losophers have opposed it with the most uncompromising violence, as conflicting with their long settled notions. From these, Animal magnetism has little to expect, particularly when we remember how unwillingly any discoveries in their own proper departments of science, have been received, and that not one physician over forty years of age ever adopted Harvey's views of the circulation of the Blood.—

But still, some of the most eminent in that profession have avowed their belief in it, and one who "firmly disbelieves and thoroughly despises the countless absurdities that have emanated from the imaginative disciples of this science," says that "we may without going too far, admit the possibility of a communication of some modification of the *nervous influence from one person to another*, and that organs under this influence *may take on new functions*."

Grant then such an influence can be exerted says the inquirer—of what advantage can it be to the world? The advantages already derived have been numerous and such as to excite anticipations of benefits of the highest value. What greater boon to poor suffering humanity could by possibility be conferred, than immunity from bodily pain? Several well established cases are already on record in medical journals, of the greater as well as minor operations of surgery having been performed upon patients, who are thus previously rendered insensible to pain.

Animal Magnetism was first introduced to the world as a therapeutic agent and it is unquestionable that cures of a remarkable character have been wrought through its agency. Accounts of these, we receive with the greatest caution, knowing the influence of an excited imagination in the accomplishment of similar cures; but if these have been effected through that influence only, this is at least a novel and very successful mode of exciting it—This has been, and is now, most successfully employed in the treatment of chronic debility. Now, if in sickness, there be a deficiency of the nervous fluid, manifested as it is by loss of muscular power and a derangement of the vital functions, is it unreasonable to suppose that the fluid of a person in health may be made to enter the system of the invalid and renew his vitality? of course the healthy person loses as much as the other gains and in many cases this has been substantiated by the observed facts—the magnetizer requiring time and rest to recover the physical and mental vigor of which he has been deprived.

In this view of the subject then, in the system of every individual a nervous fluid is elaborated that is the medium of motion and sensation; that in the strong and active it is developed to a greater degree than in the weak and diseased, and that it can pass from the former to the latter when a proper communication has been established.

The inferences drawn from a belief in this wonder working science are indeed such as to stagger the most credulous and to demand the most cautious observation before any one entertains it. There is something truly fearful in the thought of one individual being subjected to such a degree to the will of another, the developments of the Brain, played upon as so many keys to strike the passions of the heart, while he is passive and can exercise no self control—and from the exhibitions of clairvoyance the mind shrinks as though some one had by stealth obtained a power that we have hitherto attributed alone to Omnipresence.

But these considerations are to have no weight with us—the question is—are these things so, or have we been made the sport of the artful and designing? and when satisfied that a new field of inquiry has indeed been opened to us, our only duty is to bow in humble acquiescence, and to feel assured that such control over others was never given man but for some high and glorious purpose, that it must be found to be hemmed about by guards and checks that will prevent its being made an instrument of evil.

LOCOFOCISM AND HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Botts in a speech at Petersburgh, Va., a few days ago gave the following illustration of the attacks of Locofocoism upon Henry Clay:

All who were present will long remember Mr. B.'s defence of Mr. Clay, and the elegant and beautiful eulogy which he pronounced on that great man. He said that whenever he heard the locofoco strip lings abusing the American Giant, he was reminded of a circumstance which took place when he was travelling in Kentucky some years since. At some town in that State (we forget which) a railroad had been just finished, and on the day of his arrival the locomotive was the first time to pass over the road. This drew many persons to the spot, and himself among the rest. While they were awaiting the arrival of the engine, a little WHITE BULL was seen on the track, and could not be induced to change his position. Presently the noise of the STEAM MONSTER was heard, and various speculations were made as to the fate of the little bull. The general impression was that he would take to his heels in time to "save his BEEF."—To the surprise, however, of all, the locomotive came on, panting and snorting and still the little white bull maintained his ground, and not only so, but actually BUTTED at the stranger with considerable spunk. His pluck, however, wouldn't do, for he was knocked off the road with a broken leg before you could say Jack Robinson," and a Scotchman who was present, exclaimed that the little bull had courage enough, but showed *domn bod judgment*. Now, said Mr. Boots, the little Locofoco white bulls show courage enough, when they *butt* at Mr. Clay, but exhibit "*domn bod judgment*."

U. STATES, *vs.* JESSE HOYT.—The Jury in the case of the United States vs. Jesse Hoyt, late Collector of the port of New York, have brought in a verdict in favour of the United States—damages $220,837,66.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 6.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

We have received the first number of the American Whig, a new paper published in Baltimore, the Prospectus of which will be found in another column.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice in the Madisonian of Saturday that the Department is ready to redeem all the Treasury notes of the United States heretofore issued bearing date on or before the 1st of July, 1842, and which shall become due before the 30th of June, 1843; and that according to the provisions of different acts of Congress, interest upon all the notes as above described will cease on the 30th of June next. The notes are to be redeemed in money at the U. S. Depositories in New York or Washington.

THE MIER PRISONERS.—The report that the Texan soldiers captured at Meir had made good their escape, as asserted in the last accounts from Texas proves to be untrue. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st contains a letter from Monterey, dated 24th of March, which asserts positively that they were recaptured—and it was believed every tenth prisoner had been shot.

THE MACKENZIE CASE.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says—

The testimony of Commodore Read and Captain Gwynn was given yesterday before the Commissioners, but we do not learn that any portion of it was made public. It was probably sealed up, and sent to the Court which authorized it to be taken. Any statement touching the exact state of the vote in the Court Martial must, of course, be founded on mere surmise. We here much of this, but it is scarcely worth while to repeat it. The latest was, that though there was, not a perfect coincidence of opinion in the Court, the votes were finally all in one direction. Should the case which gave rise to this Commission be pushed to trial, we shall then know all that has been told; but how much of individual voting will be revealed, cannot be guessed.

The banking business in New Hampshire has received its quietus by the late radical proceedings of the Legislature of that state. The Dover Enquirer says that the "Farmers Bank," at Amherst, has wound up its business, dismissed its cashier, sold its banking house, and collected most of its debts. This was one of the best banks in the state; its stock was owned mostly by substantial farmers—and the public have never lost a copper by it. It has been compelled to wind up by the refusal of the Legislature to re-charter it without restrictions, which no stockholder, who, had any thing to lose, would submit to.

Their own word for it.—The *majority* of the House of Delegates was *Democratic* to the House the Constitution looks for the support of the credit of the State* * * Whatever laws or provisions were necessary for the purpose of sustaining the State, the Democratic party had it in their power to pass them. The State looks to them and justly so, for measures which were to re-establish faith in the fallen credit of the State."

The above is extracted from the letter of William Frick to his constituents of the city of Baltimore. We need scarcely tell the reader that Mr. Frick is a *Democrat* and member of the Senate of this State. Every word the gentleman has penned in the extract is true, and the people may learn from it the folly of electing modern democrats to legislate for them. They sent the majority in the House of Delegates to make laws to retrench and reduce the public expenses and to relieve the people of heavy taxes. This was not done or even seriously attempted to be done by the majority, though as Mr. Frick says—'Whatever laws or provisions were necessary for the purpose of sustaining the State, the *Democratic party* had it in their power to pass them." *Md Republican.*

ARRIVAL OF ADAM HORN, THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—This individual, charged with the murder of his wife, Melinda Horn, in Baltimore county, and also a fugitive from justice in Logan county, Ohio, where he went by the name of Adam Hellman, and was charged with murdering a former wife some two years ago, was brought to this city from Philadelphia this afternoon, in charge of officer Ridgely. He was taken to the office of Justice Snyder, and committed for further examination under the name of Adam Hellman, alias Horn, and delivered in charge of the sheriff, who proceeded with him to prison. Officer Ridgely states that he was positively recognized this morning, whilst in the cars, by two gentlemen named Jackson, brothers, neighbors of his in Logan county, Ohio, as Adam Hellman, the person charged with murdering his wife there. They spoke to him and called him by name at first sight, without having previously been aware that he was in the car. A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a gentleman in Loudon county, Virginia, where he, Horn, formerly resided, describing Hellman very minutely, was produced at the Squire's office, & found to be correct in every particular, leaving no room to doubt that Hellman and Horn are one and the same person. The anxiety to see the accused, attracted an immense concourse of spectators, who assembled in front of the police office.

[Balt. Pat

WHEAT CROP IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—We have taken some pains to ascertain the prospects of the Wheat Crop now on the ground, and are gratified in being able to state that it is quite as promising as usual. Fears were entertained that it had been smoothered by the vast quantity of snow that had fallen during the winter; but the disappearance of the snow has generally removed such fears. Besides, the weather for a few weeks past has been very favorable. The freezing and thawing have been so trivial as to throw but little of the wheat out of the ground. On very low ground, however, there has been more or less injured in this way; and we might add, that where the snow drifts have been unusually large, some of the wheat has been smoothered,

These remarks, so far as we can learn, are applicable to the appearance of the crop not only in this county, but in the counties around us. An intelligent farmer from the Genesee valley, informs us that the crop in that quarter is fine, and promises an abundant yield.—Rochester Democrat.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—It will be recollected that about two years since, a small quantity of Egyptian Corn was sent for distribution, by William H. Maxwell, Esq. to the President of the American Institute These seeds were obtained from Africa, by Mr. M.'s nephew, passed midshipman in the naval service of the United States. The season was so late when they arrived, that although extensively distributed a very small part came to perfection. Some of the seeds which were matured came into the hands of Mr. David G. Van Winkle, of Bergen, New Jersey, and were sewed in a small place in his garden. From accurate calculation the produce was at the rate of seventy bushels per acre.

Mr. Van W. intends to raise, the coming season, a quantity for grinding and flouring

He thinks it will make excellent bread. It is the same kind which is mentioned in the Old Testament, which Joseph went down to Egypt to procure. A few small parcels are now at the repository of the Institute in the Park, and will be distributed gratuitously to those who will bring specimens to the fair.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE CABINET.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday has the following article on the subject of the recent rumors in reference to Mr. Webster's movements.

The distant papers are full of rumors of changes in the Cabinet, or at least of one important change in the retirement of Mr. Webster from the office of Secretary of State, and the appointment of a successor. Some of our contemporaries have found a place for the retiring Secretary in the London Mission, in place of Mr. Everett, should that gentleman accept the appointment to China.

We believe, from what we hear, that it is true that Mr. Webster will resign his situation in the Department of State in a few days; but we do not credit the idea that, in any event, he would be appointed to the London Mission. That he would be willing to go abroad, for a particular or specific object of importance—an object of such a character, for example, as that hinted at in the New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday—is probable enough; but we hardly imagine that he would leave the country to take upon himself the duties of an ordinary and standing Legation Indeed, we understand that Mr Webster has at present neither any desire nor any expectation of going abroad at all. So, at least, say his friends, who are likely to be well informed

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon, which we hold to be good authority on the subject, says:

Mr. Secretary Webster will not, as he had intended to do, leave the Cabinet to-day, it being desirable on all hands, that he should remain until the matter of the Chinese mission is settled. It is expected that the steamer due the middle of this week will bring advices from Mr. Everett, announcing his decision as to the acceptance of that mission. Should he accept, it would be well for Mr. Webster to prepare his instructions. And should he not accept, equally important will it be for the Secretary to assist in the new arrangement that will then be necessary. In any event however, Mr. W. will retire by the middle of the month

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 3. 1843.

Wheat (red)	50a55
Corn (white)	55a56
(yellow)	54a55
Oats	25a26

DIED

At his residence near the Royal Oak, on Tuesday last, Mr. Anthony Banning.

On Tuesday May 2d, Mrs. Lucretia Dickinson wife of Dr. Philemon Dickinson, and daughter of Edward Martin, Esq. Her remains were laid on Thursday, in the family burying ground at her residence in Trappe.

Bricks for Sale.

A FEW THOUSAND BRICKS FOR SALE at Evergreen, Oxford Neck, Talbot county—They are very convenient to the water, and may be delivered with little trouble Apply to WILLIAM LOVEDAY, Easton, or W. B. MANSHIP, on the premises.
may 6

OVERSEER WANTED.

LIBERAL wages will be given to an overseer who will bring a recommendation from a Gentleman of character that he has honesty, the most essential requisite for the neighbourhood in which he is wanted.
Enquire of the Editor
May 6, 1842.—tf

A FAIR,

For the benefit of CHRIST'S CHURCH, will be held, in the town of Easton, in the house adjoining the office of the Easton Gazette, & lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin, on *Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday*, the 16th. 17th, and 18th of May.—The Managers earnestly and respectfully solicit the aid of all persons interested in the completion of the Church edifice, now at a stand for want of funds.
Easton, May 6, 1843.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on Thursday the 25th of May, inst. at the late residence of Peter G. Frampton, all the personal property of the dec'd consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a quantity of blades, & some wheat straw, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security—for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
GEO DUDLEY, Ex'r.
of Peter G. Frampton, dec'd.
may 6

Late Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out by Joseph Graham, Esq. and to me directed and delivered at the suit of William W. Higgins, adm'r. of Samuel Oxnon, dec'd. against Jesse Dillahay, will be sold for CASH to the highest bidder in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 16th day of May, inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. one horse and one gig and harness, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ and the interest & costs now due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
SAM'L. S. SATTERFIELD,
may 6 Late Constable.

MILLINERY
AND
MANTUA MAKING.



MRS R. A SHEPARD & Miss I. V. THOMPSON have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their room, next door south of Mr. C. Robinson, a handsome assortment of Millinery, Ribbons, Cap Netts, &c of the latest style, of the two above named cities

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope, by prompt attention to business to receive a continuance of the same.

The Mantua-making is carried on in all its branches by the two above named parties.
The public's obedient servants,
R. A SHEPARD,
I V. THOMPSON.
may 6

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
5th day of May, A. D 1843.

On application of Doct. Anthony C. Thompson, Executor of Doct. Absalom Thompson, 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, also in one paper in the town of Cambridge, and one 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 5th day of May, 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 Doct Absalom Thompson, 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 1st day of Nov 1843 or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1843.

ANTHONY C. THOMPSON, Ex'r.
of Absalom Thompson, dec'd.
may 6 3w

Cambridge Chronicle and Baltimore Sun, will please copy the above advertisement.

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
April Term, A. D. 1843.

On application of George Dudley, Administrator of William Slaughter, 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 both 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 5th day of May 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 William Slaughter 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 first day of Nov. 1843; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of May, 1843.

GEO. DUDLEY, Adm'r.
of William Slaughter, dec'd.
may 6 8w—(S3w)

NEW GOODS.
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

THE subscribers have just returned from the City, with an additional supply of desirable plain and fancy articles, amongst which are:

Black and fancy col'd Mouselanes
Black and fancy col'd Paris Lawns
Eaolonians, a rich silk and worsted article, for ladies dresses
Alpaca and French Bombazines
Blk and fancy col'd Earlston Ginghams
Chintzes, Calicoes and Fancy Muslins
Black and Green Veils and Green Barage
Black and col'd Mouselaine Shawls, both plain and embroidered
Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Mitts, &c. &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.
may 6 3w

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer *for Cash* at unprecedented low prices.

FEDDEMAN & HEMSLEY.
May 6—3t

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the city of Baltimore, a cheap weekly paper, to be devoted to the advocacy of Whig principles, to be called the

AMERICAN WHIG.

BELIEVING that the interests of the *Whig Party* in Maryland and the adjacent States, require that there should be published in the City of Baltimore, a cheap and efficient weekly journal, to be devoted to the maintenance of those principles, and the advocacy of those great measures, which form the landmarks of the party, it is proposed to issue a paper with the above title, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It will be continued until after the close of the Presidential election in 1844.

As the Conductor desires to observe all frankness in his course, he deems it necessary to say, that it will support the election of HENRY CLAY, to the Presidency, and that of the individual who may be selected by the Convention which is to assemble in the City of Baltimore in May, 1844, as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency. It will advocate the continuance of the Tariff policy: the chartering of a Bank of the United States, or such other financial plan, as may be best calculated to restore the Currency and Exchanges of the Country to a sound and healthful condition: it will go for a restriction of the Veto power, that odious feature of our Constitution which places it within the power of the Executive to defeat the will of a majority of the American People, as expressed through their representatives; and to restrict the eligibility of the President to one term: all measures calculated to introduce wholesome Reforms and Retrenchments, correct abuses, expose Corruptions, and punish Delinquents in the administration of the government, shall be zealously sustained by it; nor will it less zealously insist upon the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—In a word, it will be our object to render it an exponent of Whig principles and measures.

In avowing our partiality and predilections for HENRY CLAY, we are influenced by the exalted opinion we entertain of the high deservings of that matchless Statesman, distinguished Orator, and single hearted Patriot—In him, we behold one, whose whole public life has been marked by devotion to Country, uninfluenced by selfish considerations; by enlarged and lofty patriotism, and consummate wisdom in the projection and advocacy of measures—and whose ripe experience in the affairs of State, & eminent public services, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Thus appreciating his distinguished political qualifications and attainments, and admiring his upright, ingenuous and chivalric bearing in private life, it shall be our study to place his merits fairly before the American people—sincerely believing as we do, that he is the man best fitted to rescue our country from the state of depression dishonor and misery to which she has been reduced by designing or ignorant men who have controled her powers for the last twelve years—whose course of policy has reduced our once happy and prosperous land, though still blessed by a bountiful Providence with abundant yieldings from the earth, to bankruptcy, beggary, and almost to despair.

The result of the coming contest for the Presidency, we consider as fraught with consequences of the highest magnitude, either for weal or woe, which have ever occurred since the formation of our government, confirming as it will the utter hopelessness of our present and future condition, on the one hand, or assuring us of the rays of returning prosperity and happiness on the other. The principles of which are to be contested by the two great parties which divide the country, will be boldly emblazoned on their respective shields—by the one, *Free trade and the Sub treasury* will be the war cry—by the other, a *Protective Tariff and a National Institution for the regulation of the Currency*—It is to be a death struggle—and the principles of the victor will be those which in all probability, will either bless or curse the country for many years to come—It under the lead of our gallant Chief the noble HARRY OF THE WEST,—he in whose person Whig principles are impersonated, we should fail in the coming contest in a fear and open field, (as we hope and trust we shall have, and know we will if Carolina's favorite son is the champion opposed to him,) —then will we admit that the voice of the people for which we have so earnestly contended, and we must abide the consequences—But of this result we have no fear, if the Whigs are true to themselves and to their country—they have the strength; the moral and physical power is with them, to rescue the government from misrule, without they again permit that lethargy to seize them, which has so frequently foiled us when victory was just within our grasp. But we have an abiding faith that such will not be the case in the coming conflict—that they will be found each at his post, eager for the fight nerved with that indomitable spirit which prompted their revolutionary sires to pledge to each other all that man holds dear, to rescue their beloved country from that oppression and misrule under which they suffered—It is our intention to excite and arouse this noble spirit, conscious as we are that this alone is necessary to secure a triumph equal to that achieved in 1840, under the lamented HARRISON.

In furthering those objects and purposes which have induced us to engage in this enterprise, we will mingle courtesy with fearlessness & as we believe that a cause like that of the whigs, which we consider the cause of the country, possesses too many of the elements of true greatness in its measures and principles, to need the aid of ribaldry and vituperation, we will sedulously avoid, as unworthy of that cause, and of our own character, the use of personalities, except when rendered necessary in self defence.

Though the "*American Whig*" will be essentially a political journal, we will give such a character to its readings, as to make it interesting alike to the *farmer* the *mechanic* the *merchant*, the *professional man*, and to the *scholar* in fine, such an one, as a parent may introduce into his family circle, with the assurance that the tone of their morals will be elevated by its perusal.

☞The *Editorial Department* will be in charge of a gentleman of acknowledge abilities, who has had the conduct of some of the ablest political journals in this State; and who has ever been the unflinching advocate of those principles for which the Whig party is now contending.

TERMS:

☞The "AMERICAN WHIG" will be published every Saturday on a medium sheet, with a good type, on the following terms:

1 copy, for 12 months,	$1 50
4 do. do.	5 00
10 do. do.	10 00
1 copy for 18 months, or until the Presidential election in Nov. 1844,	$2 00
6 do. do.	10 00
10 do. do.	15 00

☞The aid of our Whig friends is solicited in obtaining subscribers—The plan and price is adopted in order to reach every class of the community, & to suit the present times. —The low price of the paper renders it out of the question of its being sent except when paid for *in advance*.

☞The publication office will be at the printing establishment of
SAMUEL SANDS.
Corner of Baltimore and North Streets Baltimore.

To whom all communications (post paid) must be addressed. ☞Postmasters are privileged to frank letters enclosing money for publications.
may 6

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore, on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock A. M. from her usual place of starting lower end of Dugan's Wharf, for the above places, and return on Wednesday and Saturday.

Passage to Baltimore, including dinner $2 50
may 6
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.

The MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on every Monday Morning for Centreville & Chestertown, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Corsica for the Centreville passengers by 11 o'clock, from thence to Chestertown and Baltimore until further notice.

N. B. Passage to either place $1 50
L. G. TAYLOR.
may 6

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE Subscribers, having just returned from BALTIMORE, have now on hand various kinds of

MOROCCO.

which they will sell low to suit the times—Also, they keep still on hand, a full assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

which they pledge to sell at Baltimore prices. ☞Highest prices given for Tan-Bark, delivered at the old stand in Easton,
SPRY DENNY & CO.
April 29, 1843. 3t

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 6th day of May next, at the residence of William N. Mullikin, in the town of Easton, all the personal property of Elizabeth Jenkins, late of Talbot County, deceased, except legacies, consisting of

Household Furniture

generally, one HORSE and many other articles.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note and approved surety—for all sums under five dollars, the Cash will be required.

SAM. HAMBLETON Jr.
Ex'r. of Elizabeth Jenkins, dec'd.
April 22

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Philip F. Thomas, Trustee, against Harrison Mackey and Elias Hopkins, will be sold for cash, on

Tuesday, the 9th of May

next at the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, the following property, to wit—all the said Harrison Mackey's right, interest and estate of in and to that Farm or Plantation that the said Mackey bought of the aforesaid Thomas as Trustee lying and being in Talbot County, near Kingston, known by the name of White Oakswamp, and other tracts, containing the quantity of five hundred and ten Acres of land more or less, the property of said Mackey, all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ of vendi exponas and the costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JESSE SCOTT, late Sh'ff.
April 15

A LA MODE TAILORING.

THOS. J. GADD, *Taylor*,
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY

With all the latest Spring Fashions—*He* has been taking instructions from some of the best cutters in Baltimore, together with his own information upon cutting he hopes by a desire to please to give general satisfaction to those who may patronis him. He has in his employ good workman and will have his work done as well and as punctual as any shop upon this shore; *His* prices will be regulated to suit the hardness of the times, always recollecting that the quick ninepence has been better to him than the slow shilling, and to those who pay the cash will have a liberal deduction made in their accounts. While in the city he selected some Cloth patrons, of various colours, which will be made up unusually low for cash. Persons desirous of seeing the latest style of Fashions, can call and see the plates or representation of fashions from two of the most fashionable houses in Philadelphia. Garments cut to order and Fashions strictly adhered to when requested; T. J. G. holds himself responsible for any fashions in cutting *his* shop is opposite the Methodist Protestant Church & next door to Samuel Hambleton's, Esq. Office where he can be found ready to wait upon those who may patronise him.

T. J. GADD.
April 22—tf

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0247.jpg