WHIG STATE GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.—We hear that there is a misapprehension with many as to the time that the Whig State Gubernatorial Convention is to assemble in this city. We therefore say, for the information of the Whigs throughout the State, that the time appointed for the meeting of the Convention is the *first Thursday in June next*, being the *third day* of that month.

[Balt. Pat

LETTER FROM NEW YORK, May 18.

The city has in it just now more than its usual amount of combustible material to excite and attract the populace. To the general stock was added, yesterday evening, the forger, CHARLES F. MITCHELL, who left Montreal on Sunday morning and arrived at New York on Monday evening. He went away a freeman, and returned in irons. His habitation last night was in "the tombs," as they are known here, or in one of the cells of the halls of justice. The culprit was delivered up agreeably to the requisition of Governor SEWARD, and is now in a fair way to pay the penalty of his crimes.—The "mental hell," does not yet seem to have reached the forger. He is represented as hardened, bold and indifferent to his fate. He will soon be tried and sentenced.—Nat. Int.

Hon. CHARLES OGLE, member of Congress, from the Somerset District, Pennsylvania, died in the town of Somerset on Wednesday last. Mr. O was an able member of the bar, and a talented and fearless representative.

The Nashville Banner states that John L. Moore,—a merchant doing business at Readyville, Tenn.—who was under arrest for having committed the late frauds on the Bank of Tennessee, committed suicide on the 7th instant in a public house in Murfreesborough, by hanging himself to a bed-post.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Sir:—In your papet of the 15th inst., I find a paragraph on the Weather, and drawing a parallel of the year 1816 with that of the present season; with all due deference to the memory of the venerable citizens of this county, my Diary differs widely from them. In April 1816, it rained on the 11th; and on the 12th a great rain. 13th snow and hail, from that time until the 25th there was frost every night, on the 26th finished planting corn, on the 27th it was my opinion rain was needed, from the 13th to the 29th little or no vegetation to be perceived—Wheat during that period, to appearance, had depreciated and become very red, from that time as if by magic, it was rapid indeed. April 1841, how different, April has 30 days, containing 720 hours, and it rained out of that time 180 hours, calculating if it was raining at sun down and still raining at sunrise next morning that it must have rained all night.

In going back to the year 1811 and comparing the weather to that of the present, 1841, I find a great similarity. I finished planting my corn in 1814, the 20th day of May in that year, the rains continued until near harvest of course not half a crop of Wheat—on the 24th of June corn not clear of the clods, taking into consideration the poverty of the land it was not so much to be astonished at.

In the year 1836 part of May and up to the 27th June of that year it rained 21 days out of 32, the fate of the wheat crop is fresh on the mind of every farmer.

I have not half finished getting my corn in the earth, or I would go back, and try to refresh the memories of the Farmers for 40 years past, and during that period what a melancholy list I have recorded of many of our estimable citizens who have left us, and gone to that 'Bourne from whence no traveller returns.'

DIARY.

17th May, 1841.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles Martin, at Chilicothe, Ohio
Caleb Foote, at Salem, Massachusetts.
Jacob Alrichs, at Wilmington Delaware.
Charles Troxell, at Reading, Pennsylvania.

MURDER.—An unfortunate occurrence took place at Church Hill, in this county on Sunday evening last. The particulars as we have heard them are as follows:—An altercation occurred between John Cox, of this county, and John Roberts of Caroline; blows ensued, and Roberts drew a large bowie knife, which he plunged into the throat of his adversary, severing the carrottd artery, and depriving him of life in a few minutes.—Roberts immediately started for Caroline, but was pursued, brought back to Church Hill, and committed to the prison in this place, at an early hour yesterday morning. They were both young men of highly respectable families. Cox has left an amiable wife to lament his untimely end. We forbear further particulars, as the affair is shortly to be investigated.—Sentinel.

The following from the United States Gazette is a correct account of the letter received by the Britannia in relation to the steamship President having arrived at Madeira.

It is correct that Mrs. T. Power had stationed persons along some of the most prominent parts of the sea coast, she herself was at Southampton. At that place resides a gentleman who is the father of one of the partners in the firm of Howell & Co. in Maryland. He was writing to his son on the 19th of April, and before closing his letter Mrs. Power called to tell him that one of the persons whom she had employed had just brought her intelligence that he had boarded a vessel from Madeira—that when that vessel was leaving the island, the President was going into the harbor.

This letter was sealed and sent immediately to Liverpool for the Britannia; it was received in Boston by that steamer, and transmitted to Frostburg, Alleghany county Md., where it was received and read by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

Now there can be no mistake about the *letter* at all. The only chance of a mistake is that the vessel leaving Madeira mistook some other steamer for the President, or that Mrs Power was deceived by her messenger.

After writing the above, a gentleman called to say that the same report of the President having been seen going into Madeira, was circulated in London on the 14th of April, but was promptly contradicted in the Times and Chronicle of the 15th. That would seem to prove that the gentleman at Southampton had been deceived by a rumor from London, and not one from the shore.

DR. HENSHAW'S SERMON ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.—This eloquent discourse has been published in phamplet form. We take the following passages from the concluding portion of it:—Balt. Amer.

"This man of well balanced and well furnished mind, of a lofty character so well adapted to adorn the various stations of civil life, was by the amiability of his temper, the benevolence of his spirit, and all the kindly affections which were so sweetly blended in his nature, particularly fitted for all the tender endearments and sweet intercourse of domestic life. In the peaceful quiet, and amid the rural scenes of NORTH BEND in the bosom of his beloved family, (now, alas, so sadly bereaved) he, doubtless, spent the happiest of his days; and in that loved seclusion, he would, like Cincinnatus and Washington willingly have closed his life in the peaceful occupations of agriculture, sanctified by works of benevolence and piety.

But far different were the designs of Providence.—He was called thence by the voice of a grateful country, to receive the highest honors which it is in her power to confer. I will not set my foot upon the burning cinders of party animosity. I will not launch my bark upon the troubled waters of political strife. No! I would rather pray for the dews of love to descend and quench those fires: for the oil of grace to smooth the surface of those ruffled waves. I would devoutly pray that all those excitements of passion—disturbing the elements of social life and weakening the ties of good brotherhood which bind fellow-citizens together—which were connected with the name of our departed President, may be buried with his remains, that the blow which has removed him from the scenes of earthly strife, may be the death blow of every party but that which is made up of the friends of our common country: and that men of all ranks may mingle their hearts as well as their tears over his sepulchre.

I speak not, then, politically but historically, when I say, that it was the will of an all wise Providence, that he who had benefited the nation by his signal services in life should not die in retirement, but in the capital of the Union; where our chief men might behold the peaceful death which was to be the crowning act of his honorable life, and the entire nation might unitedly pour forth their admiration and regret at his grave. This illustrious man, who has thus been removed in the very flush of success—when he had reached that point where ambition had nothing more to covet, and the heart nothing more to desire—was the chosen instrument of God to teach this people two great moral lessons, more valuable than any others which can be drawn from his eventful life. While his death, as we have seen, most affectingly teaches the vanity of all earthly glory, how emphatically does it demonstrate that virtue is the chief element of human greatness! "That the memory of the just is blessed, and the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance!"

Some of his predecessors in office may have possessed higher powers and more brilliant talents in the cabinet: others may have acquired greater fame in the field: but none, except the father of his country, had taken so strong a hold upon the affections of the whole people. He is not to be ranked with the Pitts, or the Foxes, the Castlereaghs and Cannings of the old world; or with the Jeffersons and Madisons of the new. He is not to be classed with the Alexanders and Cæsars of ancient, or with the Bonapartes and Wellingtons of modern times. But like WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, he stands out in marked distinction from the common rank of statesmen and warriors; shining with a peculiar and attractive lustre; as a man not only to be praised, but to be trusted: not only to be venerated, but beloved: good, no less than great.

How applicable to the late act of God's providence, are the words of the prophet: "Behold the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, doth take away—the mighty man, and the man of war, the Judge,—and the prudent, and the ancient—the honorable man, and the councellor, and the eloquent orator."* But if this were all if we could enumerate nothing more than the gifts of nature and the fruits of education, if we would speak only of the distinctions he had acquired in the cabinet and the field; this sacred desk would be no fit place to eulogize his character; for, however, bright his earthly fame, his name would be forgotten before God. But we firmly believe that the Sun of righteousness shed a serene and holy light upon the evening of his days: that to his hoary head virtue was a crown of glory; and that he was of the number of the righteous who ought to be had in everlasting remembrance."

*Isaiah iii, 1. 3.

[From the St. Louis Republican May 6.]

TWO OF THE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

On Tuesday night, Messrs. John Atkinson and R. B. M'Dowell, who had gone up the Missouri in the Col. Woods, in pursuit of the Warrick, one of the murderers and incendiaries of the 17th ult., arrived at our wharf in the Omega, with the object of their pursuit, at about 12 o'clock. Warrick had left here in the Omega, and the Col. Woods met her near Arrow Rock, where, being hailed from the Col. Woods, she rounded to, and the boats came together. Messrs. M'Dowell and Atkinson immediately went on board the Omega, found their chap, promptly secured him, and then transferred their baggage to the Omega and retured with their prisoner.

He professed utter innocence in the whole matter, asserting that all his information was derived from Brown, one of the desperadoes yet at large. In other respects, his narration was pretty much the same as that given by Ennis, published in this paper a few days ago. He also stated that Madison and Brown were the burners of the Branch Bank at Galena. He gives his name as Alpheus Warrick.

James W. Seward, another of the gang was brought up yesterday morning in the Pre-Emption. He had left this city in the Atalanta, and Mr. Gordon, one of our efficient constables, who had left here in the Tartar, for the apprehension of Madison, on his arrival at Cairo, finding the Atalanta at the wharf, went on board, found Seward, secured him, and immediately transferred him to the Pre Emption and brought him up. He gives a similar account of the tragedy with the other two, acknowledging his own guilt and implicating Ennis. He stated that he left Brown in Cincinnati on Thursday last, the 29th ult., and that the next day after the Atalanta left, he was to leave for New Orleans on another boat. Mr. Gordon engaged persons at Cairo to be upon the look-out for him, and secure him if he should come along. Mr. Gordon again returned yesterday on the General Pratt for New Orleans, unless he should meet with Brown in custody at Cairo, in which case he will probably return with him. Seward lays the whole blame to Madison and Brown, as projectors, leaders, and chief executioners in the tragedy. He also states that Madison had sworn, or declared, that if discovered or informed upon, he would never be taken alive.

Some time ago a burglary was committed upon the store of Sinclair Taylor & Co; and in the possession of Seward was found several articles belonging to one of the firm. He says Madison and Brown committed that act, with an attempt to fire the building at the same time, and that about the same time they committed the burglary upon the story of E. & A. Tracy.

Justice now appears to stand a fair chance of being meted out to these miscreants and desperadoes. We look for the forthcoming of Madison by the return of the Meteor, and if Brown leaves Cincinnati according to intention he will stand a good chance of making his appearance among us even before Madison. They now all four seem destined to pay the high penalty due to the violated laws.

MR. WEBSTER—GOV. BAGBY'S MESSAGE.

We spoke in Tuesday's paper of the bad taste and spirit of the recent Message of Gov. Bagby, of Alabama to the Legislature of that State, and its attack upon Mr. Webster. In reference to this, Mr. Young, the Administration member from Greene, replied with so much force and justness that we cannot forbear the following extract from his remarks:—[Boston Atlas.

"But he was not content—he must pursue an individual who justly stood high in the President's confidence.—Here I would say to the Governor, 'Beware—you are approaching the breakers when you come to speak of a Federalist.' When the federal and republican parties assumed their distinctive character in the political revolution of 1801, I was not a spectator of events—I have nothing to do with that period. Still I am not afraid to speak of one who has cast such a bright halo of glory around the American name, as Daniel Webster. I am proud of him—I rejoice in his devotion to constitutional Union—in the depth and fervor of his patriotism, in his exalted genius and intellect. I confess that in some respects I differ from him in opinion as to the principles of the government; but that difference only proves that it is in the nature of our institutions for men to differ, widely and honestly differ, and yet love and serve their country. The Governor has thought proper to declare war against the administration in advance of its principles. Would it not have been worthy in him to say of the President, as the distinguished Crawford said of Mr. Adams, who had been his successful rival for the Presidency, 'Let the administration be judged by its measures?' That was a noble sentiment, too noble it seems for certain bosoms.

Why is Daniel Webster made the subject of official abuse? It is because he stood up in the majesty of his character, and calmed the lightnings of the South by declaring that the General Government had no power to interfere in any manner, with the peculiar institutions of the South? Is it for this sentiment, proclaimed to the world more than ten years ago, and affirmed again & again in his own State, and at the Capitol of Virginia? Sir, there was a cry raised, by some, shall Daniel Webster put his foot on the soil of the Old Dominion? But they were freemen, they proudly felt and acted as such. They answered, Daniel Webster is our brother, he is the champion of the Constitution—we will receive him kindly and cordially. What was the result? From that day to this they have been satisfied with him. The voice of the people demanded a change of policy and of agents, which for twelve years, had been experimenting on the government and the fortunes of the people. I hope that policy will be changed with the agents, in spite of any hue and cry to the contrary.

Mr. Webster has declared that he was not in the *Hartford Convention*; that he had never read its journals, and took no share in its consultations or plans. He is as incapable of treason to his country, or any act of dishonor, as a new born child. Standing firmly on the platform of the constitution, he is its matchless vindicator, its pillar of strength. Preston, Rives and Clay have declared their unqualified confidence in the integrity of his political principles. We should be proud of his name; he has compared with the first men in this country and in England, and never met his superior in intellect and profound political knowledge. His moral firmness, and purity of character, is equal to that of any man living. I believe with Mr. Jefferson, that the last hope of Freedom is in the preservation of our constitutional Union. Where, is the champion that can stand before or beside Mr. Webster in its defence? I am not afraid to speak out lest I might offend those who cannot approximate a conception of his character."

HOME INDUSTRY—FREE TRADE.

The following extract is from an address of Wilson McCandless, Esq. before the Pittsburg Board of Trade. The sentiments are forcibly expressed and the subject should engage the serious attention of every citizen.

"The system of *free trade*, as enforced by the writers on political economy in Europe, is a beautiful illustration of the social system. It is predicated upon the existence of pure fraternal affection among all nations, the absence of self interest, and the practice of universal benevolence;—a state of things that can only come to pass, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and there shall be no more conflicts among men. If the system were universal it might be adopted. We might then exchange our ginseng for the tea of China; our tobacco and rice for the wines and silks of France; our cotton and wool for the fabrics of England. The race would then be equal. The wise distribution of soil and climate, which Nature has made over the face of the earth, would be appropriated to its legitimate uses. The fruits of the tropics would be a fair equivalent for the furs of the North; and the wheat of our teeming prairies, for the polished wares of densely populated countries.

But so long as one nation imposes restrictions upon commerce, it must to equalize the position of the other, be met with corresponding duties. As all commercial nations repudiate, in practice, the doctrine of free trade, it becomes necessary that we should protect our own interests, or remain in a state of colonial dependence and vassalage, and sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. "America," says Mr. Clay in his memorable argument on the tariff, "presents the image of a fine, generous hearted fellow who has just come to the possession of a rich estate: an estate, which, however requires careful management. He makes nothing: he buys every thing: he is surrounded by a parcel of people: each holding out his hand, with a packet of buttons or pins, or some other commodity for sale. If he asks those people to buy any thing which his estate produces, they tell him no, it is not for our interest, it is not for yours. Take this new book, says one of them, on political economy, and you will there perceive it is your interest to buy from us, and let things alone in your own country."

Look at some of the articles of trade between this country and Europe. Linen, for instance, gives employment to agriculture and manufactures—Our soil is as susceptible of the production of flax as Ireland; our machinery can manufacture it; we have the same sun to bleach it; and as beautiful green swards, upon which to expose it to the action of its rays, as are to be found in the Green Isle; yet we cannot compete with Ireland in this manufacture. The reason is obvious; it is subject to no excise in that country, and a bounty is allowed on exportation, higher than the tariff imposed upon its introduction here.

There is no country under heaven better adapted to the production of wool than our mountainous districts, and yet Britain buys it from the continent rather than from us. We have the skill and machinery to weave it, but our country men are overwhelmed in their efforts by the deluge of foreign importations, and are provided with no ark of *protection* by our political builders.

Look at the immense cargoes of iron that are landed at our wharves from Sweden and Russia. This looks like bringing stone coal from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, and yet it is a subborn fact, that the serfs of the Autocrat are permitted to usurp the province of American skill, in the productions of American labor.—Vast bodies of this miners' lie imbedded in our mountains; the wood grows in profusion upon our hills; and the coal peers out from every crevice, inviting their application to the purposes of man; but by an insignificant duty, we open our ports to the pauper labor of Europe, in preference to bringing into use the raw material, by adequate protection. Scarcely a rail road is projected that is not finished with foreign material. Those iron chains which connect together the States of this Union, and which pass, in their route, over our banks and coal pits, are from foreign furnaces and rolling mills.

Hemp, too, without which, we can neither rig a ship or hang a man, and for the production of which the soil of our Western States is peculiarly adapted, is met in the market with foreign competition.

England takes our cotton, not for choice, but from necessity. If her factories in India could furnish as much and as cheap as she can procure from Louisiana and the Carolinas; her selfish policy would interdict a purchase from us.

There is no American staple that better exhibits the propriety and necessity of a tariff of protection than this. The acts of 1824, and 1828, created a home market and a great demand. Factories sprung up in every direction, jennies whizzed, and flew with the rapidity of light, until the act of '32 put out the fires, and stayed the operation of the machinery. In our own city are to be seen some splendid monuments of the dead tariff—like the whited sepulchre, beautiful without, but dead men's bones, and all uncleanliness within.

PRICES CURRENT.

Office of the Patriot, }
Thursday May 20. }

Wheat (White)	$1 00 a	1 05
(Red)	0 90 a	0 98
Corn (yellow)	56 a	0 00
(white)	66 a	0 00
Oats	37 a	0 38
Rye	55 a	0 58

DIED

In Baltimore, on Thursday last the 20th inst, after a short illness, Dr. Samuel Dickinson, formerly of this county.

DENTISTRY.

Doctor Hughes,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity—he will insert from one to an entire set of mineral incorruptible teeth, upon the most modern and improved style.

He will also attend to filing, pluging, cleansing and extracting.

Individuals requiring my services will please make early application.—Ladies will be waited upon at their respective dwellings. Office at Mr. Benjamin's—Easton Hotel.
may 22

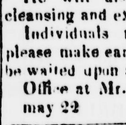
TAXES!!
Town Taxes!!

All persons indebted for Town Taxes for the year 1840, are earnestly requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of June next, otherwise necessity will compel him to close the collection of the same by executions. He therefore hopes this notice and request will prompt delinquents to discharge their debts for Taxes, on or before said day, as further indulgence need not be asked of him. The public's ob't serv't,
J. M FAULKNER, Collector
of Taxes for the Town of Easton, A. D. 1840.
may 22—3w (83t)

Notice.

I hereby give notice to all whom I am indebted, to come forward with their accounts for settlement, on or before the first day of September next. J. G RHODES.
May 22, 1841 —3tq

Improved Stock.



For sale, at the farm of Samuel Hambleton, Bay-side, half and three fourth Durham Short-horn bull and heifer *CALVES*—from ten to twenty dollars each.

One yoke of well matched and well grown *STEERS*, three years old—very handsome.

Four Sows,—a mixture of Berkshire, Barbiz and other good blood.

A few half and three fourth blooded South Down *LAMBS*. may 22—3t

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.
May 15, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A M

The regular meeting for the election of *sixteen directors*, for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M and 3 P M.

By the act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Directors are re-eligible.
By order of the President and Directors,
R. MICKLE, Cashier.
may 22 till 5th July.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

18th day of May, A. D. 1841.

On application of William R Hughlett, adm'r with the will annexed of James Underwood, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 18th day of May, A D. 1841.

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

In compliance to 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 James Underwood, late of Talbot County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of January 1842, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1841.

WILLIAM R. HUGHLETT, Adm'r.
with the will annexed,
of James Underwood, dec'd.
May 22—3w

STORE WANTED.



Wanted, a store or a front room which will suit for a store in a central part of the town, for which a liberal rent will be given. Possession requited immediately. Apply at this office. may 1

PROSPECTUS.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

A. GRAHAM, Editor and Proprietor.
E. R. HOOPER, Assistant Editor.

The Proprietor of the Gazette having engaged the assistance of E. Richardson Hooper, Esq., of Cambridge, Md., and recently Editor of the 'Chronicle' of that place, in the management of the editorial department of the paper, proposes to increase the circulation of the Gazette in the Counties of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, with the view of promoting the interest of the Whig party in the approaching Gubernatorial canvass. That canvass will doubtless be warmly contested, and the advantages to be gained from having a paper reflecting the sentiments of the Whigs freely circulated among the people, are too obvious to need enforcement from me. The opposition party will undoubtedly make every exertion to increase the circulation of papers friendly to their cause, and should be met by a corresponding effort on the part of the Whigs.

The Gazette is printed every Saturday Morning, on fine imperial paper, with plain type, and, in addition to politics, is devoted to agriculture, literature, and general news. The facilities for obtaining the latest and most interesting items of information are unequalled by any Journal on the Shore.

The papers will be sent to Mr. Hooper's office, in Cambridge, every Saturday morning for distribution.

Terms.

For 10 copies, for 6 months, to one direction, $10 00
5 ditto ditto ditto 5 00
Single Subscriptions, 1 25

☞ *Payment in all cases to be made in advance.* A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Md, May 15, 1841.

AN EXTENSIVE AND VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, in the town of Easton, at the Office of the late Thomas J Bullitt, Esq, the entire Law Library of the deceased. The Books will be sold in separate lots. This Library comprises a choice collection, the work of many years of the most approved ancient and modern Law Books. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A M. on Tuesday the 8th day of June.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale. E. H. HAYWARD.
May 15, 1841.—ts
The Kent News and Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above 3 weeks.

Notice to all whom it may concern.

The subscriber desirous of closing up his books, would take this opportunity of informing his customers whose accounts has been standing six months or longer, that they are respectfully requested to settle the same on or before the first of June next, or they otherwise may expect no longer indulgence.

The public's obedient servant,
A. DODD.
May 15—3w (83w)

LOOK AT THIS.

Those persons owing Chimney Sweep bills will please call on the subscriber on or before the first day of June and settle the same otherwise, they will be placed in the hands of some other person for collection, as he will of necessity be otherwise engaged.
may 15 PETER TARR.

NOTICE.
New Silk Dyeing and Cloth
Coloring Establishment.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has commenced the above business in Easton in all its various branches, viz.—Ladies' Merino and Silk Dresses, Shawls and garments of all descriptions cleansed from grease or dirt and colored according to order. Also, Gentlemen's garments cleaned and colored, and made to look nearly as well as new.

The subscriber having a perfect knowledge of the business from many years experience, will guarantee her work to be as well done and as cheap as it can be done in the city.

All orders left at the millinery shop of Mrs. M A. Jump will be promptly attended to and executed at the shortest notice.
may 15—4t H. GIBBS.

New Shoe Store.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and the county that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob C. Willson and next door to the store of Mr S Mackey & Sons. He has now on hand a complete assortment of gentlemen's best city made

Boots, Pumps, Monroes, &c.

Ladies best kid and morocco city made Slippers, &c. Misses, youths and childrens' Boots, Shoes and slippers of every description.

Palm Leaf Hats,
BLACKING &c.

All of which he has very recently purchased in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets upon the most reasonable terms, and now offers for sale very low for *cash* or country produce of every description, such as hides, skins, wool, feathers rags, corn, oats, meal, &c. &c.
THOS. PIERSON.
may 8 3t

N. B.—He has employed Mr. P. Tarr to assist in the above business and flatters himself from Mr. T's. superior knowledge in this business that his purchases will be judicious and his sales perfectly satisfactory to all who may honor him with their patronage.
T. P.

The Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland will be held in the Saloon of the Baltimore Law Buildings, on MONDAY the 7th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. The members throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

ROBERT A. DURKEE, M. D.
may 8 4t Recording Sec'ty.
Easton Gazette will publish the above 4 times and send bill to the Recording Secretary.

TAN BARK.

The subscriber will give the very highest price for Chesnut and Spanish Oak Bark—Persons having the article will do well to address the subscriber, by mail or otherwise; which shall meet immediate attention.
DANIEL T. HYDE.
Annapolis, Md. may 1—7tq

BLANKS,
Of every description for sale at this Office.

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