SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Garrick, at New York sailed from Liverpool on the 15th December.

Barcelona after being bombarded for some hours, without, however, being materially injured, surrendered to the troops under the command of the Regent Espartero, unconditionally. The mob during the evening and day preceding the surrender, attacked the Town house, where it appears the treasury of the municipality, consisting of $200,000 was deposited, and having stolen it proceeded to other houses where it was supposed a similar booty could be obtained. The greatest confusion and violence reigned every where, until at last the respectable portion of the National Guards, who had a house, or property, or family to defend, were compelled to throw open the gates of the city to the soldiers, in order to protect themselves against the rabble they had themselves armed against the Government. The revolt appears to have originated in arrest by the Political Chief of the city, of the Editors of a paper called the "*Republicano*" and his refusal to deliver them up to a Commission composed of some of the principal men of the Republican party. Mobs followed, and on the Military attempting to disperse them, the National Guards opposed them.

The London Herald has so far overcome its once violent prejudices in favor of agricultural protection as to suggest the sending a special envoy from England to Washington, to negotiate a new commercial treaty on terms of reciprocity.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 2nd of February.

It is stated by the Globe newspaper, with an air of authority, that Ministers, convinced of the necessity of adopting a fixed duty on corn, intend to submit to Parliament a proposal to levy one uniform rate of duty of 12s. per quarter on wheat, imported from all foreign countries, and to allow the Executive to reduce the duty one half, or to 6s. per quarter on exports from those countries which may claim the indulgence as a compensation for concessions made to England, or for corresponding reductions in their duties levied upon British manufactures. The truth of the statement is, however, denied by other papers.

The treaty of Peace with China has, it will be seen by our extracts, arrived in England, but there is no further news from that country.

A loan for Canada, guaranteed by the British Government, to the amount of £300,000 sterling, for 20 years at 4 per cent. interest is advertised, and is believed will be taken at about 106; which will yield an interest of 3¾ per cent.—There is a general belief prevailing that the Government have it in contemplation to reduce their 3 1-2 per cents.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Salted provisions.—By an official note from the Privy Council of Trade it has been announced, that the hams dried & smoked in Canada from American salted pork would be subjected to the same duty as hams of Canadian produce, namely 3s 6d per cwt. This will tend still further to reduce the price of salted provisions.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The Vera Cruz Sieglo of the 19th December, says: A gentleman worthy of credence has furnished us with the following narrative, which we transmit to our readers, though burning with indignation:

"The Texians to the number of seven hundred, with three pieces of artillery, have invaded the department of Tamaulipas, and taken possession of the town of Laredo, one of the fine cities of Laredo, one of the fine cities in the North of that State. We are informed that the detachment under the command of Colonel Calista Bravo, not being able to resist the Texian forces, was compelled to retreat, escorting a number of Mexican families who had left Laredo to repair to Guerrero. General Pedro Reyes; commander of the army of the north, has crossed the river Bravo, to give battle to the enemy."

The Texas Times, (Galveston,) Jan. 7th, gives the following account of the affair referred to in the preceding paragraph:

"By the Dayton from Houston, (arrived the 1st January,) we received papers to the 30th ult. containing the glorious news of the capture of the Mexican town of Laredo on the 18th Dec. The Mexican troops who occupied the place made a hasty retreat without firing a gun.—Being notified of this, our army sent a messenger to the Alcalde to make requisitions for necessaries, which were promptly furnished. After taking the town, a few of the troops crossed the Rio Grande, and planted the banner of the Single Star on the west bank. Our army consisted of between seven and eight hundred men.

"We regret to learn that some of the soldiers, in opposition to the positive injunctions of the officers, resorted to robbery and plunder. When ordered so to do, however, the majority of them delivered their ill-got gains to their officers, who promptly returned the same to the proper owners. Those who refused to do this were driven from the army, and from this and other causes about 140 started on their return to Texas. The remainder signed a solemn pledge to respect private property.

"On the 10th ultimo, the army numbering from 400 to 500, (as variously estimated,) crossed the Rio Grande and took up the line of March for Guerrero a town about sixty miles below Laredo; from thence it is presumed they will proceed rapidly onward and take Mier, Comargo, and Rhinosa, by which time it is to be hoped that sufficient reinforcements will join them to encourage a descent on Matemoras.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 28,

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Dunlaps fine Painting, "Death on the pale Horse," is now exhibiting in this town.

We call the attention of the Citizens of Talbot, to the Advertisement of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, in our advertising columns; J. I. Corner, Esq. of this county has been appointed their agent.

The Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania held a meeting at Harrisburg on the 16th instant, and recommended that the proposed State convention of the friends of Henry Clay be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of February next.

THE BANKRUPT LAW. The law to repeal the bankrupt law has passed the House of Representatives almost two to one and there is no doubt that it will pass the Senate. So that we will have to fall back again upon the old Insolvent System.

SMALL NOTES IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig says:—The Small Note Bill was under discussion in the Senate on Wednesday. A motion for indefinite postponement failed by a majority of 4 An Amendment, requiring the notes to be redeemed by the mother bank and the branch that issue; and another requiring them to be redeemed by all the branches and mother bank, were offered, but not voted upon before adjournment.

LOUISIANA U. S SENATOR.—The Whigs of the Union will learn with pleasure, that Alexander Porter, of Louisiana is again to be a member of the Senate of the U. States, having been elected a Senator in Congress from Louisiana, by the Legislature of of that State, on the 9th instant.

THE AFFAIR AT MENTEROY.—The Alexandria Gazette says—"We are informed that the reported recall of Com Jones from the command of the Pacific Squadron is not correct. It is not yet known what course the Mexican government may take or what course our government may pursue in the matter."

A meeting of the citizens of Carroll County Md, was held at Warfieldsburg, on the 17th instant, at which Nelson Forrest, Esq. presided. Among other resolutions adopted on the occasion was the following:

Resolved, That the plan, devised and recommended by Wm. Cost Johnson, is amply sufficient within itself to pay the debts of the States and relieve the people and that the delegates from Carroll are advised to recommend and instruct the Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter from Washington, in the Philadelphia Times, has the following passage:

"It is now busily rumored, and currently believed, that Mr. Spencer, in consequence of the recent and painful affliction in his family, will for the purpose of change of scene, and the present debilitated state of Mrs. S., accept of an appointment abroad, thus giving to the President (which he has long wanted) an opportunity of fully changing his cabinet, and not partially, as was in contemplation previous to the afflicting circumstances mentioned.

"Mr. Stevenson is spoken of to take the State Department Judge Upsher the Treasury, Mr. Cushing the Navy, and Mr James M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, the War Department.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Proffit will both receive appointments abroad, the latter to Rio as Charge, the former to Austria as a full Minister: and one of the sons of the President is also about to visit Europe."

Extract of a letter from Washington:—"The Cabinet had a meeting yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, in which it is understood the question of an extra session of Congress was under discussion. It is thought an extra session will be determined upon."—*Pat.*

AN AMERICAN SLAVER ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The Governor of the Colony of Liberia, in a despatch addressed to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society on the 9th of June last, states that on his arrival at Bassa Cove, which place he visited in February, 1842, he found anchored there a fast sailing schooner belonging to New York.

The Captain refused to pay any port charges, in defiance of the authorities, who had no means of forcing a compliance with their regulations. The Supercargo of the vessel was a Spaniard.—The Governor told him he knew him to be a slaver, and ordered him to leave the settlement. The vessel soon got under way and stood up the coast but in ten or fifteen days returned, and in twelve hours took in a cargo of 250 slaves, and put to sea.

THE SOMERS MUTINY—DECISION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday, 2, P. M. says:—"On visiting the North Carolina this morning our reporter was informed that the Court of Inquiry came to a decision in the case submitted to them by the Secretary of the Navy, on Thursday night. The Court then adjourned to this day at, 2 o'clock, P. M. when they will finish their labors, and transmit the result to the Navy Department. Of the complexion of their opinion nothing can be known until made public by the Secretary of the Navy; but from the short time which elapsed from the closing of the testimony until the agreement of the Court, it is supposed to be favourable to Lieut. Mackensie."

THE SOMERS CASE.—We learn from the New York Courier that the counsel for the widow of Samuel Cromwell appeared before the honorable Judge Betts, of the U. S. District Court, on Thursday evening, with her affidavit, alleging that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry had closed, and charging the murder of her husband and others to have been committed by Commander Mackenzie and Lieut. Gansevoort, as she believes, from admissions and statements made by the Court of Inquiry, and moved the Judge for a warrant to arrest them on the charges. On Friday Judge Betts decided upon the application, by refusing to grant a warrent for the arrest of the parties.

It is understood that the President of the United States has ordered a Court Martial upon the case of Commander Mackenzie, at the request of the latter, and before the report of the Court of Inquiry is made known. It is said that Commodore Biddle will be at the head of the Court, and Richard Rush, Esq. Judge Advocate.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH ENGLAND. A communication from Gen. Duff Green appears in the Madisonian on the subject of our commercial intercourse with Great Britain. The writer believes that a disposition exists on the part of the British Government to extend special advantages to the United States in the way of trade, provided that such modifications were made in our tariff as to admit British manufactures on easy terms. He says:

Indeed, I was authorised by Lord Aberdeen himself, to say that it was his earnest desire to place the commercial relations of the two countries on terms of *reciprocity*, and I am persuaded that a treaty may be made, providing for the admission of cotton, rice, and Indian corn, into England and her dependencies, at a nominal duty, or duty free, and that the trade in lumber and provisions and all our surplus products, may be placed on the same footing as the like products of her colonies; at the same time that our navigation may obtain concessions no less important. And that, for granting us these favors, England will ask of us no more than that our tariff shall be so modified as to her manufactures, as to charge thereon no higher rate of duty than is indespensable to provide for an economical administration of our Government.

There is no doubt that the enactment of our tariff has awakened the British Government to a perception of the fact that its restrictive measures might be returned with effect by countries that had for a considerable period yielded to their unequal operation. How happened it that no mention of reciprocity occurred when we were receiving British manufactures at low duties? If the free importation party in this country should prevail so that England can get the advantages she desires we shall probably hear very little about corresponding favours But let the language of British statesmen be what it may on the subject of *reciprocity*, their inflexible adherence to home interests is too well known to allow any one to be deceived by words.—American.

ADVERTISING.—The Picayune says: "If there is any one matter more than another that should convince a man he is not fit for business, it is the possibility of his carelessness in neglecting to advertise. When a man can forget advertising, let him shut up shop. Men of all trades and professions should take advantage of advertisements to make their merits, or the merits of their wares, known to the public.—How much benefit might accrue to themselves and publishers generally. Lawyers, authors, and artists, are in this particular, too modest.—Our worthy disciples of Galen make no bones of telling the world the virtues of their medicine Day & Martin might have lived and died in penury unknown, had they not sung themselves the praises of their "unequalled blacking."

THE TIMES.—The Philadelphia North American says that a statement from the Treasurer of the Girard Fund has lately been made public, which furnished a practical comment upon the financial wonders of these days. The great sum of 2,000,000, which was to have erected the magnificent monument to the memory of the bequeather, has dwindled to a pittance; $631,898 of it has been expended; the balance is in depreciated stocks whose market value is about $675 000. The $500,000 which was to have made the Delaware front of Philadelphia the most imposing of river sides, is in stocks of a like character.—The $10,000 which was to have warmed the fireside of many a poor housekeeper, yielded in the year $445 and is worth in the market $5,600 The residuary fund of $525,655 of stock and loans, yielded nothing during the year—How much it is worth is a problem that time, not mathematics, must decide. The receipts into the treasury during the year were $245,275 92. The balance in the treasury at the end of the year was $34,562,66. Who needs a better sermon than this upon the vanity of wealth?

ELECTION OF MORTON.—The vacancies in the Senate of Massachusetts, which are filled by a joint vote of the two Houses, have been filled by the Locofocos, they, together with the abolitionists who united with them, having a small majority on joint ballot. This, of course constitutes a decided Locofoco majority in the Senate, by which body the Governor is elected, from two candidates whose names are sent, to them by the House. Morton and Davis will doubtless be nominated and the former, of course, chosen.

MR. CLAY.

The New Orleans Bee of the 5th says: The citizens were thrown into consternation yesterday by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Clay, in the Supreme Court. The true version of the story appears to be this:—While our distinguished guest was leaving the Court, in company with Mr. Preston, an individual outside the railing exclaimed 'Salute to Henry Clay,' and discharged a pistol over his head, the ball lodging in the ceiling. Dreyforus was the name of the person in question: he is looked upon as some what unsettled in his intellects. He was immediately arrested, and taken before the Recorder where the affair was investigated. Dreyforus was sent to prison, the Recorder recommending that he should be treated with all possible mildness as his mind was evidently disordered.

The Alexandria Gazette states that Capt. Parker, U. S. N., has been ordered immediately to take command of the squadron in the Pacific. Com. Jones will return home, and an investigation into the affair at Monterey be had.

There was a report on Wednesday, that the U. S. sloop of war Falmouth had fired into a British steam packet.—The rumor was renewed yesterday, with some more particulars, viz: that the steamer had fired at the Falmouth, and done her some injury, whereupon the F. gave her a broadside, which so crippled the steamer, as to render it necessary that she should be towed into port.—U. S. Gazette. Jan. 20.

A DUEL IN THE NAVY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We have seen a letter dated Genoa, November 30th, in which it is stated that Midshipmen Beers and Cook, both of Philadelphia, recently fought a duel at twelve paces with pistols and Beers received Cook's ball in his leg the wound will not prove fatal, and the patient was doing well. The quarrel originated during the reception on board the Columbus, of the Queen of Sardinia—both the young gentlemen being attached to that ship. The parties have been suspended by the Commodore, and it is said will be sent home for trial."

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT. The Frederick Citizen says: "the Methodist Episcopal Church has been filled nightly, for the past two weeks, by very large congregations of our citizens, attracted thither by the powerful eloquence of Prof. Maffit, and one of the greatest religious excitements ever known in this city has been in progress during that time, and still continues. Already scores of individuals have been induced to embrace religion by his preaching, and a deep religious enthusiasm appears to pervade the whole community.

In Baltimore County Court, on Wednesday, in a suit brought by Mr. Samuel Harris against the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company' to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of his child having been run over and killed by the cars; a verdict of $1 125 was rendered.

A law has just been passed by the Legislature of Illinois, which must interfere greatly with the collection of debts due in that State. It provides that all property offered for sale under execution, shall sell for two-thirds of its appraised value, and that value is to be regulated by what property was worth in "ordinary times." It extends to all sales under the decrees in Chancery, deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c. and obliges the plaintiff to buy the property in one year from the date of his execution, at two-thirds its appraised value, or lose his lien, as to other judgment creditors.

The Courier and Enquirer contains Mr. William Cost Johnson's letter to his constituents, recommending the issue of stock to the amount of two hundred million dollars by the United States Government for the benefit of the States, and about two columns more of editorial on the same subject.

'Measures,' says the editor, are already being taken to bring the subject home to every fire-side in the land, and appeal from Congress to the people; and as an evidence of this fact we have orders to print thirty thousand of the Address of Mr. Johnson, which appears in our columns to day, and an address is about being prepared in this city, of which hundreds and hundreds of thousands will be printed and circulated without delay."

The London Times has an article rejoicing over the "triumphs of the Free trade party in the Empire States of America," and the "utter prostration of the Tariff party." It vauntingly remarks that, by proper management on the part of the Ministry, "the admission of English manufactures into the markets of the United States may now be secured on conditions which will secure the prosperity of British manufacturing industry for many years." Thus we see the pauper labor of Europe is again to be brought in competition with free American Industry, if Briush interest can succeed in repealing our Tariff.—Philad. Forum.

MARYLAND DEBT—COLLECTION OF TAXES.—The Annapolis Republican has the following notice of an interesting debate in the House of Delegates:

DELINQUENT COUNTIES.—It will be seen from the proceedings of last Saturday, in the House of Delegates, that a move has been made in relation to the enforcement of the payment of the direct tax in the delinquent counties in the State. The several propositions created some debate, throughout which, however, but one sentiment concerning repudiation prevailed, save that expressed by Mr. Powder, who stands all alone in his glory in relation to this topic,

The members from the delinquent counties expressed the willingness, aye, the anxiety of their constituents to pay the tax, in proof of which they avowed that they each were elected, with the full understanding that they opposed any thing in the shape of that doctrine.

They attribute the non payment, to actual and unfeigned inability in some instances, and in others to the real impossibility of obtaining tax gatherers, owing to the bonds required by law, which cannot be obtained.

We are glad to record the spirit which prevailed on the occasion among the members from the delinquent counties themselves. One of the delegates from Somerset declared, that several collectors had been appointed in that county, and twelve and a half per cent. security on the collections offered; that the commissioners, notwithstanding their willingness were forbid, by the terms of the law, from accepting it, that consequently the required security was unable to be obtained. They however intended to propose that the county be divided into three collection districts, so as to facilitate the obtaining of collectors, by dividing the amount of security required.

This delicate subject yet remains unsettled.

FIRE.—Two persons burnt to death.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated Reistertown, Baltimore county, Md. 18th inst. states the melancholy fact that "the dwelling of Miss Henrietta Israel, situate about three miles southwest of that place, in the district of "Soldier's Delight," was consumed by fire on the previous morning, after the hour of midnight, and horrible to relate, herself and a little boy—the only inmates of the house—perished in the flames, before any assistance could be rendered. A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies, and a verdict rendered, that they came to their death by the accidental burning of the dwelling. But from circumstances developed by the testimony of several individuals, strong suspicions are entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary and murderer, as it was generally believed the lady had a considerable amount of money by her, bequeathed by a deceased uncle; also, that she was very careful to have her property well secured by locks, all of which were found unlocked; and after considerable search among the rubbish which had fallen into the cellar, only about $170 (in silver) were found, a great part of which was melted so much as to render it uncurrent: this appears to have been concealed in the bed. These, together with other circumstances, the knowledge of which being since known to the neighbors of the deceased, have awakened suspicions of a horrible catastrophe."

The Great Miller Temple.—The Mayor of Boston has forbidden the erection of this building, on account of the very insecure manner in which it was commenced The Mayor thinks that if their doctrine is true their days are short enough, without being cut shorter by an accident.

A HOAX.—Handbills having been freely circulated in Washington Georgetown and Alexandria, D. C. announcing that Parson MILLER, the end of the world preacher, would deliver a discourse in the former city on Sunday afternoon, between five and six thousand persons assembled at the appointed hour, when it was ascertained that Mr Miller was not in the city, and that the handbills had been circulated by some mischievous persons. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

THE NEGRO BILL.—On Thursday last, the bill of last session for securing our slave property, was brought up to the consideration of the House; and a joint committee proposed and acceded to, with whom the subject now rests. The committees are compossed of Messrs. Sellman, Gaither, Williams, Frick & Bowie, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Spence, Kilgour, Dorsey, Nicols, Phelps, Handy, of Somerset, and Tuck on the part of the House.

Next to the honor and faith of the State, says the Md. Republican, this is the most important bill which will be brought to the consideration of the present General Assembly.

DEATH IN THE TEA SPOON.—Many persons are in the habit of using German Silver Tea and Table spoons without being aware of their poisonous composition. Some friend of humanity has announced that German silver is composed of copper arsenic and nickel, and that it oxydises very rapidly in contact with any acid, and that small particles are taken into the stomach, which imperceptibly act as a slow but sure poison.—Nashville Banner.

MARRIED

On the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. Risdon Frampton, to Miss Eliza Peckham, both of this county.

DIED

In this county, on Thursday, the 19th inst. Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Joseph Turner, Esq in the 21st year of her age—she was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last five years.

In this town yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. Bennett Buckley.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25, 1843.

Wheat (red)	75a80
Corn (white)	40a00
(yellow)	40a00
Oats	25a00

Notice.

The members of the "Citizens Fire Company," are requested to meet at Russell's Hotel on Monday evening next the 1st day of February at 7 o'clock—a punctual attendance is requested.

Jan. 28

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

This Farm which I offer for sale (being too remote to attend personally, and wishing to purchase near me) is situated on Skipton creek (a navigable branch of Wye River) Talbot county Md. containing

620 ACRES,

Between 2 and 300 of which are heavily WOODED AND TIMBERED

With Oak, Hickory & Chesnut.

To any enterprising man this farm possesses advantages not to be overlooked. The Land is high and rolling, and well adapted to clover and plaster and naturally no soil superior to it for corn—more susceptible of improvement. It is within a mile and a half (by water) of Wye Landing, from which place there is a communication with Baltimore twice a week.

Any persons wishing to view the premises will be shown them by calling on Mr. Chance, the Tenant—and for the Terms apply to the subscriber, residing near Centreville Queen Ann's Co.

THOMAS A. EMORY.

Jan. 28—6t.

The Merchants' Fire Insurance
COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

OFFICE No. 18 SOUTH STREET.

THE Board meets daily for the purpose of making Insurance on Dwellings, Household Furniture, Warehouses, Merchandise, Vessels and Cargoes in port, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, Hay and Grain in stock, and every description of property subject to loss or damage by FIRE, whether situated in city or Country.

Applications by mail or in person at the office, will meet prompt attention; and every information given that may be of benefit to the applicant.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors.

Wm. F. Mayhew,	Wm. H. Beatty,
Wm. C. Shaw,	Geo. W Richardson.
Thos. R. Mathews,	Jas I. Corner,
John Hopkins,	Chas R. Pearce,
John Dushane.	

Jan. 10 GEO. B COALE, Secretary.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore for the town of Easton and its Vicinity, and is now prepared to name premiums and effect insurances, on buildings of all kinds, also on merchandise—communications left at the Easton Post Office will be attended to.

JAMES I. CORNER.

Newton Hall, Jan. 28—8t.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
17th day of January, A. D. 1843.

On application of Richard Thomas, administrator, of Thomas S. Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased, 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, and also in one of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore.

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 17th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register 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 Thomas S. Dawson, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 11th day of Nov 1843 or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of January, 1843.

RICHARD THOMAS, adm'r.
of Thomas S. Dawson, Dec'd.

Jan 28

EASTERN SHORE
U. S. Mail Line,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,



(*Through in Four Horse Post Coaches.*)

Will leave Elkton immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Philadelphia and Baltimore, say 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and arrive at Cambridge on the following days at 1 o'clock, P. M. Leave Cambridge Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Elkton at 10 o'clock, next day, in time to take the cars for either city.

Fare from Elkton to Cambridge,		$
"	" Easton,	4 00
"	" Centreville,	3 25
"	" Church Hill,	3 00
"	" Chestertown	2 50
"	" G. Town ⋈ Roads,	1 50
"	" Sudler's ⋈ Roads,	2 50
"	" Millington,	1 50
"	" Head of Sassafras,	1 25
"	" Warwick,	1 00

SHARPE & MUSDICK, Proprietors.

Jan. 7, 1843.—1y

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