THE CROPS.—The Rochester, N. Y. Democrat says—

The prospect of a heavy crop of wheat, is seldom more favorable than at the present moment in western New York. The fields are heavily clothed, and present every indication of abundant harvest. A crop, one half greater at least than that of last year, may, we think, be confidently anticipated.

The Annapolis Republican of Saturday says—

To the cheering prospects every where announced of a fine promise of the coming crop of Wheat and Rye, we are truly gratified to be able to add, that the appearance of Tobacco plants are decidedly more favorable than they have been at the same period for several years past. Vegetation indeed may be said to be every way luxurient and beautiful for so early a period—and an early as well as an abundant harvest is anticipated.

The Uniontown, Pa. Genius of the 22d instant says of the crops—

The present spring has been a most favorable one in this region of country, for all kinds of vegetation; and from present appearances the harvest will be abundant.

Crops in Florida.—The Tallahassee Watchman of the 15th says: We are informed that the prospects for superior crops, are now most promising. It is said, there will be more cotton made this season than has ever before been raised and gathered in Florida.'

Ohio Wheat Crop.—The Cleveland Gazette of the 23d May has been informed by a gentleman who had just completed a tour through several of the Wheat growing counties of the State, that the grain at this time looks uncommonly promising, and that Wheat never looked better in Ohio, at this season of the year.

The Alexandria Gazette says, 'Our accounts of the growing Wheat crops in lower Virginia, and especially in the Northern Neck, continue gloomy; but, from all the country west and north of us, the prospect is very flattering. In the Valley, especially, the grain looks very promising.'

Potatoes at Cleveland.—Up to the 14th inst. forty-six thousand bushels of potatoes had been entered at the port of Cleveland, since the opening of navigation this spring. The price had ranged from 75 to 87 1-2 cents per bushel.

THE LATE DUEL.

A DUEL.—The Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday, 22d says:—'There was a report in town last evening that a duel was to be fought yesterday, between two gentlemen attached to the bar of Carroll co. A controversy of a strong personal character has been going on for some time past in the papers in that county, out of which we understand, grew a challenge from Wm. P. Maulsby, who is the representative of the county in the State Senate, to James Raymond, Esq. They met, we learn, at Elk Ridge yesterday, and had already taken their posts, when some explanations were had, which were deemed satisfactory to both parties, and put a stop to any further hostile proceeding. The gentlemen concerned all returned to this city this morning.

We are glad to learn that the affair of honor to which we briefly referred yesterday morning, was accommodated without resort to arms. The parties were James Raymond Esq., and Wm. P. Maulsby Esq., both gentlemen of Westminster, Carroll county, and the latter the senator from that county. Mr. Maulsby we understand, challenged Mr. Raymond, under the presumption, it is said, that Mr. R. was the author of certain articles in the Westminster Carrolltonian, in which Mr. Maulsby's personal qualities and his personal courage, in particular, were commented upon with uncommon, and indeed unreceless severity. Mr. Maulsby, we learn, did not inquire whether Mr. Raymond was the author of the articles, but challenged him outright.—Mr. Raymond accepted, and the parties met at Elkridge, Inding, Anne Arundel county, on Tuesday evening and had taken their places, when, we learn, through the interposition of mutual friends, the challenger was induced to withdraw the challenge, & it came out that Mr. Raymond was not the author of the articles objected to—a fact, by the way, perfectly notorious, at all times before and after the challenge, as the articles are so written as to render it as certain who is the author, as if his name was subscribed to them. The matter of course proceeded no further. No doubt an official account of the affair will be published in the papers of Carrol county.—[Balt. Chron.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The Westminster Carrolltonian states that a Convention was recently held in that county, and the following persons nominated as the Loco Foco candidates for the House of Delegates:

Joseph M. Parke, Manchester.
George Bramwell, Finksburg.
Jacob Powder, Jr. Westminster.
George Crabbs, Taneytown Distr't.

On the nomination the Carrolltonian remarks:

Great dissatisfaction was immediately manifested by many members of the Convention, and by other persons, at the nomination of one of the old delegates, who, it is said, repeatedly pledged himself last fall, that if elected at that time, he would not be a candidate this year—and as a consequence of that dissatisfaction, several independent candidates are before the people:—among them are Abraham Bixler, Evan L. Crawford, John McCollum.

To prevent any misconception as to the course of the Whig party in this county we feel no hesitation in saying that they will not bring forward a ticket, and will support such individuals as they consider worthy of their suffrage, and who, if elected, will act the part of honest and faithful representatives of the people of Carroll county.

We understand that the differences so long existing between Maryland and Pennsylvania, in regard to the constitutional right of reclaiming fugitive slaves, are in proper train for amicable and final adjustment. The state of Pennsylvania has accepted the proposition which our Commissioner, Mr. MEREDITH, was instructed to offer, and a law has passed, by which the great question of the constitutional power of State Legislation over this subject is to be submitted to the determination of the Supreme Court of the United States. For this purpose the law directs that the cases of Bemis and others, to which the mission had special reference, shall be taken up to the Supreme Court, according to the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, either upon a case stated or a special verdict, so prepared as to raise all questions touching the constitutionality of the existing Pennsylvania laws which affect in any manner the rights of the citizens of Maryland over their fugitive slaves. In the meantime, all further proceedings against the parties implicated in the case alluded to are to be suspended,—their pesonal liberty is completely protected, and they will be subjected to no other inconvenience than that which is absolutely necessary for the more forms of trial. On the whole, the mission has been most satisfactorily concluded, and the arrangement is a cause for congratulation, not to Maryland only, but to all her sister states, standing in the same relative position to this most interesting and important question, as all may now look forward to a speedy establishment of their constitutional rights by a tribunal whose decisions are irevisible.

The adjustment of this most important question has been effected by Mr. Meredith with a judgment, perseverance and skill which reflect upon him the highest credit, and which will connect his name with it in the most honorable manner. At the time that the mission was directed by the Legislature, its expediency was strongly doubted, but the success which has attended it and the influence it must have in settling a disturbing question prove, beyond dispute, the wisdom of the Legislature in resorting to it.

Balt. Chron.

The Loco Focos of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, are bothering themselves with the case of Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. S. insisted that the house was not legally constituted after the rebellion at Harrisburgh, and refused to take his seat. His constituents however instructed him to take his seat at the extra session.—and he attended to do so, but the House refused to allow him to qualify. The Committee appointed on the subject, have reported the following resolution:

'Resolved, That Thaddeus Stevens has resigned his seat in this House, and that the Speaker be authorised to issue his warrant for a new election, to fill the vacancy.'

Upon the allegation that he has forfeited his seat by a *nonuser*, Mr. S. replies:—

'I think it will trouble the committee to find a precedent of the declared forfeiture for *non user* of an elective representative office. For two whole sessions the minority in the British Parliament absented themselves from the House. Yet neither the King, the Speaker, nor the majority dared to exercise the high handed tyranny now attempted by what is called the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.'

This attempt to vote a legally elected member out of his seat is a startling exercise of power.—It very naturally attracts attention out of Pennsylvania. The Globe of course deems it all right, for it never deemed any thing otherwise, its party ever did, or ever attempted to do.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 54 to 34, has adopted a resolution declaring the seat of Thaddeus Stevens, the member from Adams County, to be vacant.

Mr. Kettlewell of Adams then gave notice that he would *withdraw* from the House, in compliance with the instructions of his constituents. The Speaker inquired if he wished to *resign*? He answered he only wished to await the further directions of the people. Mr. Higins moved that he have leave of absence; and the House adjourned in confusion.

Specimen of Loco Focoism.—The following Pledge of the county Treasurer of the district of Kensington, Penn., which is extracted from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, while it affords evidence of corruption, serves to shew the recklessness and despotism of the party *professing* to be Democratic. No doubt loco focoism exacts such pledges from all whom it elevates to responsible offices. Here we have an officer who is sworn to protect the interests of *all* and dispense equal justice, solemnly pledging himself to use the influence of his office to promote the success of the loco foco party! Is not this bringing the patronage of office in conflict with the freedom of elections? What say ye, ye boasted disciples of the immortal Jefferson? Call ye this Jeffersonian Democracy?

Newburgh Gazette.

"I, George Reed, of the district of Kensington having been elected through the votes of Democrats, County Treasurer, *do hereby solemnly pledge myself* to make all appointments out of the Democratic party, and will use the utmost of my exertions to *advance the interest and promote the success of the Democratic party*, and that said office shall, in all respects, be strictly and entirely Democratic.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April 1839.

GEORGE REED.

The United States Bank is still, notwithstanding the resignation of Mr. Biddle, a great friend of Internal Improvements. It has made a loan of $1,000,000 to the Maryland Tide Water Canal Company.

The New York Mirror has been honored with the notice of Queen Victoria, and her Majesty is so much pleased with it as a literary and amusing periodical that she has subscribed, and (through Mr. Buchanan) paid for six copies for the Royal palace.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that following ships of war will be assembled on the Mexican coast soon after the arrival of Mr. Ellis at Vera Cruz, and it is presumed that they are not sent out for nothing. The Constitution, 44 guns, which sailed from that port a week ago with Mr. Ellis on board; the Macedonian, 36 guns, the Ontario, 18; the Vandalia, 18; the Levant, 18; the Erie, 18; the Warren, 18; and the Natchez, 18. Total, 188 guns; which, in case of necessity, would be able to make a 'pretty considerable' clattering. We presume, it is expected that there will be no occasion for the employment of this force except by way of demonstration.

A New York Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle says:—

'A brace of negro slaves, runaways from Montgomery county, Maryland, were arrested in this city to-day by their master. I did not learn his name. He was immediately knocked down by some of the confidents of the runaways, and the fugitives have escaped. It is said that the abolitionists hurried them off to Rhode Island.'

We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser that the law of Louisiana which prohibits the entrance of free blacks into that State, is about to be enforced, in consequence of the number of persons of that class who have emigrated thither.

The Trenton Encampment.—The U. S. Gazette says:—'We hear it stated that the proposed encampment of United States infantry at Trenton, New Jersey, this summer, cannot be effected, in consequence of the necessity of further drafts upon their services in Florida! Gen. Scott, we understand, was on a visit to the place a few days since; and may, perhaps, be there still.

Morus Multicaulis.—The Hagerstown Democrat says, that offers are now making to take all the trees that are raised at the present season at *one dollar a tree*, to be paid next fall, upon maturity. This will prove a pretty business at that rate.

Silk Culture.—Nine States have deemed the culture of Silk of sufficient importance to offer a premium for its production. It is but reasonable to presume, that the Legislatures have acted wisely; in which case, the large quantities of grubbing hoes, said to have been ordered in anticipation, by the merchants of Philadelphia, will prove no drug on their hands.—*Md. Rep.*

FAMINE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Boston Post says 'there has been a long protracted and most distressing famine in all Newfoundland. It commenced in the latter part of February, and had increased in severity up to the last accounts in April. We hope something may be done to afford instant relief to the families who are perishing.'

For the Easton Gazette.

RANDOM SHOT, No 10.

O wisdom! thou hast kissed the lips of idiots,
And gemm'd the motley with thy precious pearls.

Francis The First.

The ideas, and hence the conversations, as well as, the habits of mankind, are very much under conventional controul. In our progress from the nursery to the arena of active life we find so many preconceived opinions, and so many customs established upon them, which have so long received the sanction of society, that, although the obvious dictates of the understanding condemn them as wrong, it is very rare that any one is of sufficient firmness to withstand their authority. As it is much easier to occupy the apartments of a house already erected, than to build for ourselves; so it is much less difficult to fall in with customary usages, than to undertake the almost hopeless task of effecting a revolution. Men, every where, cleave with inveterate obstinacy to habits, which they have long indulged. So great is the disposition to accommodate sentiment to practice, in order to terminate the warfare between our consciences and our actions that the clear perception of truth which first illuminated the mind becomes gradually dimmed. When the *attention*, which has been aptly called the *eye of the understanding* has for a long time been diverted from the light, a forgetfulness of what *had* been seen and noticed, creeps in unawares. A positive cognizance is taken of the objects only to which the attention at present is directed. Our conclusions are formed from the data *now* before us. Whatever may have been known, if it be not *now* a subject of thought, is *not* one of the premises of our reasoning. And hence, deductions are made, often with great confidence in their truth, which, for want of important facts, in the process of ratiocination, are in reality unsound. Nor is it easy to say, how many of the opinions and customs of mankind may be thus characterized.

Whatever also has had a long and undisputed possession of the mind becomes at length to be regarded as necessarily correct. Should any thing arise to question and oppose it; it is promptly and almost involuntarily rejected. Occasionally in the history of the world, a new book has been sent forth from the recluse of the student, containing a system or, theory, immediately at variance with every adopted notion. However successful it may ultimately have been, in triumphing over all opposition, it was usually its fate to be greeted at first with sneers and ridicule. Such was not less the fate of Sir Isaac Newton's system of astronomy, than of many other systems, which though equally true have enjoyed less renown.

Reasoning, (which is another name for the comparison and combination of ideas) presupposes a perception of some things, or other:—in different language it presupposes the existence of ideas, to be compared and combined. Simple ideas, that is, the observation or perception of things, (unless in the case of some disease or delusion of the senses) are almost invariably right. The tree stands erect and looks green; and the eye thus perceives it. The dead body is putrid and loathsome; and its bad odour is detected by the nose. The bell rings & its sound is correctly conveyed to the ear. The fire is hot; and it so feels to the touch. An inference from the comparison of a *few* simple ideas, is also in most cases to be depended upon. Whether a conclusion deduced from the combination of a *larger* number, (or from what *ought* to include a larger number) be correct, is much more a matter of doubt. For, as previously hinted, important ideas in an extensive process of thought, are frequently overlooked or forgotten.

It is true of those *fortunate* or *unfortunate* mortals (*which*, we will not essay to decide) who bear the appellation of idiots, that their ideas are confined to mere perceptions of things; or to very short and limited comparisons. Now is it less true, that their ideas are nearly, if not quite universally proper. They hence, frequently receive credit for *wit*, when without any thought of its application, they have uttered a simple truth; what they say, deriving all its force and significance from the hearers' contrasting it with some splendid and specious combination of error. A.

May 24th, 1839.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce

ANOTHER LESSON TO THE MALAY PIRATES.

It will be seen by the annexed letters, that the U. S. frigate Columbia, & corvette John Adams, under commodore Read have inflicted a signal vengeance upon the Malay towns Qualla Battoo and Muk Kee, on the Island of Sumatra, for the connection they were supposed to have had with the piracy and murders committed in their waters on board the American ship Eclipse, of Salem. Qualla Battoo was once before visited by one of our frigates, the Potomac, and all her forts demolished. For this reason or some other, Qualla Battoo, on the present occasion, suffered only a moderate infliction, while Muk Kee, a town about 40 miles distant, was demolished and burnt. No lives were lost on the American side, and our letters do not state that any of the Malays perished. The towns appear to have been deserted in anticipation of the attack. The necessity of such severe measures is to be regretted, but in dealing with savages and pirates, no other mode seems practicable for the protection of our commerce and the lives of our citizens. We trust the Malays will now come to the conclusion that *their own interest* requires them to restrain their cupidity from being exercised upon defenceless merchantmen which may visit their coast. They probably, until the arrival of the Potomac, supposed that America was too remote, or too feeble, to protect its commerce in those seas. It is to be hoped that this delusion is now dissipated, and that hereafter our seamen and cargoes in that quarter will find the flag of their country a never failing protection.

The bombardment of Qualla Battoo took place on the 23d of December, and that of Muk Kee on the 1st of January.

AFFRAY AND DEATH.—An affray, which resulted in the death of Mr. Leigh, a son of Benjamin Watkins Leigh Esq. of Va, occurred in the town of Woodville, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, a few days since. The affray grew out of a challenge to mortal combat given by Mr. Leigh to Mr. Morris the editor of a newspaper published there, but which was accommodated by the intervention of friends. The challenge was made the subject of investigation by the Grand Jury, the foreman of which made himself particularly active in the search. For this he was called an informer and some other abusive epithets, which resulted in another challenge.—Before the time appointed for the fight came on, an altercation took place in the street, between Mr. Leigh and a brother of the foreman, which resulted in a general fight, the friends of both coming to the rescue; out of this grew a third challenge from Mr. L. to one of the individuals engaged in the fray, to which an immediate answer was required. This was not given, which caused the second of Mr. L., to apply the epithet of coward. This occasioned a personal altercation, which, however, was soon settled. Mr. Davis, the individual last challenged by Mr. Leigh, then walked into the Post office, whither Mr. L. followed him with a drawn knife. Mr. D. saw him as he advanced and told him not to approach him. Mr. L. continued to do so. Mr. D. repeated his warning and told him if he approached, that he would shoot him and seeing that Mr. Leigh did not stop, he raised a double-barrelled gun which he had in his hand and snapped both barrels at him, neither of which went off.—He then struck him with the end of the gun and knocked him down and then retreated across the street. Mr. Leigh after rising continued to advance, when Mr. Davis drew a pistol and shot Mr. L. in the side the ball penetrating his spine. Leigh, after lingering nearly two days, died of the wound. Davis was immediately arrested and after an examination was admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000. The Natchez Courier, from which we gather the above, may well ask if there is no remedy for such a state of things. Mississippi is in a fair way to become a bye-word and a reproach throughout the civilized world.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Patriot,
May 30, 1, P. M.

WHITE WHEAT,	$1 40 a $1 45
RED,	1 35 a 1 40
CORN, YELLOW,	0 90 a 0 91
WHITE,	0 85 a 0 86
RYE,	0 95 a 1 00
Oats,	0 46 a 0 48

Died

In this Town, on Wednesday the 29th instant, after a protracted illness, which she bore with truly christian fortitude, Mrs. Henrietta, consort of Doctor Solomon M. Jenkins, in the 30th year of her age.

The deceased was a very superior woman, and her daily deportment gave evidence, to all acquainted with her, that she was governed by the principles of true christian philanthropy in all the relative duties of life—as a wife she was most affectionate, a fond mother, a dutiful daughter and an endearing sister.—We truly sympathize with her bereaved husband and dearest relatives; but let them 'not sorrow as those without hope.'

A FRIEND TO THE DECEASED.

House Keeper Wanted.

Wanted by a person residing in Easton, an elderly Woman, who has been accustomed to Housekeeping and the management of a family. To a person who can come WELL RECOMMENDED, liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Editor of this paper.

June 1, 1839—3w

NOTICE.

Whereas a certain James Brown of this County on or about the last of March or first of April last, fraudulently obtained a note of hand from me, by the sale of a Horse which did not belong to him. I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note of hand, as I do hereby enter my protest against the payment of said note, the amount of said note is for the sum of about nineteen dollars, current money.

ELI CAULK.

June 1, 1839.

MORE LUMBER.

The subscribers are now receiving from [illegible] Stock,

200, m. Feet, of WHITE PINE LUMBER

of various qualities, together with a large lot of Cypress and Pine Shingles, Scantling, &c. Which they will sell low for cash.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, June 1, 1839.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 17th day of May, 1839, by Joseph Shane, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro woman, as a runaway name SUSAN GARRETSON, of dark complexion, who says she is free, and was raised in Boston, Massachusetts, by Joshua Kiddard. She is about 50 years of age and 5 feet 2 inches in height. Had on when committed, a blue cotton plaid dress, cotton under dress, plaid head handkerchief and fine shoes.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges & take her away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.

June 1—3w.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day of May, 1839, by John Walter, Esq. a justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro woman as a runaway, named MARIA WALLACE, of dark complexion, who says she is free, and was raised by Kesiah Wallace, of Sommerset County, Maryland. Her age is about 25 or 30 years, and 5 feet 4 inches in height. Had on when committed a blue cotton plaid dress, cotton under dress and fine shoes.

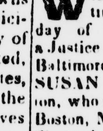
The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.

June 1—3w.

$100 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, on Saturday the 18th inst. a negro man named



PHILL
alias
PHILL WILLSON,

Aged about 24 years, of a black complexion and about five feet ten inches high, he had a variety of clothes, among which was an old black cloth coat and some new summer clothes of cotton Oznaburg—no flesh marks recollected, he speaks quick when spoken to and appears frightened, but in a short time becomes rather sulky.—This negro was hired to me, for the present year, by Mr White Barwick, Guardian to John P. Anthony, of Caroline county. It is supposed that Phill was persuaded off by a free negro woman, named Sina the wife of a negro named Warner, of this county, she having been apparently intimate with him for some time past and being now absent from her home. A reward of $100 will be paid by Mr. Barwick, if taken out of the state, or $50 if taken in the state and secured in Denton or Easton Jail.

THOMAS O. MARTIN.

[illegible] County, Md. May 25, 1839.

To Physicians, Merchants, AND OTHERS.

The subscriber, late of the Eastern Shore of Md., having engaged in the Drug business, at the South West corner of Howard and Pratt streets, Baltimore, invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants, and others, to his stock of

MEDICINES,



DRUGS,
DYE STUFFS,



PAINTS,
OILS, &c.

Which are of a good quality, and will be sold at very reduced prices, and on the most accommodating terms. All orders punctually attended to—care and neatness observed in packing.

A liberal discount allowed for cash, and no charge made for drayage.

N. B. His Store is but 4 squares from Light street wharf.

JAMES W. W. GORDEN, M. D.
Baltimore, May 18, 1839—3tw—eow6t

Notice to Creditors.

I hereby give notice to my creditors, that application has been made by me in writing to Doctor Theodore Denny, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled 'An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors,' passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five and the several supplements thereto, and that the said Doctor Theodore Denny has referred said application to the Judges of Talbot county Court, & appointed & fixed the first Monday of November Term next, of Talbot County Court, for the final hearing of said application, and for my appearance before the said Court, at the Court House in the town of Easton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against me by my creditors or any of them.

Witness my hand this 17th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

SETH CLEMENTS.

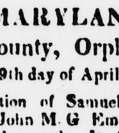
May 18, 1839—3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

WILL be sold at private sale on accommodating terms all the Land situated on Choptank River, in Talbot county, lately owned by Robert W. Kennard, called

"RICH BOTTOM," &c.
Containing about 628 Acres.

This Land contains an abundance of excellent Marl, very convenient of access, besides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is believed) if properly managed to make it all rich. There is also a large portion of



Valuable Timber AND WOOD LAND,

All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate comfortable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, allotting to each an [illegible]. This farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.

One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private sale before the 6th August, next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME, or
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

Easton, May 18, 1839.—eow until 6 Aug.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touch at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owner.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 27

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

19th day of April, A. D. 1839.

On application of Samuel Stevens, Administrator of John M. G. Emory, late of Talbot County deceased. It is ordered, by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCT:—

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Seal

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 on the personal estate of John M. G. Emory, late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

SAMUEL STEVENS, adm'r.
of John M. G. Emory, dec'd.

May 18—3w.

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