EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, February 25.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

In the course of a Debate on the 3d inst. in Parliament, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a member who had alluded to the recent treaty, spoke as follows:

I rejoice that the hon. gentleman has given me an opportunity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit. Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honourable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than right of visit is from the right of search

Search is a beligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty.—The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded.—The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we entirely and utterly disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vessel was furnished with all the materials requisite for the slave trade, if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be bona fide American.

There must be some great misunderstanding upon the subject; but considering the importance of maintaining this right—a right not peculiar to England—considering that we are contending for a right which is the only security against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties interested in this iniquitous traffic, considering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations—it is my duty to state in the face of the House of Commons, that the claim to the right of visitation contended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was made no concession whatever, and that to the principles laid down in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen we adhere at this moment. (Cheers from both sides of the house.)

With respect to the treaty which we have entered into with the United States, in signing that treaty we consider that we have abandoned no right of visitation.—We do not understand from the United States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which, if not necessarily connected with the question of the slave trade, we thought it was a step in advance when the United States professed a readiness to despatch a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an equivalent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that for a great country like the United States to take that step with us on the coast of Africa, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty in such case, although we claim no right to visit slavers, bona fide American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought it, I say, a step in advance towards the ultimate suppression of the slave trade to accede to the proposition of the United States

But in acceding to that we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the contraversy to abandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned.—(Hear, hear, hear.) We have not contented ourselves, sir, with leaving this fact to become known by a declaration in this house; but since the appearance of the President's Message, we have taken an opportunity of intimating to the United States the construction we place on the treaty. (Cheers) I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that although compelled to avow a material difference of opinion between the two governments upon this material question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States —

On the 20th of May 1841, the experiment of manufacturing silk by convict labor, was commenced on a very limited scale in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. The experiment succeeded and the machinery and implements now in use (valued at $2115) give regular employment to forty convicts, and the result of their labors thus far in the avails of silk manufactured in various forms, principally sewing silks, is $12.763 26. The whole expense of manufacture exclusive of labor employed is $9,766 51 which leaves a balance in favor of the institution of $2,996 75. Some of the sewing silk thus manufactured was exhibited at the late fair of the Franklin Institute, and in appearance, brilliancy of color, and softness of texture, it was fully equal to the imported article.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The Norfolk papers state that the packet schooner Empire, Capt. Powell, which sailed from that port for New York on Wednesday last returned to port on Saturday morning, with two runaway slaves, who were found concealed in the vessel. An examination placed the guilt of concealment on the steward of the packet, who was of course committed to prison. The steward's name is James D. Lane, and he is a resident of Albany. He stands a fair chance of having a birth in the penitentiary for some time to come.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At a joint meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday evening, the 18th February, 1843, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whig party at the next election of President and Vice President of the United States, RICHARD H. BAYARD, of Delaware was called to the Chair, and ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, and John C. CLARK, of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, on behalf of a joint committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider what measures should be adopted, made a report, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted. The report is in the following words, viz:

"Whereas the expediency of holding a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President has been suggested by the Whigs in various parts of the Union; and it having been referred by them to the Whig Members of Congress to designate the time and place of holding said Convention—therefore

Resolved, That the Whig Members of Congress, concurring in the expediency of the proposed Convention, and yielding to the wishes expressed that they should designate the time and place, do respectfully recommend that a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States be held at the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1844; and that the said Convention be composed of Delegates from the respective States equal to the number of Senators and Representatives of each State in the Congress of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Underwood, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in the National Intelligencer and other Whig papers.

RICHRARD H. BAYARD, Chairman.
ALEX. H. H. STUART, JOHN C. CLARK, } Secretaries.

22D. FEBRUARY.—Some of our patriotic citizens, much to their credit, fired a salute of Thirteen Guns at noon, and also at sun-set, in honor of the Birth-day of our illustrious WASHINGTON, which otherwise would have passed here without public notice, except that given us by the distant reports of the Cannon from Annapolis.

The Tax Bill, to enforce the collection of the State tax, passed the House of Delegates on Tuesday last by a majority of four

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The Somers Court Martial is still progressing—The additional testimony is not important.

An inquest was held on Tuesday last, by Wm. H. Nabb, Esq, Coroner, over the body of Robert Gossage, found drowned near the Double Mills, in this county —Verdict "death by accidental drowning

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Henry Clay arrived at Mobile on the third inst and was escorted into town by a large escort of millitary and citizens; and throughout his progress he was welcomed by the most cordial manifestations of respect and esteem

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MELANCHOLY OCCURANCE.—The dwelling of Mr. Philip Droughan, near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst. and his wife consumed in the flames. Mr. D. was much burned and narrowly escaped with his life.

Reported Revolution in St. Domingo—The New York Express says, By the brig Nelson, Capt Myrris, from Port au Prince, which sailed on the 2d, we hear that a Revolution had broken out on the south side of the Island, and become alarming. The inhabitants were shipping off their coffee and valuables with great haste. The accounts are contradictory as to the extent of the revolt.

CAPE HAYTI.

We learn from a passenger who came by the schr. Oneco, from Cape Hayti, that there had been no improvements made in that place since the earthquake. His object in going there was to build houses, but there had been heavy rains, and the sun coming out hot caused such a dreadful stench to come from the ruins, none of which had been cleared away, that no laborers could be employed.—N. Y. Cour. and Enq.

A large meeting of the citizens of Adams County, Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, was held at Gettysburg, on the 14th ult at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the plan proposed by the Hon Wm. Cost Johnson for the relief of the States, without a dissenting voice.

DEATH OF BISHOP GRISWOLD.—With feelings of the most reverential sorrow we announce to-day the melancholy intelligence of the sudden decease of this venerable and devout prelate—an event by which the Church is called into heartfelt mourning, and "his people who loved him," into serious lamentation. The incident itself would, at any time, have been received with anguish, but its almost instantaneous occurrence fills us with awe at God's inscrutable Providence. But yesterday, and he moved among us full of life and health; to day, and none can "back to its mansion call the fleeting breath." The Bishop walked yesterday afternoon from his house to the residence of Bishop Eastburn, his associate & successor, in Pemberton square. On reaching the door of the house, he was observed to falter and fall. He was immediately taken up, but in a few moments he was dead. The cause of his death was a disease of the heart, from which he had occasionally suffered for some years His age was 77.

The Right Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was consecrated in Trinity Church, in the city of N. York on the 20th of May, 1811, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, and has, for nearly thirty two years, performed the arduous duties of his high office with a fidelity which is unsurpassable, and a pure devotion, attainable only by the humble christian. By this afflicting dispensation the Right Rev. Philander Chase attains the seniority of the Episcopal See.

Boston Transcript of the 16th.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CADMUS.

The New Bedford Mercury gives the details of the loss of the whaling ship Cadmus, Capt. Mayhew, of Fairhaven, on a lagoon island, (not represented in any chart) in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23 26 south, long. 138 west. A letter from the first officer says the ship struck on the reef on the night of August 3d, and soon went to pieces—the crew escaping on shore, and one of the boats saved, in which the captain, mate, and four men subsequently left the island, and arrived at Otaheite, after navigating the ocean a distance of over one thousand miles, in an open boat. A vessel was dispatched from Otaheite immediately, to succor the remainder of the crew, left on the island. Capt. M. and Mr. Norton, the first officer, have arrived at New Bedford. The Cadmus had been out nine months, & had 40bbls. sperm oil on board when wrecked.

RETRENCHMENT.—The leading features of the Bill which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday are substantially as follow:

The bill is to take effect from and after its passage.

The pay of members of Congress is fixed thus:

For the first five months of any session, $8 per day.

For the ensuing 2 months, (if Congress shall be so long in session,) $6 per day.

For the time Congress shall remain in session after the first seven months, $4 per day.

Members are to be paid only when in actual attendance upon their respective Houses; unless their absence be occasioned by sickness of themselves or their families, or by leave of either House.

The mileage is fixed at $4 for every 20 miles of travel. Distances are to be computed according to the Post Office book, reckoning from the post office nearest the residence of each member by the usual route to the seat of Government. Mileage is not to be allowed unless members have actually travelled the distance charged in their accounts All officers and agents of the Government who are allowed travelling expenses are subjected to the same regulations

The salaries of various other officers of the United States, whose pay is not protected by the Constitution such, for instance, as the President and Judges—are also brought down. Officers in the civil and military departments (army and navy included) of the Government, whose salary now exceeds $3,000, are reduced to 20 per cent on their present pay.

Officers and agents receiving salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, are reduced to 12½ per cent. on their present pay. No reduction, however, is to bring down the salary of any one now receiving more than $1,000 below that sum.—Diplomatic agents serving abroad are exempted from the reduction, also, all persons whose salaries are now not more than $1,000 per annum.

The offices of Recorder and Solicitor of the General Land Office are abolished

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MORE TROUBLE.—We received from Washington, says the Baltimore Patriot of the 16th inst. a printed sheet entitled "A warning to the Democracy." This paper is preliminary to one which the writer has in preparation, and which is to be an answer to the pamphlet of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, recently published, on the subject of a National Convention of the Loco Focos The writer says that the Rhett pamphlet was put forth to 'disparage Mr. Van Buren and push forward the pretensions of the Nullifier;" and his answer is to expose the machinations of the Calhoun party. This is a very pretty fight indeed.

The following paragraphs from this address will shew the temper of the writer.

I assert, 1st. That the Nullifier is determined to *force* the Democratic party to throw aside all other men, and unite on himself. 2dly. If he fails in this, he is resolved to divide the party, and march his division over to the Federalists.

The first project will fail. I say the Democratic party will never unite on the Nullifier, who turned against his first benefactor (General Jackson)—who espoused the cause of Whigery, and voted against the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England. These sins he has never attoned for, and the Democracy will never CONFIRM the disgrace he put upon it."

The Hon. H. W. ELLSWORTH Commissioner of Patents, has presented to Congress his report for the year 1843.—It comprises notices of the Inventions, Improvements in Machinery, in Arts, and in Industrial and Economical Processes, with statistics of the Population, Production, &c. &c. of the several States for the year 1842.

The editors of the New York Tribune have received a copy of the Report, and have presented their readers with some of the facts embodied in this valuable document in a condensed shape, from which we extract the following:

Indian corn may be raised in the West at $3 per acre—the cost of ploughing, planting, and tilling with the cultivator—and then turned into pork by allowing the hogs to gather it—the corn thus costing but a little over 6 cents per bushel, (ears.) Hogs in this way may be brought without feeding to weigh 300 lbs at which size after taking off the two hams, they may be dried up by the new steaming process, and made to yield an average of 60 per cent of lard. By this process hogs may be made to net in the West $3, to $3.50 per hundred instead of $1,50, which is the average now realized for them. A new article of lard of the purest white, very hard, and unaffected by the heat of the climate, is produced by a recently discovered process at an extra cost of only half a cent per pound. Hogs may be easily kept through the winter by sowing fields of rye, and allowing them to run on them. Thus pork may be produced in unlimited quantity at a cost of $1 per hundred.

Lard oil is now manufactured in vast quantities at the West, and the business is rapidly extending. It is superior to olive or sperm oil for machinery, for the manufacture of woolens, &c. and can be furnished at half the price. Upon chemical analysis, it is found to be scarcely different in its elements from sperm

An increase of only one cent per lb. on the product of the pork made in the United States would amount to $30 000, 000 per annum, add more that this may be easily affected. If the skin of hogs were taken off on killing the cost would be no greater than now, the pork would taste better, and the skin would be worth many millions of dollars. The bristles, too, are generally wasted, as they should not be. The foreign market for pork lard and oil is just opening, and is almost boundless. The quantity produced may easily be doubled, and its productiveness greatly increased.

A new Wheat has been introduced from the Mediterranean, which is impregnable to the assaults of the Hessian fly and rust.

The experiments of the last year have fully established the practicability and profit of making Sugar from the stalks of the maize or Indian corn. The yield is 10 per cent. of sacharine matter, while the Cane yield 8½ and the Beet but 3.

The Silk Culture is established in this country. The American raw Silk is admitted to be superior to any other known. Its production is increasing in New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. One establishment in Ohio pays $4 per bushel for cocoons, and profitably manufactures Silk to the amount $1 000 per month.—One person there will feed 2 000,000 worms next year. Very great improvements in the business have been made within the last year.

The editors of the Tribune state that finding it impossible to make room for a complete summary of this important document, they have determined to publish it entire with it's engravings of improved machinery, &c. in an Extra Tribune, pamphlet edition of 96 large and close octavo pages, at a cost of 25 cents, or 5 copies for $1.

BEHOLD HOW GREAT A MATTER A LITTLE FIRE KINDLETH.

The following is from the Providence American, an Administration paper, of 1839, in which is proved that General Jackson's election to the Presidency was in consequence of a hog's breaking into mischief in Cranston, Rhode Island, a number of years ago. The proof runs thus:

General Jackson owes his election to the victory of New Orleans; that victory depended on the existance of the War, that War was declared in the National Senate by a majority of ONE. Jeremiah B. Howell, a member from Rhode Island, voted for the war. Had his competitor, James Burrill, occupied his seat he would have voted against the war Mr. Howell was elected by the casting vote of the presiding officer of the Rhode Island Legislature. The tie was occasioned by the absence of a member belonging to the political party of Burrill. He was prevailed upon to absent himself through the influence of an individual at variance with Burrill on account of a law suit respecting the depredation of a hog, in which suit Burrill was the prosecuting attorney. Had it not been for the hog there would have been no quarrel. Had there been no quarrel, Mr. Burrill would have been elected; the war would not have been declared, and the hero of New Orleans would NEVER have been known to one quarter of the people over whom he was chosen to preside!!!

According to James Hamilton's letter to John C. Calhoun, the victory of New Orleans has cost the United States FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. This is going the WHOLE HOG!

The preamble and resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the refunding to Maryland the sum of $72 000, (with interest,) appropriated in 1790, to erecting public buildings for the use of the General Government, have passed both Houses of our Legislature.

A COMFORTABLE PROSPECT. Whilst the citizens of Maryland are loaded with a state debt under which they are staggering, and have besides, to pay the usual levies for city and county purposes with the prospect of direct taxation for the support of the general Government—it must be particularly agreeable to them, to see a majority of the house of delegates voting to relinquish all claim on the part of Maryland to a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. Already have the taxes and other causes reduced the value of real estate one third; but it has not reached the lowest point of depression if all claim to the public lands be renounced by the legislature; and especially if those who are endeavouring to substitute direct taxation for duties on foreign goods, should succeed in their object.

Mr Johnson's plan of relief is scouted by a majority of the house of delegates, and the people must brace themselves up to the resolution to meet manfully the taxes which will be required to comply with the state's obligations. It is useless to endeavor to procrastinate the evil day, and even if delay could be had, it would be injudicious as the burthen would bear with accumulated pressure when the time of payment arrived. The work of reduction should be vigorously commenced at once; and we therefore rely with confidence, that the house of delegates (and particularly those members who are opposed to receiving aid from the public lands,) will pass such revenue bills as will enable the state treasury to meet the demands of the public creditors. Let us have no repudiation, open or underhand—no dishonorable truckling to local clamor. So far Maryland has preserved her honor, and we hope that it will remain untarnished. If we have failed to meet our obligations punctually, we are uncharged with dishonesty.—Since it is evident that, at present there as no other reliance than state taxes to pay our debts, they should be fearlessly laid to an adequate amount.

In the proceedings on Mr. Causin's resolutions in relation to the issue of $200,0000,000 of government stock, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Johnson, the subject of protecting domestic industry was incidentally introduced, and the opinions of members ascertained—and as the public would probably desire to know the sentiments of members, we give the resolution offered, with the vote on it. They follow:

"Resolved, That in levying duties to pay the debts, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, it is not only the right but the duty of congress to levy them in such manner as will promote and protect American industry, American labor, and the interest of the American People"

AFFIRMATIVE Messrs. Causin, Sutton, Edes, Murray, Clarke, Motsell, Freeman, Langford Rider, Phelps, Traverse, Lecompte of D, Green, Simpers, Crookshanks, Tuck, Hamilton Clemments, Donbracco, Roberts, Holland, Hearn, Taylor, Richardson, McKeehan, Yellott, Hopkins, Jarrett, Nicols, Weber, Harne, Griffith, Dade, Kilgour, Pickell, Buchanan, Lecompte of C.—37.

NEGATIVE. Messrs Key, Dorsey, Weems, Walker, Risteau, Walsh, Randall, *Sherwood of T.*, Handy of Som., Lackland, Thawly, Spinger, Gallagher, Nesbit, Grove, Boteler, Neff, Brown, Shaw, Powder, Mr. Speaker—21.

Balt. Ocean.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1843.

Wheat (red)	70@75
Corn (white)	41@00
(yellow)	41@00
Oats	22@00

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. E. R Williams, Charles Benson, Esq to Elizabeth Harrison, both of this county.

At Bohema Village, Cecil co. Md February the 13th inst. by the Rev. William W. Folks, John C. Adams, of Talbot county, Md. to Emily E daughter of Joseph Bryan, Esq.

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Clement Chance, to Martha Vincent, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county Tuesday the 7th instant Thomas Addison, eldest son of Henry and Eliza Ann Warner, in the third year of his age.

In this town on Saturday morning last, the 18th inst. Lydia, consort of Louis Warner, aged 32 years and 1 month.

At the residence of Mr. Edwin Crouch, near George Town Cross Roads, on Thursday 16th, after an illness of four days, Mr. Edward Keatting, (Dentist,) in the 22d year of his age.

Temperance Notice.

The Easton Temperance Society will meet on Tuesday evening next, at the School house in the rear of the M. E. Church—The public are invited to attend—addresses will be delivered.

H. E. BATEMAN, Sec'ry.

Feb. 25

Temperance Notice.

The annual meeting of the Talbot County T. A. Society will be held at St. Michaels on Saturday the 4th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. The different Societies of the County will it is hoped be fully represented, and each transmit a report of the number of members,—increase during the year and any other information which may tend to promote the interest of the cause. Several addresses will be delivered during the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend.

By order,

ROBT. L. SETH, Rec. Sec'ry.

Feb. 25

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Citizens Fire Company, on Wednesday next, 1st March a 7 o'clock P M. at E. Roszell's Hotel—a punctual attendance is requested.

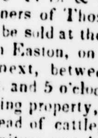
Per Order,

R T. G. THOMAS, Sec't.

Feb. 25—(S)

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

The Schooner



TALBOT,

WILL commence her regular trips on Wednesday next, the 1st day of March, leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock every Saturday morning, and continue sailing throughout the season on those days (weather permitting.)

The subscriber still continues in his employ Capt. Nathaniel C. Jones, in whom the public can rely as a good sailor, and a man of sober and industrious habits. He together with my son, William, who will assist, will be entrusted with all business in the absence of the subscriber, on board the Packet. Messrs. James Corner & Sons will still continue to act as agents for the sail of grain, &c. shipped by him, not otherwise consigned. Orders for goods must be accompanied with the Cash, and will be received in the Drug Store of Messrs. E. M. Dawson & Brother, in Easton on Tuesday evening, and at his office at Easton Point on Wednesday morning, where he will be in waiting until 9 o'clock, the hour of sailing—this rule will be strictly adhered to, as punctuality in starting for Baltimore will enable him better to serve the Merchant, the Farmer, and the public generally.

Passage including fare $2,00. Freight the same as last year.

Intending to give his personal attention to the business entirely, and thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 25, 1843—1y

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Solomon Horney and Jeremiah Valiant, Garnishees of Samuel Chambers, at the suit of Stephen Harrison, use of Bell & Stewart, use T. S. & E. M. Dawson, surviving partners of Thomas H. Dawson, deceased, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 21st day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. ten head of horses, fifteen head of cattle, three carts, three beds, and furniture, one batteaux; also all that farm or plantation where the said Jeremiah Valiant now resides, known by the name of Sharp's Island, the goods and chattles lands and tenements of the said Jeremiah Valiant, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JESSE SCOTT, late Shff.

Feb. 25 ts

Late Sheriff's Notice.

My friends and the public, who are indebted to me for officers fees, are requested to pay them without delay, as no further indulgence can be given, as they have been due, to the different officers for near 12 months; and unless this notice is promptly attend to, I shall on or about the 20th of March next, advertise without respect to persons, all who fail to come and pay to the subscriber or his Deputies what they may be due—Necessity compels me to pursue this course to save my Bond from suits.

JESSE SCOTT, late Shff.

Talbot county, Feb. 25, 1843.

P. S.—My Deputies are requested and notified, to bring in to the subscriber a schedule of property of the different persons that fail to comply with the above notice; or be prepared with the money due me on their respective books; as I am determined to have them closed without delay.

JESSE SCOTT, late Shff.

(S) pd.

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
3d day of February, 1843.

On application of Howes Goldsborough, Jr. Adm'r. of David Hoxter, late of Talbot county, dec'd—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against 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 3rd day of Feb in the year of our Lord 1843.

Seal.

Test—

JAS. PRICE Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In Compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Hoxter 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 10th day of Jan'y. 1844; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of February, 1843.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Admtr. of David Hoxter, dec'd.

Feb. 18 3w

N B—It is expected that all persons indebted to the estate of David Hoxter, dec'd. will make immediate payment.

H. G. Adm'r.

LUMBER

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock,

hemlock railling or slatting, suitable for fencing or corn cribs, joists, rafters and studding—5-8 white pine weatherboarding; Norway flooring & joists from 16 to 20 feet long, a superior article—yellow poplar scantling and plank from 2-4 to 8-4; cherry, ash, and curled maple suitable for cabinet, coach and cart work.

—ALSO—

75,000

Cypress and white pine Shingles. All on which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices and is now offered to the public on very reasonable terms

JACOB C. WRIGHT.

Easton, July 30—tf

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