of choosing Delegates to the Convention.
Nat. Intel.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is with great pleasure that we request the attention of the WHIG YOUNG MEN OF THE EMPIRE STATE to the article from the National Intelligencer.—The importance of the proposed Convention must be obvious at a glance; and although Victory will almost assuredly crown the exertions of the great Whig party at the approaching Presidential election, it is due to ourselves, our cause and our country; that no efforts should be spared to swell the triumph of the People. THE GALLANT YOUNG WHIGS OF NEW YORK ARE ALREADY "STAINING FORWARD" FOR THE STRUGGLE. They are ready to pledge themselves to the Union that the vote of the Empire State shall be given by tens of thousands to THE HERO OF THE THAMES!

From the Penn. (Harrisburg) Telegraph.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The following resolution was, on motion of Mr. Horner, of New Jersey, adopted by the Democratic National Convention which nominated HARRISON and TYLER:

Resolved, That this commmittee recommend to the Democratic Whig Young Men of the several States to appoint delegates to assemble in Baltimore city, on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, for the purpose of advancing the cause of sound principles.'

The foregoing has already been generally responded to. We hope the response may be universal. It is an exceedingly important movement, and as there is no limit set to the number of delegates to be sent by each State, it is to be hoped that thousands of the young men of the nation will avail themselves of so auspicious an occasion of meeting their brethren from different sections of our vast republic. PENNSYLVANIA *has already moved in many counties, and we have no doubt, will be fully represented.* We can answer for Dauphin county, that she will be represented there in a manner that will prove a foretaste of what she will do on the 30th of October, 1840.

THE REPUBLIC DEPENDS UPON HER YOUNG MEN.—It is the part of age to counsel—of youth to act. The old men—the sages of the country, have put in nomination for the two highest offices known to our Constitution, candidates whose success will ensure the welfare of the country. But the young men must do the acting. It was an extraordinary crisis that called out the old men to attend the convention here; and they having set the ball in motion, the vigorous and intrepid youth of the country must roll it on.

We call upon the young men to arouse. The destinies of the country, if not now, will soon be entirely in their hands. They owe their country a duty which, they will be required to perform, or she will not, cannot be spared to bless them, in their old age, or the posterity that will come after them.

THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE.

The New York Commercial of Monday says—With the proudest feelings of American citizens, we lay before our readers a copious and animated sketch of the Life and Character of THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We say NEXT PRESIDENT—for, with the feelings now abroad through the whole country, we hold the election of General WILLIAM H. HARRISON to be just as about as certain an event as that the time of holding the election will come. The evidence to sustain this opinion, flowing in upon us from every quarter, is irresistible. And yet, with the folly of the ostrich, which, by thrusting its head in the sand, imagines because it can see nothing it is unseen, the leading administration papers are yet affecting to despise the strength of Harrison; and, as though blind and deaf to all the evidences of the popular will around them, still talk of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. The Richmond Enquirer the other day claimed New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois, for Van Buren. In sober earnest, Mr. Ritchie, do not deceive yourself thus. Your friends may bet, and they will be ruined. New York will go for Harrison by *fifteen thousand*. Mark that, Mr. Ritchie. Ohio will go for him by *fifteen thousand*. Mark that. Illinois by *five thousand*, and Indiana by *ten*—Set down these, Mr. Ritchie. Aye: and set down upon the same side half a score of other states, which will aid to elect him by a triumphant majority.—And is he not worthy of the high honor? Let the proud record of his life—the evidences of his wisdom in the council, and of his brilliant career in the field, furnish reply.

This eloquent tribute to a great and good man has been prepared by James Brooks, Esq. of the Express.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIALS.

The National Intelligencer says:—The House of Representatives, by the aid of *the Previous Question*, put a period on Tuesday last, to the discussion on the subject of the Memorials from inhabitants of different States, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The result of the whole proceeding was the adoption of a proposition, moved by Mr. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON as an amendate to a previous motion by Mr. WARDY THOMPSON, (and accepted by Mr. THOMPSON himself as a modification of his motion,) which seems to settle the question beyond the reach of further agitation during the present Congress.

It has, by this decision, become a Standing Rule and Order of the House of Representatives, that no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever.

The vote upon this proposition, by yeas and nays, was as follows: Yeas 114, Nays 108.

[COMMUNICATED.]

'Those who have tears—prepare to weep.'

Some writer has said, that our enmities are entombed with the dead, whilst our friendship survive to perpetuate their memory. In mercy to human nature we would that it were so. It may have been true in ages past—it was literally true when Cæsar wept on being presented with the gory head of a fallen enemy, but it is false, positively false, in this the 19th century for, George, riots wormlike, upon the festering corpse of a fellow citizen. The quotation with which we have headed this article, was appended to the notice of Senator Boon's death in the Whig of Tuesday last, and will be recollected by our readers to have been quoted in mockery. For shame! Mr. Editor, it is a dark spot upon the escutcheon of the editorial corps, for one of the paternity, thus wantonly to insult the memory of the dead. Learn better manners, and hereafter "leave the dead to bury their dead." Your business is with the living.] B. P.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor:

A crisis has arrived in our State finances, which calls for serious consideration. A Direct Tax has been recommended by our Governor; and will probably pass the Legislature. An attempt will no doubt be made to fix on the Whigs the blame for the large debt which the State owes; and it will be said that all this has been brought about by their agency; but a reference, to the votes and proceedings of the Legislature, will prove that the most prominent Jackson Van Buren men in the State voted for the large appropriations made for Internal Improvements, & these have created the debts which have now become so serious The Baltimore influence, which was for a long time Van Buren, joined with some of the Whigs, who felt a deep interest in the public works, accomplished the passage of the laws which have produced all this difficulty. Both parties are precluded from charging each other in this matter. There is this difference however, between them, and a most serious one it is. The Whigs have always advocated Mr. Clay's Land Bill, which would have furnished a large amount of capital for internal improvements and public schools, and a resort to taxation would never have been necessary. Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and their partizans in this State, have always opposed, and do still oppose this measure. To them therefore is properly chargeable the present state of the State Treasury. Unless these men can be deposed from office, there will be no end to the proposed Direct Tax. The Hero of Tippecanoe or as the Van Buren men call him, "The Log Cabin Candidate" is now the only hope for the U. States or the State of Maryland. The war upon the Banks, and the Sub-Treasury must reduce necessarily the circulating medium; and consequently property and grain must fall with the reduction of the means to purchase them. When our farmers have paid their county tax, their school tax and their Direct tax, and shall get only about half price for their produce, how is it possible that they will be able to pay their debts. The Maryland Legislature, so far as Van Buren men are concerned, are advocating all the destructive measures of the General Government. The people should keep their eye upon them. The death of Senator Boon in Carolina is a public loss; especially at this time; and the friends of the State look anxiously to the event of the election to fill his place. If by Government patronage the locofocos should succeed there and should get one more Senator next fall the Senate of the State will be loco foco, and then we may look out for ruin indeed. Our motto should be

THE "UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DIRECT TAX.

Mr Spencer from Queen Annes has brought forward resolutions responsive to the Governor's recommendation of a direct tax, with many 'whereas,' all intended to indicate that because the Whigs had the majority during the time that our several internal improvement bills were passed, they are accountable for the deficiency in the treasury, whereas all the Jackson and Van Buren men from most of the counties on the Western Shore advocated those laws, and the present Governor himself professed himself favourable to them. This is a wanton attempt to deceive the people. The people however, should remember that the Jackson and the Van Buren party have ever opposed Mr. Clay's land bill, which proposed that the monies arising from the sales of the public lands, should be divided between the States, and should be appropriated to internal improvement and public schools. This bill once passed both Houses of Congress, and when presented to Gen. Jackson for his signature, he put the bill in his pocket and took it to the Hermitage. He would not return it at the time with his veto, because he feared both houses would pass it with a majority of two-thirds, which would have made it a law in spite of him. If this bill had passed, the Maryland Treasury would have been full, and we should never have heard of a Direct Tax. If a direct tax should be imposed, the Jackson and Van Buren party will be the cause. To make the matter worse, these men are advocating a measure to cede away those public lands, and to deprive the old States of any advantage from them! Let the people take notice of this.

A TAX PAYER.

Governor Grason, of Maryland; Governor Porter of Pennsylvania; & some other Van Buren Governors, talk about having to resort to taxation to pay the debts which their states have contracted in prosecution of their internal improvement works. This to be sure, is one mode by which these debts may be paid. But says the Hagerstown Torchlight, there is a much easier and a much better mode of paying them; and one that will soon be resorted to, if necessary, when the whigs again get the management of public affairs. It is this: The several states own about eleven hundred millions and a half acres of public lands. Say, if you please, their debts amount to two hundred millions of dollars. Let them sell two hundred millions of acres of this land and pay off these debts: and they will yet have nine hundred millions and a half acres left—which will leave them and the country still rich enough in all reason. 'Tis folly for any people or State to talk about taxation, with such resources and wealth at hand, and ready for use whenever their use is required.

Virginia Senator.—The Legislature of Virginia, being unable to effect the election of a United States Senator after five ballots and a great deal of debate, has postponed the question indefinitely. The State, therefore, will remain with but one Senator in Congress. On the last ballot a new candidate, Judge John J. Allen, was brought forward in place of Mr. Rives, but he received only 80 votes.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.—The protest of the State authorities of New Jersey, against the illegal and unjustifiable exclusion of the five members of the House of Representatives from their seats in that body, has been brought before the Virginia Legislature, in a message from Governor Campbell. Remarking upon the proceeding of the majority of the House, towards the New Jersey members, Governor Campbell says: "It is easy to perceive, that such a course has no limit or principle but force, and must ultimately result in revolutionary violence."

The preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey were, on motion of Messrs. Venable and Southall, referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed, by a vote of 73 to 36.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

On Saturday Governor Porter sent a special message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the State Loan, the finances, &c. He announces that the State loan authorised by a recent act for the purpose of meeting the payment of $600,000 due as interest on the State debt, cannot be negotiated at present.—Various Banks of Philadelphia offered to loan portions according to their means, and others declined on account of inability. After announcing these facts, the Governor adds—

'It will be perceived that, not having the means so to do, the interest this day due by the Commonwealth to her creditors is unpaid, a circumstance which the Executive, anxious as he has been for maintaining unsullied the credit of the Commonwealth, has been unable to avert.'

To preserve the credit of the State Gov. Porter recommends, 'as the best alternative which can present itself, the passage forthwith of a joint resolution authorizing the issuing of State stock for the interest now due, to be delivered to the holders of the stock for the amount due them respectively.' This is intended as an earnest of the determination of the State Government to make provision, as soon as the necessary legislation can be had, to meet the exigency and redeem the credit of the commonwealth.

The message contains a declaration, interesting and important in the present state of things at Harrisburg, relative to the resumption of specie payments.—Gov. Porter says:

'No man, were he concerned alone as an individual, would go further to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks than I would, if by so doing the desirable results would be produced. *But, placed as I am, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of any denunciation which may be poured forth from any quarter, that I believe if too rigorous a system of measures be adopted to coerce the payment of the liabilities of the banks* IMMEDIATELY, *the credit of the State must and will be seriously and disastrously affected.*'

When the reading of the Message was finished in the House, Mr. McElwee offered a joint resolution in accordance with the Message, declaring the amount of interest now due to be a debt due by the State, and directing certificates to be issued bearing an interest of five per cet. payable half yearly and redeemable at the option of the holders at any period within the time for which the loan might be taken. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the House.

TRADE OF WILLIAMSPORT.—Under this caption the Williamsport, Md. Banner of Saturday has the following paragraph:

TRADE OF WILLIAMSPORT.

We had occasion in our last to notice the number of sleds from the neighbouring counties of Pennsylvania laden with various productions of the soil brought to this market. During the past week our town has been again crowded with vehicles of this sort from the same sections of the country, bringing wheat and other grains to market. On Wednesday, there was as many as *one hundred and twenty-three* sleds crowding our streets at the same time. The quantity of wheat brought in this way and sold here during the past week, exceeds five thousand bushels. The price paid for it here was $1 per bushel. Many of the producers came from a country to which Chambersburg was nearer than this place, but at that point the article could only command 85 cents. All the sleds returned home freighted with plaster and Salt and some groceries. For plaster they paid here $7 per ton; for salt, 50c to 56cts;—The price of plaster at Chambersburg being $11 per ton, and of salt about $1.

In addition to the above we learn that from 2,500 to 3,000 Barrels of Flour have been purchased by our Merchants within the last ten days.

CONGRESS.

Little of moment has been done in Congress since our last. In the House some informal proceedings in relation to the public printing has taken place, upon which debate upon debate sprung up.—After spending the better portion of three days in efforts to select a preacher to make morning prayers for the House, which it greatly needs, a Rev. Dr. Bates of Massachusetts, was finally elected, not because he was a pious and devout man, and therefore best calculated to make prayers for such ungodly rogues, but because he came the nearest suiting both POLITICAL parties in a political point of view. The Abolition question has not troubled the House much within the last week.

The Senate has been principally occupied with the discussion of the report on the indebtedness of the States. The report is altogether a partizan document and is intended to aid the party in power. It takes strong grounds against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the old States, and every other means intended to help the old states to pay their debts—prosecute their public improvements and educate their people. The administration wants the handling of all the funds of the Government for the next year in order to turn it all to account in the coming election. The administration members in the Senate to a man support this report, and the Whig Senators generally oppose it. Mr. Calhoun spoke last on the part of the administration, and Mr. Preston on the side of the Whigs. Sixty thousand copies were ordered to be printed, 50,000 more than is ever ordered of any document in the Senate. The Senate being loco-foco any amount could be ordered—the whigs opposed it, but to no purpose. This shows its decidedly partizan character.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1840.

In the House of Representatives this morning, resolutions were declared in order. Mr. Wise had the assurance to offer one in relation to those confounded blood-hounds in Florida. He said that he had been officially informed by the War Department, that the Government *had* authorized their employment. Mr Wise, you had better be careful, or Mr. Poinsett will import a hound for your especial benefit, and you will be swallowed before you know it.

I believe the resolution of Mr. Wise ends as follows:—'and that said committee be authorized to send for dogs and papers' For mercy's sake Mr. W.' don't send for all the dogs; provisions are high enough already.

In the Senate, they have been wasting the whole morning in the assumption of State Debts. The debate is as dry as a chip. They are now talking about, postponing it until to-morrow, for the purpose of having a sail on the Potomac, now the ice has gone.

VERY LATE FROM CHINA.

The ship Robert Fulton, at New York From China, sailed from Hong Kong on the 25th September.

In the early part of September a boat with a number of British seamen disappeared, and the Chinese were suspected of having captured them. On the 11th, Capt. Smith of the British ship of war Volage, with the advice of Capt. Elliott, declared a blockade of the port of Canton, which was to be enforced after six days. But meanwhile the missing crew was found; the American merchants and shipmasters protested, and on the 16th the notice was revoked.

Captain MacMichaels of the Robert Fulton reports that the British, with their families, had been obliged, by the Chinese to leave Macao, and were on board the English ships at Hong Kong, 25 miles eastward of Macao. Capt. Elliott, chief superintendent of the English trade, had hoisted his flag on board the English country ship Fort William.—The British trade with China was totally suspended, and no prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties, without aid from England. The opium trade, however, was carried on very briskly, and at high prices, on the eastern coast of China, under the British flag. This alone would prevent the possibility of a renewal of the English trade with Canton, and may eventually lead to a suspension of all foreign trade.

There was much irritation between the English and Chinese, the former having fired into several junks, and having made an attack, under the command of Captain Elliott, on the forts and junks at Kow Loore, a few miles to the eastward of Hong Kong; it was reported several Chinese had been killed, amongst which was a Mandarin of rank. Captain Elliot narrowly escaped, having a ball through his hat. The Chinese claimed the victory. A very severe edict had been issued by the High Commissioner, in consequence of the above attack, and the notice of the intended blockade.

The American trade continued without molestation on the part of the Chinese. Several vessels under the American, Spanish, and Danish flags, were employed in bringing India cotton and British manufactures to Canton from Hong Kong, at high rates of freight.—The British ship Mermaid had been purchased at Hong Kong, and was employed in the freighting business, under the American flag, between there and Canton.

An additional export duty on Teas and Silks was about being laid by the Chinese, to meet the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the unsettled state of affairs between them and the English; new forts have been built at the entrance of the river, and rafts and chains thrown across it. An arrival at St. Helena from Singapore, reports that several vessels, fully armed, were about sailing for the east coast of China, with a determination of carrying on the opium trade.

Under a decree issued by the Chinese authorities, American ships were allowed to proceed at once to the Bogue, in compliance with a petition from some of the American merchants.

Kidnapping.—Of late a most villainous system of kidnapping has been extensively carried on in the State of Delaware, by a geng of scoundrels residing there, aided and abetted by a number of confederates and partners in crime, living on the Eastern Shore of this State. A free boy by the name of Brinkley was a short time since carried to Washington & sold to Thomas Davis, who employed J. A. Hutchens, of that place to bring him to this city and offer him for sale. The boy being very intelligent, made known to the proper authorities that he was a free boy, and had been stolen from the State of Delaware, whereupon Hutchens was arrested for kidnapping. On examination he proved that he was only acting as the agent of Davis, and did not know the boy to be free; Davis also proving that he had purchased the boy from Joseph Woodall, of Kent county, Md., supposing him to be a slave. Hutchens was of course discharged. Woodall came to this city yesterday, and was himself arrested for kidnapping Brinkley, on the oath and information of Davis, and brought before Justice Penington, and required to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, to appear and undergo a further examination at a future day, which he gave and was discharged.—*Sun.*

We are authorized to state the report of the Rev. Mr. Stockton having ruptured a blood vessel, while in the pulpit of his church, is incorrect. The rumor derived its existence from a slight strain he suffered from slipping on the pavement. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he is much better, and will probably resume his pastoral duties on Sunday next.—Philad. Ledger.

Accounts from Galveston (Texas) to the 19th ult. have been received at New Orleans. They furnish no news of moment.

The following droll paragraph is from the *Houston Star*:—

THE WHOLE STORY TOLD.—The following minute statistics of Austin are said to be correct:—On the first January, 1840, the whole populaton, members of congress, speculators, gamblers, loafers and all, amounted to 856—whites 711. White adult males 550,—do. do. females 61;—children 100—families 75 mechanics 35—lawyers 4—physicians 6—printing offices 2—taverns 6—stores 9—groceries 9—billiard room 1—and, faro-banks 6.

The Report of the Visiters of the Jail of Baltimore City and County, for the year 1839, gives a full statement of details relative to the affairs of that institution. The number of persons committed for various causes during the year was 1,796, of whom 1,721 were from the city and 75 from the county. The whole number of debtors committed was 473,—all discharged except seven. Persons committed for various offences 1,321.—discharged 1,221. The whole number of prisoners in jail on the 26th of November 1839, was sixty-seven.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill entitled, an act in aid of the construction of a building to be used as a public Town Hall and for other purposes, in the town of Easton, in Talbot county.—Will pass.—[Md. Repub.

An act to repeal the 15 gallon law, passed to a third reading in the lower House of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Thursday. It will ultimately pass both houses.

NAVAL DEFENCE.—In answer to a resolution of the Senate last year, calling for a report from the President, on the military and naval defences required for the country, the Navy Board report that—

1. In respect to steam vessels of war, looking at our numerous and exposed harbors, and liability to attack by the same species of force, not less than FORTY armed steamers, of different sizes and power, would be required.

The average cost of these is estimated at $335,000 each, making for the whole forty a gross sum of THIRTEEN AND A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS.

2 In respect to vessels of war—the present force fit for service, or worthy of repair, excluding a ship of the line partially built at Sackett's Harbor, consists of 11 ships of the line, 1 razee, 14 frigates, 21 sloops, and 6 smaller vessels; and they estimate, that to complete the force that they suppose could be manned upon the occurrence of war, an addition would be required of 14 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 11 sloops, and 24 smaller vessels—over and above the steamers referred to under the first head. The cost of building and arming this additional force is estimated at $19,260,000.

3. For the completion of the Navy Yards, docks, &c. at the different stations a sum of $24,000,000 would be required, in addition to which a new naval establishment, in the waters of Narragansett Bay, is recommended as indispensable in time of war.—N. Y. Amer.

A lot of Indians migrated from Ohio to Canada, to live in the enjoyment of "British sympathy." When they arrived, they heard that they were under the government of a "Squaw King," and forthwith they packed up their "duds" and came back.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK.

At a sale of blooded horses, which took place at Augusta, Georgia, on the 27th ult, at the Lafayette course, Gano, the property of the late J. Leverich, of Augusta, was bid off by Thomas Watson & Co., at ten thousand one hundred dollars; Ajarah Harrison, well, known as a fine racer, mile heats, three best in five, was bid off at five hundred and sixty dollars.

A BRIDGE GONE. We were informed yesterday morning by a gentleman directly from Washington, that the bridge across the Potomac between that city and Alexandria had been carried away by the breaking up of the ice the day previous to his leaving the District.

Balt. Clipper.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last, dates from London are brought up to the evening of the 27th January, and Liverpool, one day later.

Importation of Flour prohibited. The committees of the Belfast public bakery addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that they might be permitted to import foreign flour into Ireland, as the people of England may do in England.

At present American flour can be purchased in England for about 24s. per cwt. whereas the best flour here costs from 27s. to 28s. though the American is about 2s. per cwt. better. Yet we are not permitted to import a pound of the latter article, at a time when Irish flour is unfit to be used in our bakeries.

This is one of the many evidences which we have of the monstrous laws which interfere with our supply of food. The following is a reply to the memorial above referred to:

Treasury Chambers, Dec. 19th, 1839.

Gentlemen: The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration your memorial of the prohibition of the importation of foreign flour into Ireland, and their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you that they cannot comply with your request. I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

R. GORDON.

The Belfast Flour and Bread Co. Belfast.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Patriot.
Feb. 8.

Wheat (white)	$1 00 a $1 10
(Red)	1 00 a 1 12½
Corn (Yellow)	58 a 0 60
(White)	55 a 0 00

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening 13th inst, at The White House, Queen Ann's County Md., by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough, Civil Engineer—to Miss Ellen Tilghman, only daughter of Edward Tilghman, Esq. of Queen Ann's County.

DIED

At Greensborough, Caroline county, on Wednesday night last, Hon. JOHN H. CULBRETH.

A Farm Wanted.

Any person having a Farm to dispose of containing about 250 acres of land, (more or less,) with a fair portion of Wood land attached to it, with the necessary buildings, *situated on salt water*, in Talbot county, may hear of a purchaser on application to the editor of the Easton Gazette.

Easton, February, 15, 1840.—3tq

FOR SALE.

A Farm beautifully situated on Miles River, within three miles of the Town of Easton, containing about two hundred acres of Land, a sufficient portion of which is well timbered The terms will be accommodating and the farm shewn to any one wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Feb. 15, 1840.

Notice.

Was taken as a stray on the 8th day of February, 1840, on the road, leading from Easton to Centreville, a Sorrell Horse, supposed to be 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands high, small white star in his forehead and some small white spots on his back.—Shod all-round, had on when taken up a saddle and bridle, nearly new, the stirrups made of wood.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ROBERT H. GEORGE.

Wye Mills, February 15

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