questionably my due, and that if the same rule of adjustment shall be applied to my accounts, as has been judicially settled in like cases, the Government will be found on investigation to be indebted to me.

It is my intention to return home, in the course of the ensuing month, in order to invite the most full and searching inquiry in regard to all matters and things connected with the charges made against me in my absence.

The force of calumny is I fear too strong to permit a general suspension of judgment, until such inquiry shall be had.

But "hear both sides;" *Audi alteram partem*, is the adopted maxim of every American citizen, and I hope its application will not be denied to me. In order to obtain it I avow my readiness forthwith on my arrival, to answer unreservedly, and at large, any interrogatories which any committee of Congress may think proper to propose. I may possibly be condemned "for having gone a great way for a friend," but I believe that will be found to have been the extent of my offending—and if I have not been already sufficiently punished for it, I must be content to endure all further infliction which the charitable may have in store for such cases.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient,
WM. M. PRICE.

Paris, March 23d, 1840.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 2.

FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
John Tyler.
OF VIRGINIA.

Whigs of Talbot, Attend!

You are requested to meet at Easton on the 2nd Tuesday of this month, to discharge business of importance to the County and Party.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The aggregates of the Counties, as far as heard from, now stand as follows.

	1840		1839	
	Whig.	Adm.	Whig.	Adm.
Delegates,	66	53	64	55

The account shows a nett Whig gain of two delegates and two senators.—There are yet thirteen counties to hear from, which sent last year 6 Whigs, 1 Conservative and 7 Administration Delegates.

Our town was enlivened last night by a fine band of Music from Baltimore, and which accompanies our Whig Delegates to the Convention this morning.

HOLD HIM FAST, HE IS THY CRUTCH.—The Van Burenites of Ohio are in an agony of despair at having lost their hold upon so distinguished a party leader, as Gen. McElvaine, whose address to his old Jackson friends we insert this morning. They sought by all possible means to hold him fast, but *patriotism* proved too strong for *party*, and in thus following out the honest convictions of his heart, he has exhibited to the country a degree of moral courage very rarely found among pampered politicians. He was from among that class of persons, who might have reaped profit out of the errors or crimes of the administration, and while the *people*, bent upon restoring the constitution to its original purity, are enrolling themselves in masses on the side of HARRISON and REFORM, it is still a cheering sign of a return to the political mofality of "*the olden time*," when we find with us one, at whose hands nothing short of a Pharaoh like stubbornness could have been anticipated.

Gen. McElvaine was the Elector for Jackson in 1828 and at his second election in 1832. In 1836 he lent the influence of his name to the party as one of the electoral candidates for Martin Van Buren, but having recently been thrust forward in the lead, as one of their state central committee, he has resigned the post, "being dissatisfied with the course of the administration, both State and General." He now urges upon his Jackson friends the support of HARRISON whom "he knows to be a brave man, a true patriot and a capable statesman."

Hocus Pocus—Catch a weasel asleep.

It is told of a famous old conjurer that he did once set a weasel asleep by merely using the word—*hocus pocus*. What an over-sight in the Yankies not to have had the same old fellow under pay in order to quiet down the *Slave-holding Louisianians*, when five thousand of them made the air ring again with the name of *Harrison*, at the great meeting in New Orleans. These Louisiana boys never heard of *the Missouri restriction* that Mr. Van Buren was so prominent in urging, and Abolition pronounced in solemn tone, when the incantation was over, would have made them all still as mice. The *Georgians*, some of whom hold a slave or so, might have given the old fellow more work, for *they* have just had a small talk, one with another, and are going for *Harrison*, because he was once turned out of office in Ohio for his devotion to slavery and the slave states. Gen. Waddy Thompson, now in Congress from *South Carolina*, has an address to his fellow-citizens of that State, avowing his preference for Harrison, and South Carolina is somewhere in the neighborhood of Georgia. We will publish Gen'l. Thompson's address in our next.

The funeral of the Hon. Hugh L. White, was attended by an immense concourse of the citizens of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 14th.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished by both branches of the New York Legislature.

THE SUB TREASURY is the great panacea for all the evils the country is suffering. So say Mr. Van Buren and his party. Then why is it not passed into a law? The Senate early in the session passed it, and sent it to the House; and there it has ever since remained undisturbed, although the party in favor of it have a majority of *seventeen* and can pass it any moment they please. Surely if it is so good a thing, and can afford relief from the distresses that pervade the land, its friends, since there is nothing to prevent, should not delay the blessing. Are they afraid of it? and its effects?

The trial of Edgar Newnam for murder, took place in Kent County Court last week, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 18 years.

'PUB DOC.'—We yesterday saw several packages of garden seeds which had been forwarded from the seat of Government at Washington in the U. S. mail under the frank of a member of Congress,—probably one of the committee on Agriculture.—Bedford Mercury.

Richard Biddle, Esq. the Member of Congress from Alleghany county, has declined a re-election.

GETTING RID OF SLAVES.—The Sheriff of the county in which Natchez, Mississippi, is situate has 100 slaves in jail for their master's debts, and is about to sell them.

One Thousand six hundred and sixty six passengers have arrived at the port of New York since the 16th of April.

Job was a patient man, though his temper was afflicted with divers ingenious torments. But there was no newspapers published in the land of Uz, and Job was never called upon to perform the duties of an editor.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,—

When will the age of somersets cease, when! O when! will the age of Experiments be over.

We have heard a President promise retrenchment, of expenses; we have seen the promise illustrated by increasing them three fold; we have heard a hue and cry raised against appointing members of Congress to office and have seen them filling the best offices in the gift of the President; we have had a promise of a better currency, we have witnessed Experiment on Experiment until we now have no currency to experiment on. We have heard much talk about an exalted Democracy! And O! shame to common honesty! we have heard a President strongly recommend the enlistment of 200 000 soldiers, for the modest term of eight years. Now, sir, would not the liberties of our country be in danger if its President has the control of even 100 000 men with arms in their hands? We have heard him recommend to poor ignorant Americans, to imitate in one grand feature well-governed and anti revolutionary France, Republican and Anti-despotic Turkey, &c. together with his favorite President's Bank.

When Gen. Jackson first called the U. S Bank to his aid and it refused to lend itself to corruption, he vowed in his heart not only to demolish it, but to found on its ruins a Bank over which, the President should have the complete control, and which should not dare to evade his beck and nod. He commenced his experiment with fostering a great number of Banks, which he declared afforded an excellent currency; although, his opponents predicted the evils which would arise from his high handed measures, the dynasty persevered, until the banks lost their novelty, then was proclaimed, a crusade against banks and banking institutions.—Next comes a plan (the President's Bank) which lay near the old man's heart and which is urged by his admirer and footstep follower, and lo! the party now tell us they will not consume the banks, they will only make them afford a better currency, alas! can they restore the currency they have destroyed? No sir, no sir, they have not the moral courage even if they had the power.

We too have heard a distinguished Van Buren Senator and others say that the wages of laboring persons should be reduced so as to allow their employers to compete with the aristocracy of Europe, through this is the spirit of his argument at one time, at another, after he had heard the indignant voice of an insulted people, he thought that this was too sudden an expose of his party's views, and called himself the poor man's friend! and says that the Labourer may get what he can when there is not one half the circulating medium in the country. But, sir, they may gloss over their principles as they like, they may use as spacious and subtle reasoning as they can, they may try first one thing and then another, but yet they cannot conceal their main object, which is to make the monied man the richer, and the man without money the poorer; from my little reading, I have seen there was a principle of decay in almost all governments—Empires, Kingdoms and Republics have risen and fallen, luxury, effeminacy and corruption have sapped their foundations, and sir, under our Lawgiver, our component part of Congress, &c.—to what are we verging? an immense standing army, the money of the country at his control, in fact the union of "Purse and Sword", our institutions and constitution are prematurely decaying, and our liberties are hastening to an untimely grave But, sir, for the operation of the sub-treasury scheme, I will state my case, and it is not an extreme one, it may be found in almost every neighborhood. I owe some one or two thousand dollars; my property is worth at this time double my debts but if the Sub treasury scheme should be established, it will not diminish my debts but it will lessen the value of my property more than one half, of course I should hardly be able to pay the interest—I am pressed—my property is sold—it is unequal to the payment of my debts; here would be my property gone and a portion of my debt hanging over me. At the very best I should be completely in the power of my creditors, in this unenviable state of things. I should be without the means of support. I could not compete with the labourer of Europe for content in poverty and wretchedness, it would be with pain I would see my children look up to the monied man for employ and food. Yet sir; in this state of things our Democratic President could sit at his festive board, laden with gold and silver plate, and securely smile at my misfortune by his experiment. Yes sir, his character is—to smile when he is glad, to smile when he is sad and to smile when he is mad. You know too sir, that the Serpent and Weasel, according to their own understanding of names, have bedded together and their first offspring of that unwholy alliance was an effort on the part of the serpent, at the instigation of the weasel, to tear from the old States their interest in the lands, lying west for which our fathers fought and bled, and thus Maryland, with others, is to be deprived of property the value of which would pay off her State debt and educate every child within her limits.

There has not been a single measure advocated by the President, for the last 10 years however; opposed in the onset by Congress and the People, but what Congress and the People have either been cajoled, coerced, or corrupted into, but sir, these things will have an end, there is a reasonable ground of expectation that past experiments somersets and misrule, will be vetoed by an intelligent community, indeed there is a cheering prospect of such a result here in the neighbourhood of old LOG CABIN.

Bayside, April 29th, 1840.

ABOLITION NEWSPAPERS.—The Louisville Journal says that they know of but 10 papers in the United States devoted to the cause of abolitionism—the Ohio Philanthropist, the Pittsburg Witness, the Pennsylvania Freeman, the Connecticut Charter Oak, the Utica N. Y. Friend of Man, the Michigan Freeman, the N H. Advocate of Freedom, the Vermont Voice of Freedom, the Mass. Abolitionist, and the Boston Liberator. *All* these papers oppose earnestly and zealously and bitterly the election of Gen. HARRISON to the presidency, Is he, then the abolition candidate?

FREDERICK NOMINATIONS.—The following are the nominations for the House of Delegates, by the great Harrison Convention which met in Frederick city on Monday: Edward A. Lynch, Davis Richardson, David W. Nail, William Lynch, Joshua Motter. This is said to be a strong ticket, highly satisfactory to the friends of Harrison and Reform, in old Frederick, and no doubt is entertained, by those who look at all to the signs of the times, that they will be elected by a decided majority—a mjority beyond any that has been given in that county, for years past.

CHANGING HIS TONE.—The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer affected to ridicule the nomination of Harrison, when it was first announced. But his tone had lately become marvellously changed.—He now says, and with more truth characterizes his usual sayings. 'We are in the midst of a crisis: Every Democrat must exert himself, or the cause of democracy is crushed forever.

From the Ohio Confederate—Extra.

"Strike my name from the Nottingham list" "I cannot do that work"

We have particular pleasure in presenting to our fellow citizens the communication which follows. We rejoice that the light of truth is breaking in upon the minds of our countrymen and that the despotism of a severe and relentless party spirit which has cursed the country for years is about to be overthrown. The vital principle of civil liberty is freedom of thought. A frame work of free institutions without independence of opinion and action is but "a whited sepulchre." The fierce tyranny of satraps of the dominant party has at last waked up the spirit of rebellion—the strong chains in which they have contrived to bind their victims, are giving way and men are beginning to remember that they are freemen and American citizens. We need not tell the people of Ohio who General McIlvaine is. By long and faithful public service, in peace and in war, he has made himself known as a patriotic and honorable man. An officer in their regular army during the late war, he did good service in battle, in the hot campaign of the Niagara frontier and under Harrison in the Northwest. An early and fast friend of Jackson, he was a member of both *Electoral Colleges* which cast the vote of Ohio *for the hero of Orleans*, and was one of the *Van Buren Electoral Ticket of* 1836. Subsequently for a series of years, occupying the place of Indian Agent to the Ohio Tribes, he ably and successfully discharged the duties of that responsible appointment, and, unlike a host of his cotemporaries, received and disbursed annual thousand of the public money with "clean hands" He had no "itching palm" and no dollar of the people's treasury stuck to his fingers John McIlvaine has been the strong man of the soi-disant Democratic party in this region. The only man the Office holders could bring out with any prospect of successful competition, against our popular and excellent representative in Congress, J. Ridgaway. But difficult as he confesses it to have been to burst the shackles of party—hard as it was to brave the denunciation which he knew to await him General McIlvaine is too honest to shrink from his duty to his country. We commend his article to the attention of the public, and especially to that portion of our fellow citizens to whom he addresses himself.

For the Ohio Confederate.

Mr. Editor:—It is not because I wish to thrust my own opinions before the public uncalled for, but because others have chosen to attach importance to them, that I am induced to ask a place in your paper for a few remarks. It is known to my fellow citizens in this part of the country, that I have been the early and constant advocate of Gen. Jackson and his administration and that I contributed my exertions to elect his successor. But disapproving the course of the Van Buren party in many particulars, when Gen. Harrison was again brought out in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, I made up my mind to support him, because I knew him to be honest and capable and worthy of the confidence of the people.—As others have been pleased to use my name freely because I determined to act in this matter for myself and in pursuance of high duty to my country, I have thought it proper thus publicly to announce my determination through your columns, to our old Jackson friends, by whom I desire to be properly understood.

In abandoning Mr. Van Buren and giving my vote to Gen. Harrison, let no man suppose that I abandon my political opinions or my old political friends with whom I co-operated in electing Gen. Jackson to the high post which he filled with so much credit to himself and honor to his country. Those who adhere to the principles which the friends of Jackson then professed will find me still with them. I am aware that a portion of the Van Buren party will bitterly condemn my course and charge me with desertion of my principles—in the hope of persuading my old friends that I have changed. That is not true. My principles are the same—the principles which brought General Jackson into power. They may, perhaps, set me down as a Conservative. Well, be it so. They are at liberty to call me by this or any other party name; but I must have the privilege of voting for whom I please. I am resolved not to be collared by party or party names. There is no material difference between the great bulk of the two parties, as to the manner in which they desire the government to be administered. The differences, I believe to be among the politicians on both sides, whose object is to gather a harvest of "fat things" for themselves, and equally at the expense of the people.

It is a proud name enough for me that I can simply call myself an American citizen I wish to be known by no other. I will acknowledge no other. I am tired of deception Names are nothing. Honesty of purpose is every thing. I therefore support my old General and fellow-soldier, not as a party man, but because I know him—and know him to be a brave man, a true patriot and a capable statesman; and, knowing him as I do, had I ten thousand votes they should all be his in preference to Van Buren. If it was necessary I could go into detail in giving reasons for my preference of General Harrison. But I expect to meet personally with most of my old political friends and associates, and will with great pleasure explain verbally why I am constrained to sustain General Harrison.—For the last year I have been dissatisfied with the course of measures pursued by the administration, and considered the legislation of the Van Buren party in the State government as peculiarly objectionable. And, much as I have disliked the course of the leaders of the Whig party, I have longed to see and do hope to see Mr Van Buren leave the white house on the 4th of March next. To many of my friends these feelings and wishes are not new. Yet so strongly have I been bound by the chains of party, that I confess I have been wanting in nerve openly to proclaim my opinions. I had even persuaded myself to slip along until the election, in silence and inactivity, unless (which I supposed would probably be the fact) I should be called on to be the Van Buren candidate for Congress, which would make it necessary to declare my opinions freely and frankly. But being appointed a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, I found that neutrality was no longer possible. I therefore again reviewed the two political parties, (the extremes of both I abhor) and came to the conclusion that there was, indeed, so little difference between the honest men of the two parties, as I had served two campaigns under the old hero of Fort Meigs and the Thames, I would go on and serve a second under Van Buren. In this conclusion I soon found I had erred. There were differences, I found between the Central Committee and myself, on subjects of vital interest to the country, which could not be reconciled.

When I again reviewed the late Message of the President to Congress, his former dictatorial messages and the destructive measures of (I cannot say a true Jackson Legislature, but) the Ohio Legislature, which were bringing ruin upon the country, it was apparent that, if I retained a place in that committee, I should be compelled to sanction with my name what my judgment condemned and my love of country abhorred. Under these considerations, I plucked up courage (as I had often done before under the "Old Granny and Coward" as some call him) and resigned my membership in said committee. I now only regret that I had not acted with more energy and decision, and at once followed the dictates of my conscience which by day and by night admonished me of my duty, in regard to this important matter, until I almost hated myself for halting so long between two opinions. Perhaps I ought to ask pardon of the Democratic State Central Committee for my wavering conduct—but the shakles are broken, and, thank God, I am once more a freeman! And, as long as I live I intend to be so.

I will only further remark, in conclusion, that with my decided approbation of the old chief and my determination to support him by all proper means, I cannot share in any proceeding which smack of dictation to the people. The people, in my opinion, are abundantly capable, without the help of dictators to choose their own officers. I desire further to say to all my old Jackson friends in the city and surrounding counties, that my house is open from this time to the Presidential election—and that I will esteem it a favor, if they will call on me, whenever they find it convenient. 'They will never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in.' We will confer with one another and reason together touching our common interests and those of our common and beloved country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN McELVAINE.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
Thursday, April 30.

Wheat (white)	$1 03 a	$1 10
(Red)	0 98 a	1 03
Corn (Yellow)	50 a	0 00
(White)	46 a	0 48
Rye	46 a	0 50
Oats	26 a	0 27

For Sale.

The subscriber has 500,000 Silk worm Eggs, of the most approved kind.
JAMES M. LAMDIN.
May 2, 1840. 3t

TEMPERANCE.

The annual meeting of the "Easton Total Abstinence Society" will be held on Monday evening next (4th inst.) at half past seven o'clock, in the M. E. Church. The public generally are invited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. E. R. Williams.
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'ry.
May 2nd.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Any person wishing to purchase Silk worm Eggs can be supplied, by applying at this office. Price one dollar an ounce.
May 2, 1840. 3t

New Spring Goods.

SAMUEL MACKEY AND SONS,

Having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER

Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, &c. &c.

All of which they are now opening at their Store-room in Easton, and will be offered at as low, if not lower prices than they have ever heretofore been sold in this market The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine the same.

-ALSO-

50,000 Feet of White Pine Boards, for sale cheap if taken from the point. S. M. & SONS.
May 2, 1840.—6w—(W3t)

TO BE LEASED

For the ensuing year—about three fifths of

Cloras Point Farm,

in Talbot county,—at present occupied, by Mr. Leonard,—together with the



DWELLING AND OTHER HOUSES,

which are embraced in said portion.

This portion of the Farm is already, under three separate enclosures containing each, a little more than one hundred thousand corn hills—and convenient, in respect to the houses.

The above Farm is beautifully situated on the Choptank River—and besides the advantages of a plentiful supply of wild fowl and oysters, and a well of excellent water, the lands are rich and productive!—In fine this establishment offers every inducement of health, wealth & comfort for a very reasonable share of energy, and judgment.
JOSEPH E MUSE.
Cambridge, Md, May 2 1840 —3w

Late Constable's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, at the suits of the following persons, to wit:—one at the suit of Elijah McDowell use of Arthur John Willis, one at the suit of Solomon Shewood, one at the suit of Eccleston & Jackson and one at the suit of Chambers Harden against William Benny; Will be positively sold at the residence of said Benny, about three and a half miles from Easton on Wednesday the 13th May inst between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of that day for cash only to the highest and best bidder, the following property. viz:—4 head of horses, 2 colts, 1 yoke of oxen, 15 head of cattle, 1 lot of hogs, 1 lot of shoats, the crops of wheat & corn, corn blades and top fodder now on the farm, 3 carts, 1 gig and harness, 4 harrows, 3 ploughs, 1 lot of plough gear, 2 ox yokes, 1 large grind stone, 3 spades, 1 hay fork, 3 manure do., 1 wheel barrow, 2 axes, 3 weeding hoes, 1 grubbing do., 1 lot seasoned locusts posts, 1 corn crib, 1 wagon body, 1 cider mill and fixtures, 1 wheat fan, and all the residue of his farming utensils, also 2 small waiters, 1 pair snuffers and trey, 1 looking glass, 1 fire bellows and hearth brush, 2 high post bedsteads, beds and furniture, 1 low post bedstead, bed and beding, 1 pine table, 1 pine cupboard & contents, 3 bureaus, 1 pair of brass candle-sticks, 1 pine stand, 1 arm chair, 2 old winsor chairs 1 Bookcase, 1 pine table covered with baize, 1 Blue chest, 1 green wash stand, basin and pitcher, 1 toilet table and cover, 1 side board, 6 cane bottomed chairs, 6 winsor do, 1 eight day corner clock, 2 walnut tables, one mahogany do, 1 carpet on parlour floor, 1 large tea waiter, 1 pair large brass andirons, 1 pair of tongs and shovel, 2 glass lamps, 2 mantle ornaments, 1 large map, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vendi. exponas debts interest and costs now due and to become due thereon.

attendance by
J. B. HARRINGTON, late Constable.
May 2, 1840.

A CARD.

DOCTOR ALBERT WHITELEY,

Having located in Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md. offers his professional services to the public. He will at all time be found ready to discharge his professional calls with promptness.
May 2, 1840.

Centreville Times, will please copy the above to amount of 1$ and forward bill to this office for collection.

Collector & Late Constable Sale.

By virtue of thirteen writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered at the suits of the following persons viz: one at the suit of Malstin & Saulsbury, three do at the suit of Richard Coston, one do at the suit of James Sangston and Son, one do at the suit of Clinton Cook adm'r. of Samuel Gale dec'd. one do at the suit of Pere W. Stewart adm'r. of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. one at the suit of Pere Groome and William Loveday adm'rs. of R. H Rhodes, dec'd. one do at the suit of Greenbury Turbutt, one do. at the suit of Ennals Roszell, use of Thomas M. Faulkner, two do. at the suits of Edward B. Hardcastle, and one other do. at the suit of Abraham Griffith, use of Edward B. Hardcastle, against William Benny, and also for County Taxes charged to said Benny in the years 1838 and 1839. Will be sold at his residence about 3½ miles from the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 13th day of May inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M. of that day for cash only, to the highest and best bidder the following property, to wit:—6 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 15 head of cattle, 1 lot of hogs, 1 lot of shoats, the crops of wheat and corn now growing on the land, 3 carts, 1 gig and harness, 4 harrows, 3 ploughs, 1 lot of plough gear, 2 ox yokes, 1 large grind stone, 3 spades, 1 hay fork, 3 manure do., 1 wheel barrow, 2 axes, 3 weeding hoes, 1 grubbing do., 1 lot of seasoned locusts posts, 1 corn crib, 1 waggon body, 1 cider mill and fixtures, one wheat fan, and all the residue of his farming utensils, also 2 small waiters, 1 pair snuffers and trey, 1 fire bellows and hearth brush, 2 high post bedsteads, beds and furniture, 1 low post do, bed and do., 1 pine table, 1 pine cupboard and contents, 3 bureaus, 1 pair brass candlesticks, 1 pine stand, 1 arm chair 2 old windsor chairs, 1 book case, 1 pine table covered with baize, 1 blue chest, 1 green wash stand, bason and pitcher, 1 toilet table and cover, 1 side board, 6 cane bottomed chairs, 6 winsor do., 1 eight day corner clock, 2 walnut tables, 1 Mahogany do, 1 carpet in parlour, 1 large tea waiter, 1 pair large brass andirons, 1 pair tongs and shovels, 2 glass lamps, 2 mantle ornaments, and one large map, to pay and satisfy the said Venditioni Exponas and County Taxes, debts, interests and costs due and to become due thereon Attendance by SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD,
Collector and Late Constable.
May 2, 1840.

Late Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of six writs of Venditioni Exponas' to me directed and delivered at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Shepard & McNeal, use of Benson & Catts, one do. at the suit of William Austin, one do. at the suit of Charles Robinson, one at the suit of John W. Cheezum, one do. at the suit of Wm. W. Higgins, use of John B. Firbanks, use of Wm. H. Cheezum, against Wm. Benny, and one other at the suit of William Loveday against said Benny, and Elijah McDowell; will be positively sold for cash only, at the residence of said William Benny, about 3¼ miles from Easton, on Wednesday the 13th day of May inst. between the house of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P M. of that day the following property viz: 4 head of horses, 2 colts, 1 yoke of Oxen, 15 head of cattle, 1 lot of hogs, 1 lot of shoats, the Crops of wheat and corn, corn-blades and top fodder now on the farm, 3 carts, 1 gig and harness, 4 harrows, 3 ploughs, 1 lot of plough gear, 2 ox-yokes 1 large grind stone, 3 spades, 1 hay fork, 3 manure do, 1 wheel barrow, 2 axes, 3 weeding hoes, 1 grubbing do. 1 lot of seasoned locust posts, 1 corn crib, 1 wagon body, 1 cider mill and fictures, 1 wheat fan, and all the residue of his farming utensils, also 2 small waiters, 1 pair of snuffer and tray, 1 looking glass, 1 fire bellows and hearth brush, 2 high post bedsteads, beds and furniture, 1 low post bedstead, bed and beding, 1 pine table, 1 pine cupboard & contents, 3 bureaus, 1 pair of brass candle-sticks, 1 pine stand, 1 arm chair, 2 old winsor chairs 1 Bookcase, 1 pine table covered with baize, 1 Blue chest, 1 green wash stand, basin and pitcher, 1 toilet table and cover, 1 side board, 6 cane bottomed chairs, 6 winsor do. 1 eight day corner clock, 2 walnut tables, 1 mahogany do, 1 carpet in parlour, 1 large tea waiter, 1 pair large brass andirons, 1 pair tongs and shovel, 2 glass lamps, 2 mantle ornaments one large map, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendition exponas, debts, interests and costs now due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER,
Late Constable.
May 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four several writs of fieri facias, issued out of the office of the Clerk of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered in the name of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of William Arringdale and Juliana his wife, another in the name of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Francis E. Jump and Emeline his wife, for the use of William Arringdale—a third in the name of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Alexander Ridgaway—and the fourth in the name of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Mary E. Ridgaway against Robert W. Raisin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, tittle and interest of the said Robert Raisin, of in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, a tract, or part of a tract of Land called Part Liberty Resurveyed, containing

509 ACRES

OF LAND, more or less; part of a tract of land called Liberty & Paca, containing FOUR HUNDRED & NINETY SEVEN & A QUARTER

ACRES,

more or less—the tract or part of a tract of Land called Breek's Range, containing One Hundred and Eighteen and three quarter Acres, more or less; part of the Breek's Range, containing Eighteen and three quarter acres, more or less, and part of Liberty & Paca, containing Two Acres of land more or less, all which said tracts or parts of tracts of Land have been seized and taken by virtue of the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, to satisfy the principal, interest and costs, due, and which may become due thereon; which said lands lie contiguous to each other in the Chappel District in Talbot county, and will be sold at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M & 5 o'clock P. M.

Attendance by
JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.
May 2, 1840 3w

LOST.

The second volume of the nine of Bp. Beveredge's Works has been loaned or lost.—Information respecting it would be thankfully received or rewarded by the Rev. Dr. Mason.
Easton, April 25, 1840.

FOR SALE.



THAT large and commodious HOUSE situate on the corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, at present occupied by the Rev. Henry M. Mason. Application can be made to Albert G. Nicholson, who will be in Easton on or about the 1st of March. Terms will also be made known by addressing a letter to him to the care of Hassan & Hanlan, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 29.—tf

FOR ST. MICHAELS & WYE LANDING.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

Will commence her trips to the above places, on Monday the 13th of April next, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return the same day.—All baggage at the owners risk,
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.
March 28

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0773.jpg