it down as a rule, which I suppose will not be controverted, that all political powers under our free institutions, are trust powers, and not rights, liberties or immunities, belonging personally to the officer. I also lay it down as a rule, not less incontrovertible, that trust powers are necessarily limited (unless there be some express provision to the contrary,) to the *subject matter and object* of the trust. This brings us to the question—what is the subject and object of the trust, in this case? The whole section relates to deposites; to the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds. With this view they are directed to be made in the bank. With the same view, and in order to increase the security, power was conferred on the Secretary to withhold the deposites; and with the same view he is directed to report his reasons, for the removal, to Congress. All have one common object—the security of the public funds. To this point the whole section converges. The language of Congress, fairly understood, is—we have selected the bank because we confide in it as a safe and faithful agent to keep the public money; but to prevent the abuse of so important a trust, we invest the Secretary with power to remove the deposites, with a view to their increased security. And lest the Secretary, on his part, should abuse so important a trust—and in order still farther to increase that security, we direct, in case of removal, that he shall report his reasons. It is obvious, under this view of the subject, that the Secretary has no right to act in relation to the deposites but with a view to their increased security. That he has no right to order them to be withheld from the bank so long as the funds are in safety, and the bank has faithfully performed the duties imposed in relation to them; and not even then, unless the deposites can be placed in safer and more faithful hands. That such was the opinion of the Executive, in the first instance, we have demonstrative proof, in the message of the President to Congress at the close of the last session, which placed the subject of the removal of the deposites exclusively on the question of their safety; and that such was also the opinion of the House of Representatives then, we have equally conclusive proof, from the vote of that body, that the public funds in the bank were safe, which was understood at that time on all sides, by friends and foes, as deciding the question of the removal of the deposites.

The extent of the power intended to be conferred being established, the question now arises, has the Secretary transcended their limits. It can scarcely be necessary to urge this point? It is not even pretended that the public deposites were in danger, or that the Bank had not faithfully performed all the duties imposed on it in relation to them; nor that the Secretary placed the money in a safer or more faithful hands. So far otherwise, there is not a man who hears me, who will not admit that the public moneys are now less safe than they were in the Bank of the United States. And I will venture to assert, that not a capitalist can be found who would not ask a considerably higher percentage to insure them in their present, than in the place of deposite designated by law. If these views are correct, and I hold them to be unquestionable, the question is decided: The Secretary has no right to withhold the deposites from the Bank. There has been, and can be, but one argument advanced in favor of his right—which has even the appearance of being tenable—that the power to withhold is given in general terms, and without qualification, "*unless the Secretary otherwise direct.*" Those who resort to this argument, must assume the position, that the letter ought to prevail over the clear and manifest intention of the act. They must regard the power of the Secretary, not as a trust power limited by the subject and the object of the trust, but as a chartered right, to be used according to his discretion and pleasure. There is a radical defect in our mode of construing political powers; of which this and many other instances afford striking examples; but I will give the Secretary his choice; either the intention or the letter must prevail: he may select either, but cannot be permitted to take one or the other as may suit his purpose. If he chooses the former, he has transcended his powers, as I have clearly demonstrated. If he selects the latter, he is equally condemned, as he has clearly exercised power not comprehended in the letter of his authority. He has not confined himself simply to withholding the public moneys from the Bank of the United States, but he has ordered them to be deposited in other Banks, though there is not a word in the section to justify it. I do not intend to argue the question, whether he had a right to order the funds, withheld from the United States Bank to be placed in the State Banks which he has selected; nor need I ask, how he has acquired that right? It exists wholly on construction—on the supposed intention of the legislature, which, when it gives a power, intends to give all the means necessary to render it available. But, as clear as this principle of construction is it is not more clear than that which would limit the right of the Secretary to the question of the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds; and I cannot admit that the Secretary shall be permitted to resort to the construction, as may best be calculated to enlarge his power, when the right construction is denied to those who would limit its power by the clear and obvious intention of Congress

I might here, said Mr. Calhoun, rest the question of the power of the Secretary over the deposites, without adding another word. I have placed it on grounds from which no ingenuity, however great, or subtility, however refined, can remove it; but such is the magnitude of the case, such my desire to give the reasons of the Secretary the fullest consideration, that I shall follow him through the remainder of his reasons.

That the Secretary was conscious that the first position which he assumed, and which I have considered, was untenable, we have ample proof in the precipitancy with which he retreated from it. He had scarcely laid it down, when, without illustration or argument, he passed with a rapid transition, and I must say a transition as obscure as rapid, to another position wholly inconsistent with the first; and in assuming which, he expressly repudiates the idea that the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds hand any necessary connexion with the removal of the deposites; his power to do which he places on the broad and unlimited ground, that he had a right to make such disposition of them as the public interest, or the convenience of the people might require. I have said that the transition of the Secretary was as obscure as it was rapid; but obscure as it is, he has said enough to enable us to perceive the process by which he has reached so extraordinary a position, and we may safely affirm, that his arguments are no less extraordinary than the conclusion at which he arrives. This first proposition, which, however, he has not ventured to lay down expressly, is, that Congress had an unlimited control over the deposites, and that it may dispose of them in whatever manner it may please, in order to promote the general welfare and convenience of the people. He next asserts that Congress has parted with this power, under the sixteenth section, which directs the deposites to be made in the Bank of the United States, and then concludes with affirming that it has invested the Secretary of the Treasury with it, for reasons which he professes to be unable to understand.

It cannot be necessary, before so enlightened a body, that I should undertake to refute an argument so utterly untrue in premises and conclusion—to show that Congress never possessed the power which the Secretary claims for it—that it is a power from its very nature, incapable of such enlargement, being limited solely to the safe keeping of the public funds—that if it existed, it would be susceptible of the most dangerous abuse—that Congress might make the wildest and most dangerous association the depository of the public funds—might place them in the hands of the fanatics and the madmen of the North, who are waging war againt the domestic institutions of the South, under the plea of promoting the general welfare. But admitting that Congress possessed the power which the Secretary attributes to it, by what process of reasoning can he show that it has parted with this unlimited power, simply by directing the public moneys to be deposited in the Bank of the United States? or, if it has parted with the power, by what extraordinary process has it been transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, by those few and simple words "unless he shall otherwise order." In support of this extraordinry argument, the Secretary has offered not a single illustration, nor a single remark bearing the semblance of reason, but one, which I shall now proceed to notice.

He asserts, and asserts truly, that the bank charter is a contract between the Government, or rather the people of the United States and the Bank, and that it constitutes him a common agent or trustee, to superintend the execution of the stipulations contained in that portion of the contract comprehended in the sixteenth section. Let us now, taking these assumptions to be true, ascertain what those stipulations are, the superintendance of the execution of which, as he affirms, are jointly confided by the parties to the Secretary. The Government stipulated on its part, the public money should be deposited in the Bank of the United States—a great and valuable privilege, on which the successful operation of the institution mainly depends. The Bank, on its part, stipulated that the funds should be safely kept—that the duties imposed in relation to them should be faithfully discharged, and that for this with other privileges, it would pay to the Government the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.—These are the stipulations, the execution of which according to the Secretary's assumption, he has been appointed, as joint agent or trustee, to superintend, and from which he would assume the extraordinary power which he claims over the deposites to dispose of them in such manner as he may think the public interest or the convenience of the people may require.

Is it not obvious that the whole extent of power conferred upon him, admitting his assumption to be true, is to withhold the deposites in case that the bank should violate its stipulations in relation to them on one side, and on the other to prevent the Government from withholding the deposites, so long as the bank faithfully performed its part of the contract.—This is the full extent of his power; according to his own showing, not a particle more can be added. But there is another aspect in which the position in which the Secretary has placed himself may be viewed. It offers for consideration not only a question of the extent of his power, but a question as to the nature and extent of duty which is imposed upon him. If the question be such as he has described, there has been confided to him a trust of the most sacred character, accompanied by duties of the most solemn obligation. He stands by the mutual confidence of the parties, vested with the high judicial power to determine on the infraction or observance of a contract in which government and a large and respectable portion of the citizens are deeply interested, and, in the execution of this high power he is bound by honor and conscience, so to act as to protect each of the parties in the full enjoyment of their respective portion of benefit in the contract, so long as they faithfully observe it. How has the Secretary performed these solemn duties, which according to his representation have been imposed upon him. Has he protected the bank against the aggression of the government, or the government against the unfaithful conduct of the bank in relation to the deposites? Or has he, forgetting his sacred obligations, disregarded the interests of both—on one side, divesting the bank of the deposites, and on the other, defeating the government in the intended security of the public funds, by seizing on them as the property of the Executive, to be disposed at pleasure, to favorite and partizan banks.

But I shall relieve the Secretary from this awkward and disreputable position in which his own arguments have placed him. He is not the mutual trustee, as he has represented, of the government and the bank; but simply the agent of the former, vested under the contract, with power to withhold the deposites with a view, as has been stated, to their additional security—to their safe keeping; and if he had but for a moment reflected on the fact, that he was directed to report his reasons to Congress only, and not also to the bank, for withholding the deposites, he could scarcely have failed to perceive that he was simply the agent of one of the parties, and not, as he supposes a joint agent of both.

The Secretary having established, as he supposes, his right to dispose of the deposites, as in his opinion the general interest and convenience of the people might require, proceeds to claim and exercise power with a boldness commensurate with the extravagance of the right which he has assumed. He commences with a claim to determine in his official character, that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional—a monopoly—baneful to the welfare of the community. Having determined this point he comes to the conclusion that the charter of the bank ought not to be renewed, and then assumes that it will not be renewed. Having reached this point he then determines that it is his duty to remove the deposites. No one can object, that Mr. Taney, as a citizen, in his individual character, should entertain an opinion as to the unconstitutionality of the bank; but that he, acting in his official character, and performing official acts under that charter of the bank, should undertake to determine that the institution was unconstitutional, and that those who granted the charter and bestowed upon him his power to act under it, had violated the constitution, is an assumption of power of a nature which I will not undertake to characterize, as I wish not to be personal.

But he is not content with the power simply to determine on the unconstitutionality of the bank. He goes far beyond—he claims to be the organ of the voice of the people. In this high character he pronounces that the question of the renewal of the bank charter was put in issue at the last Presidential election, and that the people had determined that it should not be renewed. I do not, said Mr. Calhoun, intend to enter into the argument whether, in point of fact, the renewal of the charter was put at issue at the last election. That point was ably and fully discussed by the honorable Senators from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) and New Jersey, (Mr. Southard) who conclusively proved that no such question was involved in the issue; and if it were, the issue comprehended so many others that it was impossible to conjecture on which the election turned. I look to higher objections: I would enquire by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury constitutes himself the organ of the people of the United States.—He has the reputation of being an able lawyer, and can he be ignorant that so long as the Constitution of the United States exists, the only organs of the people of these States, as far as the action of the General Government is concerned, are the several departments legislative, executive and judicial; which, acting within the respective limits assigned by the Constitution, have a right to pronounce authoritatively, the voice of the people.

A claim on the part of the Executive to interpret, as the Secretary has done, the voice of the people, through any other channel, is to shake the foundation of our system. Has the Secretary forgotten that the last step to absolute power, is this very assumption which he has claimed for that department? I am thus brought, said Mr. C., to allude to the extraordionary manifesto read by the President to the Cabinet, and which is so intimately connected with the point immediately under consideration. That document, though apparently addressed to the Cabinet, was clearly and manifestly intended as an appeal to the people of the United States, and opens a new and direct organ of communication between the President and them, unknown to the Constitution and the laws. There are but two channels known to either, through which the President can communicate with the people—by messages to the two Houses of Congress, as expressly provided for in the Constitution, or by proclamation, setting forth the interpretations, which he places upon a law, it has become his official duty to execute. To go beyond, is one amongst the alarming signs of the times which portend the overthrow of the Constitution and the approach of despotic power.

[*To be concluded.*]

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1834.

We had intended to publish no more debates on the Deposite Question; presuming that the public mind was pretty well settled in regard to this subject. But, a great anxiety having been manifested for Mr. Calhoun's Speech, we have commenced it in this day's Whig, intending to conclude it on Tuesday. And as it is a rule with us, in all such matters, as far as practicable, to give each side an equal chance, we shall feel bound to give another in vindication of the course of the administration—probably Mr. Rives's.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by a few of our friends at the editorial article of the last Whig. It was written in haste, it is true; but upon a review of it, and after having had the advantage of perusing Mr. Calhoun's able speech,—which we had not then read,—we feel constrained to say that the position we then took, we still regard as the true one.

Grant, for a moment, the arguments used against the policy adopted by the government, and still our position is a good one. In settling the question we have in hand, we regard it of but secondary importance whether the administration acted right, or not, in removing the deposites. The question is in regard to the perpetuation of the Bank of the United States, with its tremendous and alarming power over the property of the country, and ultimately the destinies of the country.

If the Bank of the United States can, at its pleasure, by the influence of its "*screwing policy,*" as the New York Journal of Commerce has it, send a majority of the State Banks of one of our most thriving commercial cities, and along with them thousands upon thousands of our most substantial capitalists, on a pilgrimage to Washington, praying for whatever *it* chooses to dictate, however repugnant it may be to their own sense of right: what may we not expect of it, if it is permitted to triumph in such an undertaking? Suppose it to succeed in forcing back the deposites—what then? Do you not see that the same drama of wretchedness and pecuniary distress is to be again enacted when the Bank charter expires, if it be suffered to expire? Do you not see that the only way to avoid a recurrence of the same disorder in the currency, only a hundred-fold worse, would then be to renew the charter? If the charter is to be renewed, after all that has taken place, will any one say that it is not *extorted* by the *screwing policy* of the Bank? And, if the Bank possesses the power of *forcing* the Government of the United States to grant whatever it chooses to demand, is your government worth a button? are not your liberties gone? are you not the slaves of an unrelenting, cruel and tyrannical monopoly?

Until we saw the galling effects of the fetters which the Bank of the United States had cast around the community—until we were made fully acquainted with the fact that the Bank of the United States had subjected many of the State Banks and capitalists, to a condition of mere dependent vassalage—we were unwilling to regard it as an institution, either so corrupt or so dangerous, as it proves itself to be. But the evidence is too glaring. The cries of distress, which reach us from all parts of the United States, induced by the wanton, cruel and oppressive curtailments of the Bank of the United States, solely with the view to create a panic in the public mind, and *drive* them, if possible, to a renewal of the charter, and a perpetuation of its power, leaves us no longer room to doubt its corrupt and dangerous tendency.

Mr. Burchenal's Bill to establish Magistrate's District Courts.

The 1st section of this bill provides for the election by the Governor and Council of three persons in each election district, to be styled District Magistrates—any one of whom shall constitute a Magistrate's court, to be holden once in every four weeks in such place, as a majority of them shall designate—to have jurisdiction in all cases where the debt or damages do not exceed $100.

Sec. 2. Makes the judgment a lien on real estate, provided, a short copy be filed in the county clerk's office within sixty days.

Sec. 3. Provides for the supersedeas, and

Sec 4. Gives jurisdiction in cases of replevin, not over $100, provided bond be given.

Sec. 5. Gives an appeal to the county court.

Sec. 6. Provides for taxing the cost in the District court,

Sec. 7. Relates to the Constable's bond and fees.

Sec. 8. Provides for the appointment of a clerk, and restricts the jurisdiction of the court to $50, unless at the request of both parties concerned.

Sec. 9. Relates to the clerk's docket.

Sec. 10. Gives jurisdiction to the amount of $100 where justices now have to amount of $50 and provides as to appeal.

Sec. 11. Gives jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, damages not being over $100, &c.

Sec. 12. Provides for giving certificates for fees, when the state fails to sustain the action to be levied for the benefit of such person two judges being in attendance.

Sec. 13. One third of all costs to be for benefit of clerk, and the balance for the judges.—*Md. Repub.*

G. H. BURRELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the studies of the French language, that he is forming an Evening Class, which will meet at the Easton Female Seminary, the first week in February.

Jan 25 3t

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan 25

A STRAY OXEN

MARKED with a slit in the right ear, a crop and an underbit in the left one, has been for some time on St. Joseph's farm. The owner is requested to come and take it away, after having proved property and paid the costs.

Jan 25

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a

HANDSOME YOUNG BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the saddle, a part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased.—The horse will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r. with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, dec'd.

Jan 25

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 24th day of January, A. D. 1834.

On application of Samuel H. Benny, Administrator of William Benny, 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 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L.S.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH 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 of administration on the estate of William Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r. of William Benny, deceased.

Jan 25 3w

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT 24th day of January, A. D. 1834.

On application of Philip Francis Thomas, administrator with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, dec'd 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 two 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 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test, JAS: PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH 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 of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, adm'r. with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, dec'd.

Jy25 3w

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice to the farming business, aged about sixteen years. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline county, Md.; but no thanks.

JONATHAN EVITTS.

Jan 18

To be drawn January 30th, 1834, THE LITERATURE LOTTERY, Class No. 5.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	75 prizes of	$500
1	5,000	85	200
1	2,000	128	50
1	1,500	128	40
1	1,210	128	30

No prizes less than $5—Tickets $4.50—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 3, draws Jan. 31st, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	6 prizes of	$1,000
1	5,000	10	500
1	3,000	10	400
1	1,800	10	300

Tickets $4, shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

Jan. 25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of FREDERICK F. NINDE, Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G cowtf]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends' and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

LAMB,

MAFUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS,

No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET. BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

☞ Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.

☞ Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice.

Old Stocks covered.

dec 31

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3 4 and 6 4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Groceries, Liquors. Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

dec 21

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, in which he now occupies.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages o this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before,) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Jan 21

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA,

HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry" every FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and returning, will leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry.—The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock for the ferry.

The public's obedient servant, WM. H. DAWSON.

jan 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

oct 29 tf [G]

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR,

INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3t

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