POETRY.

Selected for the Easton Gazette.

THE SOUL'S ERRAND.

[By an Anonymous Writer of the 16th Century.]

Go, soul, the body's guest,
Upon a thankless errand;
Fear not to touch the best,
The truth shall be thy warrant,
Go since I needs must die,
And give the world the lie.

Go, tell the court, it glows
And shines like rotten wood;
Go, tell the church, it shows
What's good, and doth no good.
If church and court reply,
Then give them both the lie.

Tell zeal, it lacks devotion,
Tell love it is but lust,
Tell time, it is but motion,
Tell flesh, it is but dust,
And bid them not reply,
For thou must give the lie.

Tell wit how much it wrangles
In tickle points of niceness;
Tell wisdom, she entangles
Herself in overwiseness,
And if they do reply
Straight give them both the lie.

Tell fortune of her blindness,
Tell nature of decay;
Tell friendship of unkindness;
Tell justice of delay;
And if they dare reply
Then give them all the lie.

From the National Press.

A PERFECT WIFE.

One of the finest pictures of female character we ever met with, is that given by Edmund Burke, of his own wife.

Burke's portrait of this lady is thus introduced by Prior, in his life of that statesman:

Added to affectionate admiration of his talents, Mrs. Burke possessed accomplishments, good sense, goodness of heart, and a sweetness of manners and disposition, which served to allay many of the anxieties of his future career, the labours to attain fame and independence, the fretful moments attendant on severe studies, the irritation produced by party and political zeal, and the tempestuous passions engendered by constant contention in active parliamentary life. He repeatedly declared that "every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof." He wrote the following beautifully descripuve paper—the idea of a perfect wife—which he presented to her one morning on the anniversary of their marriage, delicately heading the paper thus: 'The character of ———," leaving her to fill up the blank. It is as follows:

The character of———. I intend to give my idea of a woman; if it at all answers my original, I shall be pleased; for if such a person as I would describe really exists, she must be far superior to my description; and such as I must love too well, to be able to paint as I ought.

She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion, or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility, which a face can express, that forms her beauty.

She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight—it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first.

Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority but by virtue.

Her features are not perfectly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved, for it is never animated.

Her stature is not tall; she is made to be the admiration of every person, but the happiness of one.

She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

There is often more of the coquette shown in an affected plainness than in a tawdry fineness. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness, that softens the features, without discomposing them; she is usually grave.

Her smiles are inexpressible.

Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it.

To describe her body, describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, but in the goodness of the choice she makes.

She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do.

She discovers the right and wrong of things, not by reasoning, but by sagacity; most women, and many good ones, have a closeness and something selfish in their disposition she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in their disposition.

No person of so few years can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge. Her politeness seems rather to flow from a natural disposition to oblige, than any rules on that subject; and, therefore, never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

She does not run with girlish eagerness into new friendships, which, as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the first hours of romantic affection are not warmer than her's after the lapse of years.

As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on any body, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises; for every thing violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtues; she has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre.

She has such virtues as to make us value the truly great of our own sex; she has all the winning graces that make us love even the weak and beautiful of hers.

From the Paris Monituer.

The Count of Castelnay, who was charged with a scientific mission in South America, has successfully accomplished a journey across the deserts of the American continent, which has heretofore been deemed impracticable. One cannot read without deep interest the following letter from the the Count to the Minister of Public Instruction:

Chuquisaca, (Bolivia,) Sept 27, 1845.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have just happily accomplished one of the principal objects of my mission; one which many of the European geographers have looked upon as impossible—the journey by land from the capital of Brazil to that of Bolivia. Leaving Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of October, 1843, I arrived at Chuquisaca the 20th of September, 1845, having been nearly two years in crossing the deserts in the centre of the continent. I have been most kindly received here by the French Charge d' Affaires as well as by all the French settled in this remote region.

I have already had the honor to give you an account of my exploration of the north of Paraguay. On my return from V. Maria, I went to Matta-Grosso, capital of the province of that name, the climate of which is so unhealthy that only negroes can bear it. In fact, in a population of twelve hundred souls I found but four whites, & these were all public functionaries. From this city to the frontier of Brazil it is only thirty leagues my guide conducted me to the boundary line, where I received new proofs of that interest and protection with which the Emperor has always favored me.

On entering the country of the Chiquitos Indians, I lost no time in visiting the magnificent missions established formerly by the Jesuits in these deserts. Nothing can give you an idea of the grandeur of those establishments. I visited successively those of Santa Anna, San Ignacio; San Miguel, Conception, and San Xavier; I then crossed the Monte Grande, an immense forest greatly dreaded by the Spaniards, & arrived on the borders of the Rio Grande; which we were obliged to ford, and where the waters were so deep and dangerous that for some moments I feared I should lose all the fruits of my expedition.

Twelve leagues further I reached the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, where we met, for the first time marks of Western civilization. It is impossible to refrain from mentioning, sir, the delightful emotions I experienced as did also my fellow travellers in seeing *bread* for the first time for two years. After a stay of a month in this city, we left it to ascend the Andes, & in twenty days we reached Chupuisaca, all in good health, which appears almost miraculous after the fatigues and privations that we were obliged to undergo during this long journey across the continent.

I have the honor to forward to your excellency various collections destined for public institutions. Among the most interesting scientific results of this voyage, I must first mention that the barometer has been carried, not, however, without severe care and enormous expense, from Rio de Janeiro to this place: this has enabled me to take the level a little rough with out doubt, but continued across almost the entire continent, since we are now not more than a hundred and fifty leagues from the borders of the Pacific ocean.

I shall set out in a few days for Potosi, from which place I shall go to Paz, to Cusco, and Lima.

Receive, I pray you, sir, the renewed assurance of my devotion.

A Gamester's close of Life.—The Church of England Quarterly Review points a moral deduced from the life of a notorious gambler, known in England as "Riley of Bath," to all persons who are or may be induced to engage in this unlawful and dishonorable profession. Riely was both accomplished and gifted, and he for a time, lived a life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance. He was the company of sovereigns; he squandered money with a profusion amounting to incessantry, and won it by a good fortune that seemed connected with the supernatural. Nor was he free from generous and daring sentiments. He, on one occasion, risked an entire colossal fortune on the hazzard of the die against a Russian estate, the slaves on which he was desirous of restoring to freedom. He succeeded in his attempt, and accomplished his desire. Subsequently he ran a brief course of dazzling splendor; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became unlucky, and found fortune, wealth and friends desert him. At length the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished and pennyless; and finally, he who had feasted emperors and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the miserable alleys of the great metropolis.

The Oldest Bible.—Mr. Joseph J. Mickle, of this city—who has many rare old books—owns a German Bible that was printed at Nuremberg, by John Sensenschmidt and Andrew Frisener, in 1475. The book is a splendid folio, once owned by the Duke of Sussex. It is a perfect copy, beautifully printed with rich illuminations, wrought with the pen and brush, and although but thirty five years after the discovery of printing, is the *fourth* edition.—*Phil. North American.*

Examination.

THERE will be an examination of the pupils of the Female Primary School on Thursday the 28th, and of the Male Primary School on Friday the 29th days of May next, at the respective School rooms in the town of Easton. Parents and guardians of children are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the Trustees.

J. M. FAULKNER, Cl'k.

April 28, 1845.

49, 54, 40!

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore a new and fashionable supply of

DRY GOODS,

suatable for this and the approaching seasons, viz:

Fancy French Lawns, (sup. quality,) fancy and plain Linens, Drillings, super white do.; Marseilles, Checks, Gingham Lawns, Alpacas, Venitian Carpeting, Mourning Prints, Oregon do. British do, Cambrics, Eveline net Shawls, Italian Lustring Cravats, figured do, fancy cotton do, Palm leaf Hats; bleached, unbleach'd and col'd Muslins, Napkins, Shoe Thread, Ladies' Hose, Handkerchiefs, and Cravats, paint, Plaid, Nankeen, Oakland Duck, Ring Drill, Laurel do, Perkins do, Ashland Osnaburgs, Tickings (different kinds,) Jeans, Shirting stripes, Irish Linens, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. which in addition to his stock on hand makes his supply at present very complete.

He has taken great care in the selection and purchase of his goods and he is determined to sell them at very small advances for *CASH* or country produce, and on short time to punctual dealers. The highest cash prices (in trade) will be allowed for country produce and he is determined to sell his goods as *CHEAP* as they can be purchased on the peninsula.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

The public's ob't servant,

Wm. H. FAULKNER.

April 18, 1846—tf

Spring & Summer Fashions.



TAILORING

—AT THE—

OLD STAND

OPPOSITE THE

FRAME TAVERN.

CALL AND SEE THE

FASHIONS!

just received.

THE Subscriber takes this occasion of returning his thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their patronage, and also to inform them that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand opposite the "Union Hotel."

THE FASHIONS

are *regularly* received, and his work *warranted* to Fit in all cases or the cloth replaced. His charges are moderate, and a *liberal* deduction made for CASH.

His Journeyman cannot be *equaled* in the town or county, and persons wanting work executed in the best *manner, style and taste*, would do well to inform him of the fact before they hazard a MISS FIT.

Not partaking of the properties of a "*bird of flight*"—here today and gone to morrow he can always be found at his shop. His work will always be done according to *promise* and no mistake.

The public's ob't servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

April 18 1846—6w

Boots! Boots!!



Who would go to Baltimore to buy their Boots and Shoes when they can get them at home for the same money?

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the citizens of Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann's and Dorchester counties, that he has commenced the manufacture of

Men's Boots & Shoes,

in Easton, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where may always be found a good assortment of *my own manufacture CHEAPER* than the same article can be purchased in Baltimore—He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

LEATHER,

which he will make up to order at the shortest possible notice. All who would like to wear a handsome Boot, and a durable one, will please call on me before purchasing elsewhere. I will sell my boots at the following very low and reduced prices for *cash*.

French calf Boots	$4 00
American do do	3 50
French do stiched do	5 50

Patent-leather Gaiters and cork-sole Boots made to order. DANIEL ROBINSON.

Easton, April 21, 1846—tf



HATS! HATS!

HATS.



THE subscriber is pleased to inform his friends of Talbot county, that he has now on hand and is adding daily to his stock a large and general assortment of *HATS* of every description—his HATS being made expressly for retail trade, of the best materials and workmanship, will render full satisfaction to all who patronise him. He would invite particular attention to his

NUTRIA BEAVER HATS

at only $3,50, which he warrants not to be surpassed for the price. He will also keep a full supply of Summer Hats on hand, such as

Guyaquil, Panama,

PALM LEAF, & BLUE LAST HATS,

(boys and mens) from one to two dollars.

In all cases he warrants to please, as to taste fashion and quality, or the money restored.—All who want good hats would do well to call on the subscriber, and they will be pleased his object is to please—none shall go away dissatisfied.

H. N. HURST.

Fashionable Hatter,

No 188 Pratt st. 5 doors below Hanover North side Baltimore.

April 25,—4t $2,50 Balt. Agency.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at the December Session 1845, *of the Legislature of Maryland, relative to the Revenue of the State.*

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act passed at December session, 1844, chapter 237, entitled "an Act imposing a Tax on Colateral Inheritances, Distributive Shares and Legacies, to aid in paying the Debts of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of January next, it shall be the duty of all and every executor and executors, and administor and administrators, to whom letters testamentary or of administration shall be granted; within thirteen months or sooner if practicable from the date of their letters, and also before the legacies or distributive shares, subject to a tax, under the provisions of the Act to which this is a Supplement, are paid over to the party or parties entitled thereto, to pay to the Register of Wills, as directed by the said act the tax thereby imposed, for which the said Register shall give receipts, agreeably to the said original act, and account and pay the same into the Treasury, as is hereinafter directed, and in case of failure on the part of any such executor or executors, administrator or administrators, to comply with the provisions of this or the original act, the commission to which would otherwise be allowed him, her or them shall be forfeited and disallowed by the Orphans' Court.

Section 2. And be it enacted, that in all cases where real estate of any kind or description is, or shall be liable to the tax imposed by the said original act, it shall be the duty of the Orphans' Court to issue a summons or summonses to the parties entitled of full age and the guardians of such as are minors, the said summons to be issued within ten months from the grant of letters testamentary or of administration, or probate of the Will, requiring the said parties or their guardians to appear before the Court issuing the same within three months from the date of the summons, and the said courts shall then proceed by interrogations to the parties entitled or to their guardians, or otherwise, to put a fair and just valuation on said Real Estate, according to the market price thereof, and thereupon, the said parties or their guardians shall pay to the Register of Wills the amount of the tax on the said real Estate, for which the said Register shall give receipts as aforesaid, provided however, that in all cases where the said real estate has been, assessed, and the assessment value of the estate liable to be taxed as aforesaid, can be ascertained by the said Courts, they shall be governed thereby in placing a valuation on the same, for the purposes of this Act.

Section 3. And be it enacted, that if the said parties or their guardians shall fail or neglect to pay as aforesaid, to the Register of Wills, as directed by the preceding section, for the space of three months after the said Orphans' Court shall have fixed and determined the value of the estate to be taxed, the party so failing or neglecting, or his, or her, or their guardians, as the case may be, shall forfeit and pay the amount of the said tax with interest thereupon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum until paid, to be recovered by action of debt in the County Court of the county, or of Howard's District where the letters were granted which Court shall have jurisdiction thereof, the suit to be instituted in the name of the State and to be tried and decided at the first term, unless for satisfactory cause shown to the Court, and it is hereby made the duty of the Register of Wills, to give notice of such failure to the Treasurer, who shall thereupon direct the Attorney General, or his deputy for the proper county, or of Howard District, to institute the proper proceedings for the irecovery of the amount of the said forfeiture.

Section 4. And be it enacted, that the said tax shall constitute and be a lien on the real estate subject there to, in the hands of the devisee or devisees, or the heir or heirs at law and those claiming under him, her, or them, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied; provided, that in case the devisee or heir at law liable to the Tax is a minor, the estate should only be charged with the amount of tax, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

Section 5. And be it enated, that it shall be the duty of the several and respective Registers of Wills, on the first days of July and January in each and every year after the passage of this act, to account with, upon oath, and pay into the Treasury, all sums received by them under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, for which their official bonds shall be liable, retaining for their compensation a commission of two and a half per centum on the amount so paid, and in case the said Register shall fail to account and pay as aforesaid, within thirty days after the days above limited for that purpose, the Treasurer shall give notice thereof to the Attorney General, or to his proper deputy, whose duty it shall be to put the bond of such Register in suit, for the use of this State, and a recovery shall be had upon the said bond for the whole amount due from the said register, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the time of such default, (and a recovery upon the bond of any Register for a default) under the provisions of this act, or of the original act, to which this is a supplement, shall be evidence of misbehaviour in office, and *ispo facto* remove such Register from office, which thereupon shall be filled by the Governor, as prescribed by the constitution and Laws of this State, and the said Register shall by such default, forfeit the commission allowed him by this act.

D. CLAUD, Treasurer.

May 2, 1846—3t

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACT IMPOSING DUTIES ON PROMISSORY NOTES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE SPECIALTIES, and other Instruments of Writing, to aid in paying the Debts of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the several Stamp duties following, to wit: for every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper or other material, upon which shall be printed or written any or either of the instruments of writing following to wit: on every bond or obligation with a collateral condition, of any kind or nature whatsoever, the penalty whereof shall be above the sum of one hundred dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents: if above two hundred dollars and not exceeding three hundred dollars, fifteen cents; if above three hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty five cents; if above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents; if above one thousand dollars and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy-five cents; if above fifteen hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar; if above two thousand dollars and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents; if above three thousand dollars, and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars; if above four thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents; if above five thousand dollars and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents; if above seven thousand dollars and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars; if above eight thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, five dollars and fifty cents; and above ten thousand dollars, six dollars.

Section 2. And be it enacted, that from and after the period aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the several stamp duties, following, to wit: for every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet, or piece of paper, or other material, on which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing, following, to wit: on every mortgage with or without a covenant for the payment of the sum intended to be secured, if that sum be above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars. ten cents, and so progressively increasing the amount of the duty to be paid, so as to correspond in all respects with the scale or rate of duty prescribed in the preceding section, for bonds with colateral condition; and that on every deed, and bill of sale, where the amount conveyed exceeds Two hundred dollars, and release of mortgage, there shall be levied, collected and paid the sum of one dollar: provided that in all cases where a bond or note is given for the debt secured by the mortgage it shall not be necessary that such mortgage and the bond or note thereby secured, shall both be written on paper stamped according to the provisions of the original act, or of this act, it being the intention of this act that if either the bond, note or mortgage, is written on such paper it shall be considered as a compliance therewith.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Stamps, and the other officers mentioned in the Act to which this is a Supplement, in all respects to execute this act, as by the said original act was prescribed and directed, and to account with and pay into the Treasury all sums of money which may be received by them respectively, in virtue of this act, under the penalties prescribed by the original act, and at the periods fixed by law for that purpose.

Section 4. And be it enacted, that the fifth, sixth, seventh & eight sections of this original act shall be deemed and taken as parts of this act, as fully to every intent and purpose as if the provisions of the said sections were incorporated herein except, that the period fixed by the said fifth section for the Commissioner of stamps to account with and pay into the Treasury the monies received by him, shall be regulated according to the law, applicable to the duties of the Clerks in that respect.

D. CLAUDE. Treasurer.

May 2, 1846—3t

TO COUNTRY

MERCHANTS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS you are invited to call on Hollingsworth & Weller, wholesale dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Leghorn and Palm Hats,

who offer to the trade goods on the following terms viz—all goods bought at auction of Manufacturers or their agents at 10 per cent, six months credit—five per cent off for cash in bankable funds It must be obvious to every dealer that those are small advances on a general stock Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, and judge for themselves. They will at least gain one point, that of having obtained the cost of goods Having embarked on this principle last year and found it to meet the approbation of dealers generally, they intend to pursue it. No drumming at our house, No. 14 North Howard street, upstairs, 2 doors from Market.

HOLLINGSWORTH & WELLER.

Baltimore, March 21, 1846—3m

Pott's Mill.

THIS will serve to inform the customers of Pott's Mill, that the late Millers family who were afflicted with the Small Pox, have all recovered, washed out and moved off, & the house well cleansed and white-washed inside and out, and of course no kind of danger can be apprehended by persons visiting the mill. The mill is now kept by Mr. Francis E. Russum, a very competent man—the Mill being in first rate order with one of the best **Smut Machines** in the county, and a plentiful supply of water will give dispatch and a good turn out, particularly in the manufacture of Wheat.

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

JACOB WRIGHT.

January 3d, 1846—tf

PRINTING

of every description, Neatly Executed at this Office.

Allen M. Goldsborough.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Washington Street.

Easton, January 3, 1846.

Collectors Last Notice!!!

THOSE who are in arrears for County Taxes are hereby informed that further indulgence cannot be given.

It is impossible for me to meet the urgent demands now pressing on me without promptness on the part of those who are indebted.—This is *the last notice*, and those who would *prevent Executions* and *Suits*, would consult their interest by attending to it immediately, as the subscriber is determined to proceed *according to law.*

H. P. GEOGHEGAN.

Easton, April 4, 1846—tf (8)

UNION TAVERN,

EASTON MARYLAND.



This large and commodious House has recently been taken by the subscribers, and has undergone a thorough renovation. It is now handsomely and neatly furnished in every department & compares favorably with any Hotel on the peninsula!

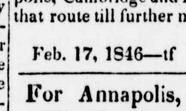
TRAVELLERS will always find prompt attention, civility, and excellent Table, in the charge of those calculated and willing to serve; and clean and comfortable Beds.

The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited, and no exertions shall be spared on our part to render all comfortable who may stop at our house.

PETER TARR & Son,

Nov. 22, 1845—tf (8) Proprietors.

For Annapolis, Cambridge, —AND— EASTON.

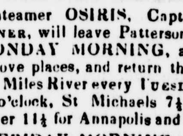


The Steamboat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore on *Tuesday* the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, and continue that route till further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR.

Feb. 17, 1846—tf

For Annapolis, West River, Wye Landing, St. Michaels AND EASTON,



(via MILES RIVER FERRY)

THE steamer OSIRIS, Capt John D. Turner, will leave Patterson st wharf every MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for the above places, and return the next day—leaving Miles River every Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, St Michaels 7½ Wye 8½, West River 11½ for Annapolis and Baltimore.

Every FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Easton and Cambridge, and return the next day, leaving Cambridge at 7 A. M., and Easton at half past 8 for Annapolis and Baltimore.

For Centreville and Chestertown—Will leave Patterson st wharf every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, and return same day.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

JOHN D. TURNER, Captain.

April 11, 1846—tfn

Easton and Baltimore Packet.



SCHR. S. MITCHELL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into Copartnership, and have purchased the fine fast sailing schooner called the S. Mitchell a vessel in every way suited for the packeting business with a

large and commodious Cabin,

and every other necessary convenience for the accomodation of passengers.

They will resume their old station by leaving, Easton Point at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning next, (22d April,) and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and continue running weekly on those days throughout the season.

Passage (including fare) $1 50.

Freights the same as heretofore, viz.—Grain 5½, bbls $1 00 bbls 25c., and all other articles in like proportion. If these long established rates are higher than the rates of others we shall be found willing and prepared to carry freight at the same price. In a word we intend to do business for as small a remuneration and in as faithful a manner as any one else who have regular prices.

All orders left at E. M. Dawson & Bro's. Drug store, or at the office at Easton Point, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

We will be in Easton on every Tuesday, and on Wednesday mornings till 9 o'clk for the reception of orders

Wm T. Benny will attend personally to all business on board the vessel and in the city.

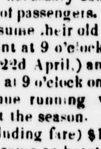
From long experience and an earnest resolve to render satisfaction to all who may favor us with their business, we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. All we ask is a fair trial. The public's ob't servants,

SAML. H. BENNY & SON.

April 25, 1846—tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER,



ELLEN S. BROWN,

WILL commence her regular trips on 2nd day, Monday (3rd mo. March,) at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore as soon as ready until further notice.

William Jenkinson will attend to all business in my absence.

A box is kept at E. M. Dawson & Brother, where all orders for me can be left, prior to 9 o'clock on the morning of sailing, which shall be punctually attended to.

No effort or exertion on my part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN BARTLETT.

P. S.—All persons having my grain bags will please return them to the granary, as I want them very much

I am prepared to freight Wood, Lumber, Coal, Lime, Ship timber, &c. &c. or to charter when requested. J. B.

2d mo. February 28, 1846—tf

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