General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
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TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of Sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

E. ROBERTS.

Farmer's Delight, aug 28 5w

N. B. That beautiful full blooded horse Tuckshoe, four years old in June last, and an excellent Jack, twelve years old, will be offered on the day of sale. E. R.

Farmers' Delight, }
August 28, 1827. }

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jenifer S. Taylor to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House Door in the Village of Denton, on WEDNESDAY the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that Lot with the improvements thereon, in the Village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best Wooden House in the Village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the Board of Directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for Cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that Farm and Plantation whereon he the said Garretson Reese now resides, adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for Cash.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the HOUSE and LOT in Denton, the property of the President, Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with approved security.

By the Board of Directors,

JOHN BOON, Agent.

july 31 11w

EASTON HOTEL

To be Rented for one or more Years,

THAT large and commodious Establishment in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present & for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

Also—THE CORNER ROOM and CELLAR now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—This is a good stand, and well calculated for a Store of any kind, or might be converted into two good Shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—

Also—The HOUSE occupied by Mr. John Armor as a Taylors' Shop—and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrate's Office—These two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, aug 28, 1827 w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale-beams, used in the vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th and 12th—Wye Mills 17th and 18th—and Loockerman's (formerly Lee's) Mill, 24th September respectively.

WM. BECKLEY, *Standard Keeper.*

Easton, aug 28 4w

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that elections will be held in the several election districts of Talbot county, on MONDAY the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff for said county and four Delegates to represent the said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff
aug 28 5w. of Talbot county.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Fulwar Skipwith to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Montesano, May 15, 1827.

Gentlemen—I take the liberty to request admission to your columns, of the papers here enclosed, containing General Jackson's attack upon my conduct and character during the late war, together with my reply. Should it be inconvenient to you to publish those papers and this letter, I request them to be transmitted, for publication to the Editors of the National Intelligencer at Washington, a paper, as well as yours, which I have taken and read with great interest since first they were published.

In the days of my youth I had the honor to be one of the defenders of my native State as a volunteer soldier in the ranks, at the Seige of York, which gave Independence to this great Republic. In my old age I have had the honor at New Orleans, to array myself against the same invading foe in the same humble station, without pay or rations; and although I cannot boast promotion, I may truly add, I served on both occasions with equal zeal and devotion to my country; now covered by the result with so much glory. Virginia, proudly, and I believe justly, proclaims giving birth to no Traitors. I therefore, wish to stand upon my trial in her eyes; and though of a former I trust I shall be pardoned by the present generation of my native State, for thus publicly calling on Gen. Jackson to sustain his charges of my being a Traitor; or at least having aided and abetted treasonable acts or designs for others.

Permit me gentlemen, to subscribe myself with great respect and regard,

FULWAR SKIPWITH.

Fulwar Skipwith to Gen. Andrew Jackson

Montesano, near Baton Rouge,
May 15th, 1827.

Sir—Retired for many years past from public, and from necessity, confined to domestic concerns, I had fondly hoped to descend to my grave without the censure of the politicians of the day; and still less, the unrelenting persecutions of one so conspicuous as yourself. And although "my conduct and character during the attack upon New Orleans," had years ago occupied a page of history, intended doubtless by your worthy biographers to immortalize your name with matchless fame, and mine with infamy, yet believing that the book could be but little read, except, by yourself and its authors. I did not for a moment allow my tranquility to be disturbed. Nay, conscious of not having deserved censure at your hands, and persuaded that no other man than yourself, had ever imputed, or would be disposed to impute to inaction, lukewarmness, or much less "traitorious designs," in time of public danger I would continue to maintain my silence, had not your later "written denunciations" reached me, associating in my alleged "traitorious attempts to paralize your defence of the City," a majority of the Senate over which I had the honor to preside, if not a considerable and most patriotic portion of the citizens of New Orleans, with whom I had the honor to serve in the common defence of the country.

I can no longer hesitate therefore, sir, after first exposing a faithful copy of your "written denunciations," to undertake a vindication of my conduct and character, with the hope of satisfying every just and discerning man, that your triumphant sword acquired two edges at the battle of the 8th of January, the one so fortunately employed against the invading Foe, and the other so disgracefully, since, in continuing so unrelentingly to aim your stabs at my reputation, and the reputation of a majority of the Legislature who in our effort to sustain the rights and dignity of the State, did all in our power to aid you in defending it.

General Jackson's Letter to the Postmaster General.

Washington, March 22d, 1824

Sir—My friend Col. Croghan has made known to me his desire of obtaining the office of Post Master at New Orleans, which he is advised will become shortly vacant, by the resignation of the present incumbent.

As I am confident he is well qualified, and has high claims upon his country, and having the highest opinion of his character; it gives me pleasure to express my wishes that he may succeed in his application.

Should the Colonel not succeed, which I should sincerely regret, I am requested by several gentlemen from New Orleans, to name to you Captain Robeson, Captain Saul, and Captain Richardson, all of whom are well recommended as to good character and fitness for that office.

It has been stated to me that Mr. Fulwar Skipwith is an applicant for that office. If so, I feel it a duty to make known his conduct during the assault on New Orleans by the British army in the late war.

Mr. Skipwith was Speaker of the Senate, had been in the confidence of the Government, and in consequence thereof, received mine. From his situation I expected much aid from him; you may imagine my surprise when I tell you that instead of being with those who were in defence of the country, in the then trying crisis, he was found with those who were engaged in paralyzing my defence. He would neither prorogue the Assembly, nor adjourn it to Baton Rouge, and when the Minority abandoned the Assembly, and tendered their services as volunteers at my line of defence, Mr. Skipwith remained with those who were charged with a design to deliver the city to, and make terms with the enemy. One part of his conduct it is necessary to detail. When I left the city and marched against the enemy on the night of the 23d of December, 1814, I was obliged to leave one of my Aids in command, having no other confidential officer that could be spared from command. A few days after Mr. Skipwith in person, applied to my Aid to be informed what would be my conduct if driven from my lines of defence, and compelled to retreat through New Orleans; whether I would leave the supplies for the enemy or destroy them? As reported by my Aid to me, he wanted this information for the Assembly, that in case my intention was to destroy them, they might make *terms* with the enemy. Obtaining no satisfaction from my Aid, a Committee of three waited on me for satisfaction on this subject. To them I replied, "if I thought the hair of my head knew my thoughts, I would cut it off or burn it"—To return to their honorable body and say to them from me, that if I was to be so unfortunate as to be driven from the lines I then occupied, and compelled to retreat through New Orleans, they would have a warm session of it.—This ended my interference with the Assembly until the evening of the 8th of January, when Mr. Skipwith rode down to congratulate me on the event. From the foregoing you can judge how much he merits the bounty of his Government, to the exclusion of those who have real claims for important services rendered.

[Signed]

ANDREW JACKSON.

In animadverting on the charges against me in the foregoing letter, I should be somewhat consoled, sir, if you would do me the justice to believe that I shall not, knowingly, misrepresent, aught state for malice—for if I did, with a strong sense of my own imperfections, and with a desire to improve my few days in cultivating good feelings towards all mankind; my hairs indeed might be disposed to rise on my head, yet they should not be disgraced by my own hands "in cutting or burning them;" for they continue to be respected by "my most inward thoughts" which, unlike yours, never did conceive, or commit, wilful injustice to the character of any man. Nor could I consent to resign my few remaining locks to you, or your Aid, Major Butler, to be treated with the barbarity with which you both treated my conduct at New Orleans. But I here pledge myself to offer them a willing sacrifice with the head that bears them, to an offended country, should you, with the further assistance of your Aid, prove to the satisfaction of a dispassionate and unprejudiced public, that any traitorous, or malicious design, or motive, influenced my conduct while presiding over the Senate, or as a citizen, or volunteer soldier serving in the ranks of the City Guards, during the attack and invasion by the British forces.

In noticing your remarks on entering into your charges against me, I deem it unnecessary to say whether or not, "I had ever been in the confidence of Government." It is sufficient to my purpose to shew what your "inmost thoughts," cannot forget, that you did not intend to extend to me "your confidence." For at my first introduction to you at your Head Quarters, by one of your Aids, Mr. Ogden and at my own repeated and earnest solicitations, I do not recollect or believe that, you addressed a word to me after returning my salute; yet in candor, I must own, that my head was not threatened by you as a common report, and Governor Clairborne assured me his was soon after. But my suspicions then were, and your many subsequent acts have established since, that you made your first entry into the State predisposed, and determined to find a majority of the Legislature, with a most respectable and patriotic portion of the citizens, if not Traitors, at best of doubtful attachment to the Union and defence of the State.

Unhappily, sir, for the Legislature and for the public functionaries of justice, who supported with zeal all your measures, except of proscription and denunciation, they could not agree with you that they themselves were traitors.—and more unfortunate still did it prove to both Gov. Clairborne and myself, that among both those bodies, we could not find one traitor to gratify or allay your suspicions. Gov. Claiborne's letter to you, when far away and a stranger to us all, written at a moment of alarm and great weakness, I will not deny was calculated to inspire you with some suspicions:—But when at the first moment of your setting foot in the State, he arrayed himself under your standard with the entire and most enthusiastic mass of both the French and American population, from old age to childhood, with or without arms, marching from every corner of both the city and the State to your support, and you stood at the head, sir, of a formidable army, between the enemy and your victims, it ill became you to persist in looking for traitors, in either the Legislative Chambers upon the seat of justice, or among the citizens and still less to pretend that you had discovered a traitor in the person of a distinguished and most patriotic member of the Legislature, whom you had arraigned on trial for his life, before one of your Military Comissions, for having in a newspaper essay, after a beaten and disheartened enemy had fled to their ships, censured your severe and unmerited treatment to French citizens and denied your right to continue the exercise of Martial Law over the inhabitants of a city, who were no where to be found during the invasion, but before the enemy under your orders, or under arms for the defence of the city, or in the Hospital, as Mr. Louallier ever was, when not in Legislative or military duty, in administering to the wants and comforts of the sick and wounded soldiers.

With whom General, permit me now to ask you, could you have found me "engaged in paralyzing your defence?" With whom did I remain "charged with a design to deliver the city to the enemy?"—Will you go and say that it was with the honorable body over which I had the honor to preside by their unanimous choice, and from which I retired with their unanimous thanks? Or, was it with the faithful guards of the city, in whose ranks, infirm, and at the age of 52, I had the honor to serve each night of the invasion, to their entire satisfaction? But "I would not prorogue the Legislature?"—And you, Sir, to be seriously answered who have been a Legislator, that the President or Speaker cannot prorogue the body over which he presides, but with its consent? Which is the State of the Union, and where are freemen to be found, so lost to a sense of their rights and characters that would wish to see their immediate Representatives "prorogued" but at their own discretion, or by the will expressed of their constituents, and not under the foul, unfounded suspicions of a commanding General; nor under your threat to Gov. Claiborne and myself, to put our Government under martial law, as in truth you did, if it would not adjourn.

The next and last charge against me, and which I suspect, General, you indulgently intended as my *coup de grace*, for, if due, I am willing it should confirm the others, I am not yet able to look at with suitable gravity, though consigned to history by your worthy biographers. It is a clumsy fabrication, conceived in a commotion of passions; and its meshes have been worked and put together with the help of your aid, and used as Gov. Claiborne's letter was, to veil your premediated injustice towards me, and your violence towards many others.—Invoke again the willing assistance of Major Butler, and I will still defy you to sustain this charge with better evidence of truth, than your own desire to find it true. You will never be able to give it form or likeness:—But as your young and confidential Major you admit furnished you with the epaulette and the colours, I will furnish you with the incident from which he borrowed them.

It was on one of the nights, about the time alluded to by Major Butler, that, on returning from patrol duty from the grand round of the city, in passing and seeing lights in the house of Mrs. E. an old and much respected acquaintance of mine, and a great admirer of yours, I called in to pay her my respects, and found with her another very interesting lady Mrs. F. who in the course of her conversation, mentioned a report as circulated in the city, and I think she said by Kentuckians, just from your lines of defence, that if forced, you would destroy, rather than see the city fall into the hands of the enemy. Some day or two after, at the request of the Military Council of the City Guards, of which I was a member, I waited on Major Butler, concerning a citizen under arrest, and not directly or indirectly charged with any thing concerning that report, and being asked by him, "if there was any thing new in the city," I remember replying that such was the report "among women."

Conscious, General, of having through life treated the names and reputations of married ladies with the most scrupulous caution and respect, I cannot believe that I mentioned the names of any two ladies, between whom I had heard the report—and never having at any time, myself, attached either belief or importance to it, I could not have made it a subject of serious communication, to either the Senate, the Military Council, or to any member individually of them—I am willing, therefore, to rest the truth of my assertions in repelling this slanderous and bolstered charge of yours, and consequently its utter falsehood, as far as it criminates my conduct and views, not only in the testimony of the remaining individuals who composed the Senate and the Military Council, but on the testimony of any two or three remaining individuals in society, who were eye witnesses of my conduct during the invasion and attack upon New Orleans, and whose oath would be respected by a well composed jury of their vicinity:

I may well then, sir, pronounce this last charge of yours to be false, utterly false, as applying to me individually, or to the Senate over which I presided, or the Military Council of which I was a member, or that the most distant hint or wish was ever expressed, in any of their deliberations, or in private by any one of their members with *my knowledge* or within *my hearing*, to make terms with the enemy—And more false, if possible, is it still that the "Legislature" should with *my consent* or *connivance* depute "a Committee to call on you on that subject," or on any other during the invasion, in which I had any agency, that was not founded, in my humble estimation at least, on principles of patriotism and honor, I may, therefore, hope to find indulgence in every honest breast for having expressed, in some degree, the profound contempt which this charge so justly merits, and which it is impossible for me, with life, to cease to feel.

I will on the present occasion, Sir, close this most reluctant vindication of myself by declaring with great sincerity and truth, that my only object is to rescue my conduct and character from the weight of your foul denunciation both "written and verbal" and with no desire to produce the slighest impression on the Presidential question, in which you are so deeply engaged, and in which I have taken no interest since Mr. Crawford the candidate of my choice withdrew from the contest. Fully impressed, with the sense of my duty to respect, and obey the choice of the People, or by the House of Representatives, of either of the present incumbent, or yourself, for the Presidential chair, hereafter should it become your extraordinary destiny to fill that high station, I shall in common with my Fellow-citizens, still look for safety and protection under the constitution, which were made by the People to secure them in the enjoyments of life, liberty and property, and to preserve to each State of the Union her rights and dignity in resisting Military Tyranny or usurpation; the principles of which the great, the good, the Immortal Washington, and his commanding Generals, never thought of violating in a seven years bloody conflict against Foreign and domestic Foes.

FULWAR SKIPWIRTH.

LETTER FROM MR. WALSH.

The following letter from Robert Walsh, Esq. Editor of the National Gazette, appeared in the Post of last evening. The reader will perceive that it has been elicited by the brief controversy between the Post and ourselves touching the authorship of a biographical sketch of Jackson. Mr. W. avows the authorship, and frankly admits the claims, which, as a "Military Chieftain," Gen. Jackson has upon the gratitude of his countrymen. But at the same time he denies his fitness for the office of President, and makes a manly declaration in favor of Mr. Adams, for reasons which ought to be not only satisfactory, but conclusive, to every sensible man who loves his country.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

Sir—I perceive by the Evening Post of yesterday, that a controversy has arisen between you and the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, respecting the authorship of a biographical notice of General Jackson, which you copied into your paper from the American Monthly Magazine of the year 1824. I should not address you now, but for the appearance of a receipt, signed by me, in relation to that notice. The insertion of the receipt seems to imply a belief on your part, that I was disposed to conceal or disavow the article in question. It was, I humbly think due to courtesy and justice to interrogate me in some form, previously to any act indicating even a doubt of my candor. The republication of the biography was mentioned to me at Saratoga, last week when I immediately acknowledged the production to be mine. Having been occupied for ten or eleven days, until Sunday last, in travelling, I could not in that period of time attend to what was said in the newspapers.

The biographical notice was written to serve Dr. M'Henry, the editor of the American Monthly Magazine, who had been warmly recommended to me by a friend at Pittsburgh, and who supposed that a favorable account of a personage so popular in Pennsylvania as Gen. Jackson, might promote his literary enterprize. It was intended to be anonymous, and ought to have weight only by its intrinsic force. The Doctor himself brought to me, after some time, the amount of the compensation which the bookseller had, in his prospectus, stipulated to pay for each page contributed by correspondents to his Magazine. I was assured by the editor, that what he offered did not come from his purse, nor interfere with the gains.—From him, I would not have accepted any pecuniary retribution.—The article was carefully composed, as to facts and reasoning. I have not read it since it was printed in the Magazine; and do not know how far its diction may be obnoxious to criticism, this is a consideration to which I attach no importance, under the circumstances of the case. I have always entertained the most favorable opinion of Gen. Jackson's military talents and services; I have always believed and contended that his proceedings at New Orleans and Florida were susceptible of vindication; I have much admired the manliness of his spirit and the energy of his patriotism; but I never deemed him fit for the office of President of the United States, nor imagined that martial exploits gave title to that station. At the time the biography was written, I urged the claims of Mr. Adams, in the National Gazette. I consider this statesman as still entitled to the preference which I then proclaimed to be due to him, and upon the same broad grounds, of education, pursuits, opportunities, accomplishments, habits, temper, and the nature of his public services. Sincerely, however, as I desire the re-election of Mr. Adams, I cannot consent to overlook what Gen. Jackson has done for his country, nor join in a hue and cry against the veteran soldier, nor rake for the wild oats which he may have sown some thirty or forty years back. I conceive that the success of Mr. Adams may be obtained by more direct and liberal means; and I presume that there is no sentiment in the biographical sketch inconsistent with the idea of his superiority as a candidate. I am, sir, your obedt. servt.

ROBERT WALSH, Jr.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15th, 1827.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

During a call which the United Ship North Carolina made at Citaduella in the Island of Minorca, in April 1826, one of her officers picked up in a shoemaker's shop in that place, a curious relic of our Revolution, namely a picture, painted on glass, and well executed, dated London, 1775, designed by the tory artist to ridicule the patriotic spirit which had begun to shew itself in the then colonies, in resisting the usurpations of the mother country. It purports to be a representation of "*A society of Ladies at Edenton, in North Carolina*"—convened for the purpose of entering into a compact to abstain from the use of tea and British manufactures. That such an article should have been found in such a place, is not less a matter of curiosity than the picture itself, of which the following is an accurate description:

The picture presents on its left, the Lady Moderator, "fat, fair, and forty," gorgeously attired according to the fashion of the day, seated at the end of a table, with an uplifted mallet in her right hand, as if in the act of calling to order a British officer who is attempting to ravish a kiss from the fair Secretary, seated a little way on her right, whose youth and charms would seem to be an undisputable warrant for such boldness; though she punishes it by puncturing his audacious hand with the sharp point of her pen. On the left of the Moderator is seated a lady of a remarkably modest demeanor, and by her dress supposed to be of high quality, who appears to be blushing at the scene we have just described. Behind the chair of the Moderator stands a tall, hard favored female, stricken in years and coarsely habited, but with a cast of countenance expressive of great fortitude and resolution. Through this group is seen the round black face, thick lips, and flat nose, (with their accompanying vacant, good natured smile,) of a female domestic, who is handing a china inkstand towards the table, upon a pretty little cocquelico waiter. The front of the picture shews an elderly matron in a snuff colored silk gown and black scarf and bonnet who has just risen from an old fashioned mahogany chair, and bending over the table, seems to be writing on a large scroll containing the following patriotic and spirited resolution:

"We the Ladies of Edenton do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to that pernicious custom of drinking Tea, or that we the aforesaid Ladies, will not promote the wear of any manufacture from England until such time that all Acts which tend to enslave this our native country shall be repealed."

On the right of the picture, three ladies, whose appearance bespeaks them among the "beauty and fashion" of Edenton, are seen emptying the contents of their tea canisters into a couple of hats, of the olden cut which are held by a sly, smirking old codger, in a brown coat & red perriwig, perhaps charged by these patriotic dames with the office of consigning the hated emblem of British tyranny to the bottom of the Albemarle, or of the flames. In the back ground a merry old Joan, cloaked and hooded, is seen already in possession of a sucedaneum for the interdicted article, which she is quaffing from an ample china *punch bowl*, with an expression of great satisfaction, while her neighbor, with the long-eared cap and gipsey hat, and a half beseeching, half upbraiding physiognomy, is extending a hand to disengage it from her inastiable lips. In the foreground are two prostrate canisters, dishonored by a dog which is licking the cheek of an infant at play on the carpet, as if in token of approbation at seeing the child upset a waiter of *tea* china.

The picture is marked "plate V." and must have been one of a series of the same description. The officer, who discovered it immediately purchased it from the mendor of souls, whose property it was, and presented it to Commodore Rodgers, who, we understand, intends to present it to the Governor of North Carolina; a destiny which it well merits, however humble its pretentions may be as a work of art.

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale, one negro MAN, two negro WOMEN, and two CHILDREN, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Application to be made to

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased.

Easton, april 3 w

VALUABLE SERVANTS
FOR SALE.

TO be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls, of various ages—Application to be made to

SAM'L. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, dec'd.

dec 19 w

WANTED TO HIRE.

LIBERAL wages will be given for TWO MEN and TWO BOYS, for the remainder of the year, if immediate application is made—For terms enquire of the Editor.

march 27 w

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