vellous with those of mesmerism. And if he will consult the report by Bertrand, of the committee (of which Franklin was president) appointed by the French Government to investigate the pretentions of Mesmer, he will find the most satisfactory evidence that all the effects apparently produced at that time by the agency of the magnetic influence, resulted from the effects of imitation and imagination, aided by the touching process.

With regard to the phenomena presented by the somnambulist and the clairvoyant, there is scarcely room for doubt that of these, the small proportion, not ascribable to art and deception, may be referred to one or the other of the above causes. This may be considered a harsh judgement, but it is undeniably true, as every one, who is at all acquainted with the history and progress of this iniquitous delusion, must well know, that a very large proportion of its active propegators and more especially of those of the vinerant class, have been repeatedly detected in acts of the grossest deception.—It is well known that Mesmer left Vienna in consequence of having been detected in a fraud attempted there (the pretended restoration of sight to a girl.)—How any system which requires the aid of such means to sustain it, needs no extraneous effort to bring upon it "suspicion and discredit"

Apprehensive that I may have already written more than will be read with interest, I would here close my communication, but not intending to resume the subject, I must take the liberty of trespassing a little longer on the patience of your readers.

There is one point of view in which this subject merits more serious consideration than has hitherto been awarded to it by your humble servant, and to this I would now as briefly as possible invite the deliberate attention of your correspondent and others.

Supposing we admit the "validity and solidity" of the claims of mesmerism as now understood and avowed by its advocates, do we not by the same act, admit the validity of claims to the possession by man of a supernatural power—of the power in fact to work miracles? Read the following from the Encycl. Am. extracted out of the writings of Kluge, acknowledged authority on this subject:—"the patient who has attained internal clearness by the fifth degree" (of clairvoyance) "penetrates in the sixth degree, the darkness of external things and attains a higher view of the whole of nature—*With uncommon clearness he often distinguishes the secrets of the past what is distant and unknown in the present and the events of coming time.* If the patient is asked how he knows all this, he generally answers, that it is as if he were told of it by some other person, or *that he feels it through the pit of his stomach.* In respect to the choice of proper remedies, the CLAIRVOYANT is less limited than before. In the former degree, it was necessary to put him in connection with another person, *by* intermediate bodies; but, in this degree, he can be in this relation with any distant person, if he knows him, or feels a lively interest for him, or even if the magnetizer, or any other person brought into connexion with the CLAIRVOYANT by actual touch knows the distant person or thinks intently of him. *The view of the clairvoyant extends even into the future condition of others.*"

The following paragraph is from another writer of equal authority;—"There are two modes of magnetizing; one physical, the other *supernatural.* The principle which gives activity to the first, is the desire of the magnetizer to act on the patient, and the confidence he has in himself; the foundation of the other, is the same desire, but under the will of GOD whose benediction the magnetizer implores, if the cure is conformable to the designs of Providence, in which he places all his reliance. The desire of the one, has only a mortal good in view; the other a spiritual one. Magnetizing is an act in which the desire of the magnetizer for the welfare of another is the moving cause, and the effect is to dissipate the *evil spirits* of disease. *There is some analogy between magnetism and the imposition of hands, which was accorded by the Saviour to the members of his Church.*"

Need we adduce additional testimony to prove that the supporters of the *science* of animal magnetism impiously arrogate to themselves the power of performing acts in direct opposition to the established laws of nature or in other words of working miracles? And is it not almost inconceivable how such a system could have obtained the acquiescence, much less the active support of sensible and well informed men.

Your correspondent, at the conclusion of his communication, writes thus in reference to certain wondrous effects just before noticed,—"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."

"Given man," by whom? Does he seriously believe that the ALMIGHTY invested such men as Mesmer, Graham, Mannheduke, Farria and a host of other successful magnetizers with supernatural endowments—men, whose artfulness in imposing upon the credulity of their fellow men, "for the high and glorious purpose" of levying contributions on their simplicity was only equalled in many instance by their insatiable rapacity and the disgusting profligacy of their lives!

Your correspondent thinks it "quite problematical whether" I have "yet formed an opinion" in my "own mind, upon the claims of animal magnetism"

He is as much deceived in this, though not so fatally, as he has been in regard to the arrant imposture which, with the best of motives I truly believe, he has attempted to sustain.

My opinion has been formed, and for his special benefit it is here recorded:—I believe the "mighty science" of animal magnetism to be but a system of fraud and deception, a system, that was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," that, although it has occasionally received the favour and support of honest men with honest motives, it has been mainly nurtured by impostors, deriving its nutriment from the credulity of mankind.

PI BETA PHI

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 13.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

The spring term of Talbot county Court commences on Monday next.

The Wheat fields in this county present a thriving and promising appearance.

The Fair for the benefit of Christ's Church, in this town will be opened on Tuesday next in the house adjoining this office—it is to be hoped it will be patronized by our citizens generally, and that the laudable efforts of the ladies to forward the completion of the Church may be crowned with success.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says—

We learn that Daniel Webster yesterday resigned the office of Secretary of State; and that

Hugh S. Legare, Attorney General of the U. States, is appointed to be Acting Secretary of State for the present.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, is appointed Minister and Commissioner to China, in the place of Edward Everett, who declines the appointment.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
CONGRESS.

In the First District the result is somewhat in doubt, but the stronger probability is that Langhorne, Whig, is elected.

In the Second District we have already stated that Dromgoole, (Dem) is elected without opposition.

In the third District there is but little doubt of the election of Col. W. Coles, (Dem.)

In the Fourth District, according to the Richmond Compiler Hubbard's majority over Toler, (W.) is 230. The Enquirer says it is about 100.

In the Fifth District the vote is very close, but the Enquirer thinks that Goggin, (Whig.) is probably elected.

In the Sixth District, according to the Richmond Whig, the majority of Jones over Botts, including the double and bad votes, is only 24.

In the Seventh District the returns are incomplete, but both parties agree that Wise is re-elected.

In the Eigth District, as we stated yesterday. Newton, (Whig) is elected.

In the Ninth District, Samuel Chilton, (Whig) elected—maj. considerable, but not yet accurately ascertained.

In the Tenth District, Lucas, (Dem) elected

In the Eleventh District, Taylor, (Dem.) is said to be elected by about 900 over Stuart, (Whig)

The Twelfth and Fourteenth Districts not heard from.

In the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Districts there was no regular opposition to the Democratic candidates.

The nett Whig gain on the Legislative ticket in Virginia, is eleven.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS Monday was the day on which the sheriffs met to compare the polls of their respective counties. As the result of this comparison will settle the question in regard to the several contested districts, we shall refrain from publishing any further reports on the subject until the sheriffs' returns are received. They may be expected in the course of three or four days.—Nat. Intel.

NAVAL—The Philadelphia Chronicle learns from a letter received in that city that the navy department will forthwith despatch a national vessel to Constantinople, for the purpose of bringing to the United States the remains of the late Commodore David Porter Charge d'Affairs, &c. Thus as an act due no less to the nation than to the memory and public services of the deceased

Lieutenant Charles C Barton has resigned his appointment as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy Yard Philadelphia.

The flag ship Independence is expected to arrive at New York, from Pensacola, in the course of a few days, with the first lieutenant (Homans) and a midshipman (Shaw) under arrest, charged with the commission of a most revolting and degrading crime.

Attempt to Assassinate the Mayor of Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Monday afternoon says—We stop the press to announce that an attempt to assassinate the Mayor was made about a quarter of an hour since. An Italian named Adolphus Benedict Ptolemius asked to see him, & was shown into his private office, where he fired at him with a pistol, fortunately inflicting but little personal injury; the ball striking the shoulder blade and glancing. He was immediately taken into custody. We are happy to add that no serious injury is apprehended.—The prisoner has been frequently in the habit of calling on the Mayor for the purpose of procuring aid from him in forming a class to teach Italian.—As we learn, the Mayor had just asked him to be seated, and was in the act of turning to leave the room; he fired, the ball penetrating the coat and vest, and cutting the suspenders but merely grazing the skin slightly.—Several balls and a bullet mould were found on him, with the pistol. No cause can be assigned for the deed."

MOVING IN THE WEST.—As a specimen of the manner in which folks move in the west, the Pittsburg Chronicle of the 6th inst. gives the following:—A raft passed down the Allegheny river yesterday very thickly populated. We counted thirteen women, eight men, sixteen children, five horses, three dogs and four frame shantees." A perfect RAFT and no mistake.

FIRE—Caused by sparks from the Locomotive of the Long Island Rail Road.—A destructive fire broke out on Monday morning last, in the town of Islet, on Nicholas Patent, which destroyed wood to the value of 40,000 to $50,000, burning over a space full seven miles square. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 cords of wood ready for market, burnt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new and beautiful Royal mail steamship Hibernia, Capt Judkins, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning at 5 o'clock. The Hibernia is larger than the other ships of the Cunard line, and is probably more perfect in all her arrangements than any steamship which has yet crossed the Atlantic.

The Hibernia had rather a rough passage, but has made the trip with more than the average speed at this season of the year, and has proved herself in every respect a first rate steamer.

The Hibernia brings upwards of 100 passengers. She made the last half of the voyage, previous to her arrival at halifax, in four days, which is a pretty good evidence of what she is capable of performing.

There was no material change in the state of trade.

Lord Brougham had made some important motions in Parliament relative to the slave trade.

Parliament adjourned for the Easters holy days to meet again on the 24th.

Mr. Everett has decided to decline the Mission to China on the ground of the separation from his family which would necessarily follow.

The discussions and explanations in the British Parliament on questions arising out of the late treaty seem to have had the effect to subdue, in a considerable measure, the feeling of acrimony which was frequently manifested by portions of the public press towards this country.

The latest news from Spain is to the 11th of April. The Cortes were opened in due form by a speech from the Regent it was expected that Calatrava would be chosen President. There was much speculation on the comparative strength of parties, and it was generally anticipated that there would be a Majority in favour of the Ministry. A Madrid journal of the eighth says that the Opposition muster 56 and the friends of the Ministry 62. But later accounts of the 11th state that after a stormy debate on the preceding day on a question of an election of one of the members, the Ministry were defeated by a coalition, by a vote of 80 against 55 and that in consequence the Ministry had tendered their resignation to the Regent.

Amongst the novelties of the day may be noticed the speedy departure of Mr. O Connell's eldest son for the U. States, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Steele, to organize an agitation there for the more speedy repeal of the union—an Irish method, truly, going so far abroad to carry a project at home. Pecuniary, rather than patriotic motives, it is unchartably assumed, influence the mission.—But Jonathan is in a very bad condition now for being "plucked." As the sire is not very popular in the great Republic, it can hardly be expected that the son will be, and he will act cautiously in not going too far South—the more bracing atmosphere of the North will better agree with his nerves.

The grand invention, the Aerial Carriage, spoken of by us a day or two since is said to have been realized. London is all agog to witness the flight of this modern Pagasus, which will take its departure for Paris shortly.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

Newspapers.—The philosophy of advertising does not appear to be sufficiently understood in this country. Many traders and business men do not keep pace with the progress of the times. They fancy that the world has changed very little within the last twenty five years, and hence, either old themselves, or pursuing the example of their fathers, they suppose that there are no more newspapers now than there were in 1820, and that the readers of public journals have not increased to any considerable extent. Never did men labour under a greater mistake. The schoolmaster has been abroad of late years, and where there was one reader "in the olden time" there are ten now. Not only have the old and large papers found it necessary to increase their dimensions, but in order to satisfy the craving appetite of the public, we have journals of the smaller class, and at cheap rates. The change is an important one, and it indicates the onward progress of the age.—The world is mirrored from day to day through the newspaper press. Authors seek publicity for their productions, thro' the means of our periodical literature, so that in a large sheet like the Inquirer, commerce, manufactures and the fine arts are not only duly attended to, but we daily serve up stories, sketches of travel, extracts from new publications, every thing in short calculated to put our readers in possession of correct information as to the progress of the family of man. Under these circumstances because newspaper and newspaper readers are far more numerous now than heretofore, the keen eyed children of trade, and the active spirits of enterprise, pay more attention to advertisements, and constantly present their goods to the minds of the multitude thro' the medium of our public journals. This is the true policy. The present, as relates to this country at least, is emphatically a reading age, and it seems to us quite as essential for a merchant, trader or storekeeper, especially if a new beginner, to keep a good advertisement in a leading paper from day to day, as to place his goods in the window, upon his shelves, or in any other conspicuous place about his establishment. The majority of our population are now in the habit of looking over the newspapers before they go forth to make their purchases. The system saves time, for an individual conversant with such matters, may by runing his eye over the advertising columns of a well filled sheet, acquire as much information as to goods and prices and the locality of stores, as by wandering for hours up one street and down another.—The policy of advertising with these facts in mind, and we state them as facts, may be seen at a glance. Fortunate, moreover, is the individual who possesses the knack of sketching out a happy account of his own store & his own goods. A writer of first rate advertisements is no common genius. Dozens of instances could be quoted, even in our own country, of handsome fortunes made through this talent. Let us not be misunderstood. The constant system of extravagant puffing, which is resorted to by some persons, is calculated rather to disgust, than to interest or convince. By this plan an individual may soon render himself notorious for exaggeration, not to say falsehood. The effect in such cases is to induce readers to turn away with incredulity and loathing. The real art of the skilful advertiser is in the first place to attract the attention of the reader, and in the second, to interest and convince by the frank and truthful nature of his statement. Of course, there are arts connected with the business, which when employed with delicacy and tact, cannot be regarded as exceptionable. If, however, an advertiser promise constantly more than he is able to perform, and thus go on deceiving from day to day, he may make an impression, but it will prove of a very evanescent character. To advertise under existing circumstances, and with the disposition of the public at large to read newspapers, is absolutely essential to beginners who have yet to establish themselves in business, and indeed to all whose states are not in the very midst of our thoroughfares of business, or who desire to serve new customers, or to attract them from distant points.—When we commenced this article, we intended to give a few specimens of rich adverti ements, with extracts from a paper upon the subject, which recently appeared in the Edinburgh Review. But our limits are exhausted for to day. We may perhaps advert to the topic again, & meanwhile beg to repeat that an active business man who is not well known and not fully established who thinks an occasional advertisement a matter of no importance, sadly mistakes his own interest, & misunderstands the spirit of the age in *which he lives.*—[Penn. Inq.

FATHER MATHEW. We observe that the Freemens' Vigilant Total Abstinence Society; of Washington, have adopted resolutions expressive of there pleasure, at the probable visit, to the U. States, during the ensuing summer, of the Rev. Father Mathew, the Great Apostle of Temperance, and that "the corresponding Secretary of the Society be instructed to communicate the above resolution to the Rev. Father Mathew and extend to him the earnest and cordial invitation of the Society to visit our shores: assuring him of the heartfelt desire of our members to take by the hand him who, of all living men stands first in the hearts of the friends of Temperance throughout the world."

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 8. 1843.

Wheat (red)	90a95
Corn (white)	53a54
" (yellow)	53a54
Oats	25a26

Married,

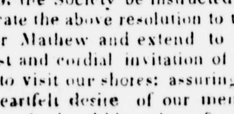
In Queen Ann's county, on Sunday, last, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Otho Scott, Esq of the Maryland State Senate, from Harford county, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of ex Governor Grason of Queen Ann's county,

DIED

In Baltimore on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, from disease of the heart, Mrs. Susan, widow of Mr. Thomas Wright of Queen Ann's county.

At his residence, near Clinton, Louisiana, on the 8th of Feb. last, Doct. John W. Stone, son of the late Bishop Stone of Maryland, in the thirtieth year of his age.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscribers having become again associated in business, have just received a full supply of the above articles, also

Hats, Trunks, Blacking, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. They feel themselves under many obligations to their former friends and customers, and solicit a share of their patronage

SHEPARD & McNEAL.

may 13—3t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts as soon as possible.

WM. H. SHEPARD.

mzy 13—3t

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM N. MULLIKIN, has just received and is now opening at his Store Room in Easton, he thinks, a very beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which he is offering at prices much lower than they have been sold at in this market. He respectfully asks his friends to give him an early call.

may 13—3t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of county charges against Jesse Clark also against Doct. Robt. Goldsborough, Jesse Clark to pay, I will sell on Thursday 25th May inst. between the hours of ten and four o'clock of said day the following property (to wit) one bay mare, one spotted rump mare, one grey mare, one gig & harness; also ten head of cattle, all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above charges, due and to become due. Attendance given by

WILLIAM R. TRIPP Collector.

may 13 1843

Co-partnership Notice.

THE subscribers having bought of S Mackey and Sons their entire stock of Goods, &c., have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the usual country business under the name and style of

EMORY & MACKEY

in the store room lately occupied by S. Mackey & Son, and directly opposite the Courthouse. We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a complete assortment of

New Spring Goods,

which have been selected with great care and at the lowest market prices, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to effect a sale either for cash or on a limited credit to punctual customers. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

C. NORTH EMORY,
HASLETT C. MACKEY.

may 13 3t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of SAMUEL MACKEY & SON having expired by limitation on the 25th ultimo, have disposed of our stock on hand to C. NORTH EMORY & HASLETT C. MACKEY for whom we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally.

As it is very necessary to close our business as speedily as possible, we hope those in any way indebted to us, will call and settle the same. One of the firm can be seen at all times at the Counting House of Emory & Mackey.

SAMUEL MACKEY,
WM. C. MACKEY.

may 13 3t

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING & GLAZING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Talbot county that he is still carrying on the above business in all its varieties, adjoining the Star office, where he will receive and promptly execute all orders with which he may be favored.

He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to his business to merit its continuance. His charges shall be moderate.

THOS. O. LAYTON

April 15—3w

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 Mouseline de Laines
Black and fancy col'd Paris Lawns
Eadians, 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 fancy col'd Mouseline 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

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 failures 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

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this office.

Spring Style.



HATS—HATS—HATS.

BEASTON has just received from Baltimore and New York, a choice stock of Materials, which he is turning into HATS of the most approved patterns, and at greatly reduced prices, (say from 15 to 20 per cent below former rates) for *cash or approved trade* The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

Easton, may 13, 1843—4t

N B. The subscriber will furnish to order, Leghorn and French Hats at short notice on moderate terms for cash ONLY.—T B.

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.

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

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

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

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,
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 gives 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 3w—(83w)

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