized nations.

The boundary specified to be defined as laid down in Disturnel's map of Mexico published at New York in 1847.

Burning of Four Steamboats.—*Immense Loss of Property.*—The Philadelphia Bulletin has a despatch dated Cincinnati, February 28th, from which we gather the following lamentable intelligence:

The steamboats Hendrick Hudson, the Trenton, the Circassian, and a Maysville wharf boat, were all destroyed by fire this morning, a little after midnight, while moored to their landing in this city.

The loss of property is very great. The Hendrick Hudson was full freighted with a valuable cargo, and ready to leave for New Orleans, all of which is a total loss. Besides this lamentable destruction, there were four lives lost by fire and accident, attending the calamity.

The N Orleans Delta has recently published, in a Supplementary sheet, the correspondence of Generals Scott and Worth, relative to the late difficulties in the army, subsequent to the publication of the Army Orders censuring severely certain letters written to the United States. The Supplement does not appear to have been sent in this direction, but we find in a Western paper the following brief notice of the correspondence:

Gen. Worth addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, stating that he learned with astonishment that it was the opinion of the Army that the imputation of scandalous conduct mentioned in the general Order, referred to him, and asking if such was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief.

General Scott replied, that the Order clearly expressed that he meant to apply the imputation to the author of the letter signed "Leonidas."

Gen. Worth rejoined, and said he did not consider the answer satisfactory. Gen. Scott replied that he could not be more explicit. He had nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and if he had valid information of the authorship, he would prosecute the parties before a Court Martial.

Gen. Worth replied, that he supposed the Commander regarded him as not deserving a satisfactory answer, and feeling himself agrieved, he should appeal to the President. He concluded by accusing Scott of acting in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Gen. Scott then ordered worth under arrest, for behaving with contempt and disrespect towards the Commander in-Chief

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JUSTICES OF THE ORPHAN'S COURT FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Joseph R Price, Peregrine Groome, and Thomas S. Hayward.

Notary Public—John E. Martin.

State's Armorer at Easton—John Satterfield.

Surveyor—John F. Chaplain.

Coroners—William H. Nabb, James Jackson.

Wood Corder at Easton Point—James H. Hopkins.

Justices of the Peace—William B. Willis, John A. Clough, John F. Chaplain, George L. Stevens, Samuel Conolly, Thomas H. Leonard, Thomas Watts, Perry Robinson, Edward H. Nabb, H. C. Mackey, John H. Robrecht, Thomas H. W. Lamdin, Richard C. Lane, Daniel Weeden, James Sewell, of Jno., Daniel S. Haddaway, William S Denny, William W. Lowe, James Harrison, jr., Joshua Edgar, Charles H. Rigby, James P. Rigby, John W. S. McDaniel, Oliver Harrison, Joseph Graham, Jno. W. Ridgaway, Jno. P. Weeden, Jesse Scott, John C. Wooters, William Rose, Charles Jump, Alexander E. Dudley, James Redman, Perry G. Stevens, John D. Nabb, James E. Turbutt, Edward Y. Davis. Attest,

JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.

March 4, 1848

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, March 1, 1848.

GRAIN—No sales of wheat or corn; very little of the former in market. Yellow corn held at 48 a 50 cents, and white at 47a48. Small sales of Oats at 37a40.

Married,

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. James M. Haines, Mr. Joseph James to Miss Mary Jane Wharton both of this county.

Information Wanted.—Any person having knowledge of the large brass Torch belonging to the Fire Department, will confer a favor by leaving information with the Editor of the Gazette.

March 4, 1848

A. W. NEAL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EASTON, Talbot County, Md.

Will practice in this and the adjoining counties At all times, during buiness hours, may be found in his office on Goldsborough St., one door from Union Hotel.

March 4th, 1848—tf

Cheese.—A few Boxes prime Cheese on hand, and for Sale by,

Cheezum & Emory.

March 4, 1848

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale a farm of about two hundred and twenty acres, situated in Talbot county, on the North side of Bolingbroke Creek, about half a mile from the creek, and three miles from Trappe. It is about two thirds cleared and in cultivation, the rest being covered with wood, and excellent timber of Oak, Pine and Cedar, is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats &c. and is susceptible to the improving effects of clover and plaster, part of it having been lately limed.



There is a DWELLING HOUSE, Corn house and other out buildings, a good Apple-orchard; and a stream that forms the western boundary of the farm, and empties into the Creek, might be profitably used as a water power. This farm is part of a tract owned by the late Wm. Brown and adjoins the lands of William Martin.—The terms will be made known by application to.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE.

Clora's point, March 4, 1848.—8w

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle, Denton Journal and Balt. Patriot, will publish once a week for eight weeks, and charge adverliser.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, 2d *February*, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, upon the requisition of more than thirty Stockholders holding more than three hundred shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, under the provisions of the 22d section of the act of 1804, incorporating said Bank, that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at eleven o'clock A M for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the President for his extraordinary attendance at the Bank, under the provisions of the 13th section of said act. By order,

THOS. FRANKLIN, Cashier.

Feb. 12. 1848. tm

Branch Bank Easton.

March 2d, 1848.

AS a sufficient number of Stockholders did not attend the meeting called on Tuesday, the 29th ult. to constitute a quorum, the meeting called for that day was postponed until Wednesday the 8th inst, to take place at 2 o'clock P. M

As Business of importance will be submitted to their consideration, it is hoped, Stockholders will be punctual in their attendance.

Wm B Smyth, Cashier.

March 4th, 1848—It (Sth)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST RIVER, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON.



The Steamer Maryland having been thoroughly overhauled, will resume her route, commencing on WEDNESDAY 1st March. on which day she will go to Centreville and Chestertown.

Her route will be as follows:

Leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock A. M. on every MONDAY for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaves Easton on every TUESDAY morning by the same route; on every WEDNESDAY for Centreville and Chestertown, and return same day; on every THURSDAY for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton and return the same route on Friday on every SATURDAY for Annapolis and West River, and return same day—starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting

☞ Passage to Cambridge and Easton, $1 50, passage to West River, $1, passage to Annapolis 75 cts.

N. B All Baggage at the owner's risk.

EMANUEL G TAYLOR.

☞ The public are respectfully informed that they can land Carriages and Horses at all times at Cambridge and Easton the owners of the Maryland having built a wharf of considerable height across the shoal water at Cambridge, and only for the use of the Maryland

L. G. TAYLOR.

March 4 1848—tf

☞ Captain Benjamin will attend with a HACK at Easton Point, to convey passengers to Easton or elsewhere.

Cheapest in the World!

STEAM REFINED SUGAR CANDIES,

12 1-2 Cents per pound, Wholesale.

E. J. RICHARDSON, No 42 Market Street Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the low price of $12,50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at correspondng low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

Feb. 26, 1848.

New Years' Presents.

THE subscriber has a few more left of those handsome bound Annuals Prayer Books, Bibles & Hym Books, and a great variety of Books for Children, also Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c. &c., which he is very anxious to sell to clare out his stock of Christmas Goods.

The public's ob't. servant.

Jan. 1, 1848. CHAS. ROBINSON.



Just Received,

A supply of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, from the nurseries of D. Landreth Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair Jr. & Co Baltimore. E. M. Dawson & Bro.

Feb. 26,

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

THE subscriber having become agents of the Pekin Tea Company of Philadelphia and New York have just received by Packet, a full supply of Green and Black Teas, of various qualities and prices, handsomely put up in quarter, half, and 1 pound packages, enclosed in lead foil to secure it from light and air, with name and price printed on package, which they offer for sale at Philadelphia and New York prices. If they should not suit, you have only to return them to us, and get your money.

Feb. 22 1848. Cheezum & Emory.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store room at the corner of Washington street and Bayside road, in Easton, where he has a STOCK OF GOODS of nearly every description, including

GROCERIES, &c.

which he is prepared to sell at the very lowest cash prices, or in exchange for country produce He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to suit his customers both in the price and the superior quality of the articles he offers for sale.

He has also for sale a lot of

New & handsome Furniture,

suitable for house keeping purposes.

Persons wishing to buy will find great bargains by calling early.

Also several CARRIAGES, (Gigs and Fourwheels.) which will be sold on very accommodating terms if early application is made,

JAMES R. SHORT.

Easton, Feb 26 1848—4w

Runaway.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington County Maryland on th 1st February, inst., as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

aged about 33 years, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, dark complexion, and wears his hair platted, had on a pair of blue sattinet pants, a green doublet, check shirt, linsey wamus, an old gray over coat, and coarse boots, says he belongs to Basil Downey of Frederick County, and has a wife in Harpers Ferry at Joseph Hays, Esq.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come and prove his property and take him away, else he will be disposed of as the law directs.

THOS. MARTIN, Sh'ff.

Feb. 26, 1848.—3t charge Bag News.

NOTICE

THE subscriber has just received from the City a large supply of LADIES thick soled Morocco SHOES. Also Calf skin and Morocco Shoes for Children. Also a quantity of Cigars of good quality, and Bond's best Tobacco. Also, has on hand a large quantity of Irish Potatoes for sale cheap as usual. J. E. MARTIN.

Feb. 19 1848.

JOS. MERITO & BRO'S, Cheap Candy & Fruit Store.

No. 22 1-2 Pratt St., between Gay and Frederick, Wholesale & Retail.

Just received—

10 trails fresh DATES,
200 drums Smyrna FIGS,
200 wholes, halves and quarter boxes RAISINS,
50 bushels Italian CHESNUTS,
10 cases do MACCARONI,
50 boxes m's and o's ORANGES,
50 do LEMONS,

With every variety of NUTS, PICKLES and PRESERVES.

CANDIES, at the lowest market prices.

Country merchants would do well to call.

Feb. 19, 1848—3t chr. Balt. Sun.

POSTPONED SALE.

Wood Lots
FOR SALE,
One Mile from Easton.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton on TUESDAY the 22d day of February inst.,

FOUR WOOD LOTS

of about seven acres each, all in one body, the centre of which is less than one mile from the town.

Also, FOUR CLEARED LOTS, of similar size, lying between the wood lots and the main road.

Terms.—The purchase money will be paid in three equal instalments at 6, 12 and 18 months, with legal interests theron from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond with approved security before taking possession. On the payment of the last instalment the land will be conveyed to the purchasers free of all incumbrances.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Feb. 12. 1848

☞ The plot of the above lots can be seen by calling on the Editor of the Star.

☞ The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, MARCH 7th

Hair Dressing & Shaving.

CLARY, Fashionable barber, late of Baltimore.

Shop 3d door below Tarr's Hotel, on Main street. Shampooning performed in the most approved style.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1848.

P. S.—Having been in the habit of trimming and cleaning the hair of young Misses, in the city, I will perform the same office here if required; waiting upon them at their houses.

A. B. PRITCHETT,
CABINET MAKER,

WOULD most respectfully present to his friends, customers, and the public generally, his grateful acknowledgements for past favors, and hopes by strict attention to business, and an effort to please all who may be kind enough to favor him with their work, to secure a continuance of the same.

He is still at the same old place, opposite C. Robsnson's variety store, and Beaston's hat and cap Emporium, where it will give him pleasure at all times to accomodate the PEOPLE with any article in his line, at very moderate prices for cash, trade, or country produce.

WHEAT FANS made to order. or repaired, on accommodating terms.

COFFIN MAKING.

This department of the business will be attended to promptly by the subscriber whenever called on. COFFINS of all kinds, made in the neatest possible style, and HEARSE furnished "FREE OF CHARGE," for their conveyance to any part of the County,

His work as heretolore, will be done in a substantial manner, and of good materials, and workmanship.

Easton, July 18, 18[illegible]—1y

☞ He has Corpse Preservers for grown persons and children, the use of which can be had whenever required at a moderate charge

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CHILL NET TWINE—2 & 3 cord in Ball and skein, just rec'd by Steamer Jefferson, and for sale by

Feb 19. Cheezum & Emory.

TWILL'D and plain Cotton Osnaburgs, just received by Steamer Thomas Jefferson and will be offered low by

Feb. 19 Cheezum & Emory.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORANGES and LEMONS, just received and for sale by JAS. M. HAINES.

Feb 12, 1848.

LOST.—A day or two ago, a large GOLD WATCH KEY, with a Cornelian Set in it. A suitable reward, if required, will be paid on leaving it at this office. Jan. 29, 1848.

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Wednesday the 19th inst., on the road leading from Oxford Neck to the Vandue at Dover Bridge, his POCKET BOOK, containing several papers, which to him are valuable

The finder will confer a particular favor by leaving it at this office.

EDWARD J. STEVENS.

Jan 22. 1848—tf

Mrs. E. A. & R. H. Haines.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have moved their Millinary & Dress making establishment, across the street to the Room formerly occupied by Dr. C. C. Cox, as an office—when they are prepared to accommodate their customers in both branches, with trimings &c., and having experienced hands from Baltimore to work at both the Millinary & Dress making, they feel assured that they will be able to give general satisfaction

Jan 1st. 1848.

N B. They would respectfully return their thanks to the ladies for the patronage they have received—and solicit a continuation of the same E. A. & R. H H.

THE undersigned having taken the Confectionary stand, formerly kept by H. J. Strandberg, would respectfully inform the citizens of Easton; and the community, that he is prepared to accommodate them on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Jan. 1, 1848. JAS M. HAINES.

N. B.—I have on hand now a good assortment of fresh candys, raisins, figgs, grapes, &c. J. M. H.

SPERM OILS &c —300 gallons bleached Winter Sperm, bleach'd Fall Sperm, Patent Solar and Linseed Oil. for sale by E. M. Dawson & Bro.

Jan. 29, 1848.

J. M. OREM. WM. S. HOPKINS

JOHN M. OREM & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

230 Market St. N. W. Cor. of Charles,

BALTIMORE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING of Superior Quality. ONE PRICE ONLY.

1y August 7, 1847

BOARDLEY & COX,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

CORNER PRATT AND CHEAPSIDE STS.,

BALTIMORE.

State Tax Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Collector for Talbot County for the years 1843 and 1847 would respectfully inform the Tax payers that he has to make a payment to the Treasurer next month, and would beg of all delinquents to make payment as soon as convenience will allow. He will attend at Easton every Tuesday & Saturday, on Saturday 11th inst., at Trappe and Saturday 18th will be in St. Michaels, and attend the above mentioned places alternately, every other Saturday.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, jr.
Collector State Tax.

Dec. 11,—tf

SELLING OFF AT COST
To Close Business.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue the Mercantile business this fall, offers for sale his present stock of goods. Store fixures, and the good will of the concern, which to a person wishing to engage in business in Easton, can be made profitable with a small capital. Until a sale is made of the whole, the entire stock will be offered at Cost, for cash only. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, as bargains will be sold.

The public's ob't. serv't.,

WM N. MULLIKIN.

N. B.—All persons indebted will please settle their accounts as early as they can, as I wish to close my business at the earliest possible day. W. N. M.

Oct. 16, 1847.—tf

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