TERRITORIAL EXTENSION.

There are indications, of some significance, that the idea of occupying the whole of Mexico, with a view to its incorporation into the body of this Republic, is entertained in high official quarters.—The thing is intimated, with more or less distinctness, in letters from Washington; it is said that the President and his Cabinet are, in fact, discussing the subject at this time; and that Mr. Walker is known to favor the plan of wholesale occupancy and annexation.

The incredulity which, as we must suppose, generally prevails as to the reality of a serious design of this sort, may be somewhat shaken, if one will consider the probable sequence of events in connection with the further prosecution of the war, as it is, henceforth to be waged. It is given out that we are to pour fresh troops into Mexico; that the commanding points every where are to be seized; that the country is to be overrun and all opposition to be put down. In short we hear now not of *"conquering a peace,"* if the reader will pardon the use of that effected jargon—but of *subjugation.* Mexico is to be conquered.

What is the end? Our armies are not now to chase a flying government, to catch it first and make it negotiate afterwards. We are to trust no more to the infatuation of Mexican councils—to the duplicity of Mexican truces. What must follow from this but an armed occupancy, with the enforcement of military government, bringing in its train confiscations of property and the banishment or distruction of malcontents. Once held in this way, and governed in this way, the tenacity of the Anglo-Saxon grasp upon a most beautiful and productive region might not be easily relaxed. Consider, too, how desirable would be these military Governorships in the provinces of Mexico, and what a vast amount of patronage the disposal of them would concentrate in the hands of the Executive.

A war of indefinite duration may lead to such a consummation as we have indicated—if, indeed, the American people are prepared to admit this idea of conquest and annexation. The mind is startled at the contemplation of it. To the apprehensions of many the trumpet-call which should summon the invading host of our armed countrymen to this crusade, would sound like the signal of the Union's dissolution.

Nevertheless, to the imagination of multitudes the picture will be made attractive; and to daring spirits, fond of adventure, of enterprise and of danger, a scene may be opened more alluring than that which drew the followers of Cortez through blood and battles to the plunder of Mexican treasures. The reader will observe, in the following extract from the New York Sun, a specimen of those inducements, which, in various quarters, are now held out to the American people, to excite in them the lust of spoil and conquest. The Sun copies fro[illegible] Washington Union [illegible]wing de[illegible] Mexico, and ad[illegible]

Tho[illegible] late in the season, we [illegible] happy to welcome the Government Organ to a share in the admiration of a beautiful country, which we expressed five months ago, when the freshest flowers were blooming over the Mexican hills and vallies. God has not made a more magnificent land than Mexico. It is a paradise blessed with every variety of climate, every capacity of soil, and almost every species of fruit and flower on the face of the earth. Perpetual summer or perpetual winter, or if you choose, a mid-way between the extremes is found there.

The Cactus and Lily, the Rose and Argrave, and the rich odor of the golden orange greet you in Mexico. And if you look beyond her Sierras and vine covered valleys—If you look beyond her beauty to her wealth, behold the cotton, wheat, maize, indigo and cochineal fields, a source of wealth inexhaustible. Look, too, at her forests of mahogany, rose, zebra and satin wood—at her dye woods richer than the treasures of Ind. Or if the Union will penetrate still farther, let it look down into those mines of Potosi, Zacatecas, and Durango. Look at the gold and silver glittering there in masses that wait for the pick of the Saxon.

Look at the gold and silver, and say if this Mexico is not a rich, as well as a beautiful country. Cortez carried away ship loads of gold from the Aztec, and England is carrying ship loads of gold from the Mexican, still thousands of mines groan with their golden burthen. Mexico is truly a magnificent country, over and under the soil bursting with every thing the heart can desire. We have seen this for years, and the Union now sees it. Four years ago too, we saw and urged the advantages of a ship canal or railway across it to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and five months ago we saw and urged the necessity occupying that beautiful country, Mexico.

The Union now sees and urges all this. Better late than never, we welcome the Union and the whole Press of the Union to share our admiration. Let them repeat it until it becomes a common theme, and we shall soon see the Aztec and American Eagle clasping wings, and our Yankee boys swapping nick-nacks with the Americanized Mexican Rancheros for gold.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Cincinnati Chronicle thus fixes the errors of the management in the conduct of the war upon the National Executive:

1. In May, 1846, the President received a general power to call out, when and where he pleased, no less than 50,000 volunteers.

2. Volunteers have always stood ready at his service.

3. He has called volunteers out at five different periods—always by piecemeal—and caused, directly or indirectly, the Government paper to overrate the number in the field at least one third.

4. Congress placed at his disposal ten new regiments in addition.

Thus the President has had placed at his command by Congress the following forces, viz:

[illegible] comes from that spot the dark yew [illegible]
among,
Where the grave of thy sire ha[illegible]
ly too long;
A voice of low chiding! [illegible]
come!
Hath he met my lost bo[illegible]
tomb?

I shall know. But if [illegible]
the door,
When the voice of [illegible]
him no more
[illegible]me finger shall [illegible]
tombs,
[illegible]here my poor b[illegible]
mansion o[illegible]
[illegible]d I think I shall [illegible]

[illegible]men
[illegible],000 do.
10,000 do.

70,000 men!

and in this coun[illegible]d it was accum[illegible] appropriation of the means. Now, [illegible] The President and [illegible]r; Congress placed *seventy thousand men* of *dollars*—a greater [illegible]eans than those with [illegible]quered half the world. [illegible]*mmander in Chief of* [illegible]sible for its employ[illegible]t by piecemeal. It [illegible]*ifferent expeditions;* [illegible]ifferent times; and the army is strug[illegible]es, in the heart of a

Gen. James Shields publishes a letter in the Union doing justice to the Medical Staff of the army in Mexico, and contradicting the reports that his own severe wound was not properly attended to or its extent ascertained at first by the surgeons. He says that his wound received at Cerro Gordo was made by a leaden or iron grape nearly three times the size of a musket ball. It entered his right breast, just under the nipple, and passed out of his back within about half an inch of the spine, and that he was saved only through the mercy of God and the skill of the surgeons, who attended him faithfully. General Shields is again suffering under the affliction of another wound received at the storming of Chapultepec. The wound is from a musket ball, received in the left arm, which has occasioned him much pain, but his surgeons assure him the arm is safe. He declares that the medical department of the regular army will compare, in professional skill and intelligence, with that of any other medical body of equal size in the world.—Some of the more recent appointments, he knows also to be excellent; but there are doubtless *some* who are confessedly deficient in all the attributes of surgical skill and experience. This could scarcely be avoided under the circumstances, and considering the hurried manner in which the appointments had to be made.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Deserters.—*Shame.*—It is with no small degree of shame, says the Delaware Gazette, that we have witnessed "little Delaware" *disgraced* in the person of one of her citizens, who was among the *deserters* hung by the American army before Chapultepec. The Gazette says:

"Gibson McDowell was a citizen of this county; he was a cooper by trade, and had no family; he was very intemperate and worthless. He was well known among the politicians as one of 'the availables,' whose vote fell to that side which caught him last. 'Gib' has some very worthy [illegible]elations, residing *here,* who will [illegible] pained to hear of his disgraceful career and untimely end.

"Henry Whistler, who originally came from Philadelphia, also one of them, formerly resided here but went some short time previously to Philadelphia, where he joined the army. He was not a Delawarean. He was a poor, miserable, drunken fellow, and would not have been enlisted by any one who knew him. Whistler was a bricklayer by trade, and was continually in the hands of the police for beating his wife, &c. Whistler's wife and family are in Philadelphia."

Let Justice be Done.—The desertion of a number of men from the American Army, and their capture and execution near the City of Mexico, has given rise to many remarks calculated to reflect on the patriotism of certain adopted citizens of this country. It has been thought, and we confess that this was the impression left on our minds, that the battalion alluded to were mostly from the Emerald Isle.

The *New-York Police Gazette* contains the names and places of nativity of that set of scamps, from which we are sorry to learn that a large portion were Americans. They are classed as follows: Americans 64, Irishmen 34, Germans 16, Scotch 4, and one each from England Nova Scotia, France and Poland. We publish this account that unjust reproach may be taken from the shoulders of those who do not merit the censure. Let all bear their part.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

In the storming of Molino del Rey, Maj Summer with his Dragoons charged a heavy column of the enemy's lancers. In doing so they had to pass under a heavy fire from the enemy's works. The following incident connected with this charge, is told by the correspondent of the *Delta.* It is uncommon in history, for horses to show such discipline:

"While the cavalry were passing in front of the enemy, in order to charge the column of lancers, they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and during that time they sustained a loss of 6 officers wounded, 32 privates killed and wounded, and a loss of 105 horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them—but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horses from which the riders had been shot wheeled, and moved with the same regularity as though they had been mounted until they came to halt from the charge, when they all kept on in a body in direction of the enemy."

A Good Chaplain.—Mr. Kendall in one of his letters from Tacubaya says:—A great many anecdotes of the individual gallantry of our officers are told, in connexion with the glorious battles of the 20th of August, but until I have more time and obtain more full particulars, I must forbear recording them. I cannot avoid noticing, however, the personal gallantry of Chaplain McCarty, the only chaplain, I believe who has followed the army, and whose conduct at Churubusco in particular, was noticed by all. Ever foremost, and where the ball[illegible] flying thickest, he was not only ready to give consolotion to the dying but spur on the living to fresh deeds.

He not only sought the best places for crossing the ditches with which the ground was cut up, but helped our advancing soldiers across as well; and as some of the voltigeurs were wading a ditch more than waist deep, where their flasks were touching the water, the worthy parson pointed out the circumstance and told them to be careful and *keep their powder dry.* Such a chaplain is worth having in a small-army like ours. On Sundays he gives us a sound and sensible Episcopalian sermon, and his praise is in every mouth.

Rumors—Gen. Scott—Gen. Taylor.—The Washington Union has the following article:

Rumors are rife in the city, many of which have no foundation. For instance, we received this morning, a telegraphic bulletin from a Philadelphia editor, enquiring *when* we should publish Gen. Scott's despatches? This curiosity was probably produced by the blunder of a scribbler in this city, who writes to New York that a large budget of despatches had arrived from the camp. But the fact is, that no despatches have been received from the General, descriptive of the late stirring events; and, indeed, no letter, as we have understood, from General Scott since the 4th of June. Either they have been intercepted, or they have been withheld, from the apprehension of their falling into the hands of the guerillas. This state of things cannot continue much longer, as the advancing reinforcements, and the positions they mean to occupy upon the route must soon open the communication. Indeed, we understand that General Scott has been expressly instructed to open the road, for the purpose of transmitting his despatches.

Another report was current in the streets of Washington, to-day, viz: that an express had arrived from the Rio Grande, with information that Urrea was crossing the mountains with 20,000 troops, for the purpose of sweeping our posts in that direction. But we have ascertained that no express has arrived with any such information. Letters have been received from General Taylor's camp, but they say nothing of Urrea's invasion.

A late New Orleans paper states that Gen. Taylor intends to visit the United States, and expects to be in New Orleans some time in the month of November.—We doubt this information, as we presume the General will not leave the army until he has communicated his wishes to the department, and we understand no such notice has been received.

The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of Spencertown, N. Y., on whom the degree of D. D. was conferred at Williams College last week, is *totally blind.* Notwithstanding this infirmity, he performs the duty of a clergyman in a satisfactory and remarkable manner; his other pow[illegible], pa[illegible] [illegible] of memory, having [illegible] wonderful extent. He conducts [illegible]e services at his church on Sunday in the same manner as other clergymen less afflicted; selecting his chapter from the Bible, and, looking on, appears to the congregation to read directly from the book, although unable to see anything.

In the same way with the hymns; he gives out the number from the book, reads the stanzas correctly, and never omits even to designate the metre. This is all done by memory. By the aid of an assistant, he has made far greater progress in literary attainments than the generality of ministers in this country, and is conversant with Latin and Greek. We doubt whether a more remarkable memory has ever been possessed by any individual. In reading the customary hymns and chapter at the church, he is rarely known to make a mistake, either in the numbers or the arrangement of the parts.—*Springfield Republican.*

Strange Case.—A correspondent of the London Times states, that in the Halsar Lunatic Asylum, in Hampshire, a Lieutenant in the Navy had been confined for twenty years. He was an incurable lunatic, subject to violent maniacal paroxysms, and requiring great care, he was also *quite blind.* He appears to have had a half-pay of some 5s. a day, 1s. 6d. of which per diem was applied for his own maintenance, the rest paid to his wife, who also had a separate provision for herself. In twenty years she had been to see him *once.* One of his two sons *once* in that period called to ask after him. Notwithstanding this apparent severance of ties, he was sued for a debt contracted by his wife, seized by writ, and taken to Winchester Gaol. The matter was brought before the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, the petitioning creditor consented to his discharge, and he was re-conducted to the asylum.

Preserved Pippins.—Pare and core some of the finest; put them in your preserving kettle, with some lemon peel and all the parings, add a very little, water cover closely, boil till tender, taking care they do not burn; take out the apples, spreading them on a large dish to cool; pour the liquor into a bag and strain it; put it in your kettle with a pound of loaf sugar to a pint of juice, adding lemon juice to the taste; boil them slowly half an hour, or till they are quite soft and clear, put them with the liquor into you jar, and when quite cold, tie them up with clarified, or brandy paper. They are not intended for long keeping.

Hard pears may be done in the same way, either whole or halved, flavoring them to the taste.

Letter Envelopes.—The Editor of the Charleston Patriot makes some very sensible suggestions to business men upon the use of envelopes, now becoming so general. As he very justly remarks:

"Where the subject matter of the epistle is business, and where there may possibly be occasion at some future period to refer to the post-mark as a proof of the time when the letter was mailed, envelopes should be carefully eschewed. Merchants, therefore, in the transmission of their business correspondence, should never use them. Letters on which the post mark is not endorsed, (and this is of course the case in all letters that are put up in envelopes,) are evidences against the writer, but afford none in his favor."

As carelessness on this point might entail loss upon some who have not reflected upon the subject, we give the warning, although the majority of business men are doubtless well aware of the fact and do not need the caution.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The New York "Express" remarks that the result of the elections which have been held in various States during the present month, notwithstanding the defeat of the Whig candidates for Governor in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Georgia, is, upon the whole gratifying and encouraging to the Whigs, in all the substantial elements of power, in the States where elections have taken place.

To sum up the results of the various contests, we may first mention that Maryland gives us four Whig members of Congress out of six members elected, a clear gain of two, and ensuring a Whig majority in the House of Representatives in the next Congress; besides increasing the Whig majority in the Legislature, and rendering certain the election of a Whig to the United States Senate for six years from March 4th, 1849.

Georgia, instead of a Legislature divided against itself, as the last was, with a Locofoco Senate and a Whig House, now elects a Whig majority in each branch; thus ensuring the election of two Whig Senators to the Senate of the United State, for the term of six years respectively, from March 4th 1847 and 1849.

In Pennsylvania the Whigs retain their majority in the Senate, and the House will probably contain a sufficient number of Conservatives to act with the Whigs on many important questions.

Ohio, which last year had a Senate at first *tied,* and afterwards Locofoco by absenteeism or vacancy, is now Whig by a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This election is important, as a new apportionment for representation in the Legislature for the next ten years is to be made by the Legislature now elected.

Florida, for the first time since her admission into the Union, has elected a majority of Whigs to the Legislature, and the large Whig majority elected to the Senate renders probable the election of a Whig United States Senator by the Legislature next year.

Thus in four of the five States in which elections have been held this month, has the National Administration been condemned by the people, in the election [illegible] Legislatures a majority of whom are Whigs, and whose influence, besides the bearing they must have on the Senate of the United States, cannot fail to facilitate the future success of the Whig cause in the coming elections.

The Whig Victory in Georgia.—The Savannah Republican, in announcing the gratifying intelligence that the Whigs of Georgia have elected a majority of members in both branches of the Legislature, says:

"This is a victory worth having. It gives us two United States Senators, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, for six years, three or four Judges of Superior Courts, Solicitor Generals, State officers, &c., &., and, above all, it insures to the State of Georgia a continuance of that Whig policy under which she has prospered so abundantly."

JOHN P. KENNEDY.—The St. Louis Era of the 15th instant has the following article:

John P. Kennedy.—This gentleman has lost his election, but he has not lost anything else. He has not lost his integrity—nor has he lost the esteem of right-thinking and right-judging men—the real lovers of their country and the opposites of those mock-patriots, who are so easily spawned in times of confusion and war.—Before the trial which has resulted so discreditably—not to himself but to the city of Baltimore—he prepared and published a series of papers, exhibiting in a peculiarly clear, calm and dispassionate manner, the facts as they stand in authentic history relating to the origin and progress of this war. These papers contained no statement which can be impeached with any show of justice—and they presented reflections and considerations, which ought to be brought home by our people, unless they have resolved to turn a deaf ear to every suggestion of prudence and all the warnings of experience. Yet for efforts like these—efforts prompted by the purest patriotism and such as must be approved and seconded by every man who really feels for his country's welfare, Mr. Kennedy has been branded as a "Mexican Whig"—as a tory and a traitor to his country—by men who are either thoughtlessly, or, for the accomplishment of some selfish purposes, recklessly, plunging the country into a gulf without shore and without soundings.

Well, if we have come to this—that people will not hear the truth, however calmly uttered—if they will not hearken to a single entreaty to pause for a moment and consider whether it is possible to avoid a ten years' war, with all its unknown and infinite multitudes of horrors and calamities—the consequences of which may weigh down the industry and taint the character of future generations to an extent which cannot now be calculated—if we have come to this, a genuine patriot may well feel that there is little room for hope.

Wilson M'Candless, Esq.—The Pittsburg Post says there was a rumor in that city on Monday, that this gentleman would be tendered the mission to China, made vacant by the death of the Hon. A. H. Everett.

The Hagerstown Torch Light says the potato rot exists in that (Washington) and the adjoining counties "to an alarming extent."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 30.

THE PARADE.—We have been requested to call attention to the notice which appears in our paper to-day for a muster of the Militia and Volunteers of this County at Easton, on the 12th of November. We understand that the State has been unable to procure its full quota of arms from the General Government for several years past, for want of the proper reports from the different officers upon which the requisitions for arms are based. It is highly important, therefore, that the organization of the militia should be kept up. Our Volunteer companies are celebrated for their soldier like appearance and good discipline, and we expect the parade will be a very handsome one. We hope the Field Officers from the adjacent counties will attend, and also as many of the Volunteer Companies as can make it convenient to do so. The time fixed for the parade is the day after the Cattle Show, so that visitors who may attend one will also have an opportunity of seeing the other.

Funeral of Hon. A. H. Everett.—The English papers contain the following announcement:

"Died, on the 29th June, at Canton, the Hon. A. H. Everett, Commissioner from the U. S. to China. The funeral solemnities took place at 3 o'clock P. M. the following day, attended by nearly the entire foreign community. The Rev. P. Parker officiated on the occasion. After the reading of an appropriate portion of the scripture and prayer, the remains were conveyed to the place of interment, Dane's Island, Whampoa, by the steamer Corsair, accompanied by most of the American and several of the English community, and officers belonging to H. M. steamer Pluto, Capt. Airey having with kind consideration, provided seamen from that vessel to convey the body to the grave. At Whampoa the procession was joined by a detachment of armed men, sent by the French [illegible] of Commandant M. Liviere (to escort it and render military honors to the remains of the deceased,) and by a train of boats from the English, American and other vessels. The flags at half mast and the minute guns from the French frigate La Gloire, the flag ship of Commodore Lapierre, conspired to mark the interest and solemnity of the occasion.

Shocking Murder in Kentucky.—The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle gives the particulars of the horrid murder, at Sharpsburg, of J. C. Robinson, by two boys named Ashby and Crouch, the former of whom he had expelled from his school for misconduct. They assaulted Robinson with knives, who, defending himself as well as he could, knocked Crouch down with a stone. Crouch regained his feet, and jointly with Ashby closed on Robinson, when the latter received a horrible gash with the knife in the right part of the stomach, and staggered Robinson exclaimed, "I am a dead man," and instantly expired. The two youngsters escaped.

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Advices from Montevideo to the 23d, and Buenos Ayres to the 20th August have been received.

The greatest tranquility reigned in Montevideo, and the energetic proceedings of the new ministry there were restoring confidence. In Buenos Ayres it was said that the House of Representatives were about to assemble to consider Rosas' conduct in regard to the foreign intervention. There was considerable excitement in the place in consequence of rumors that Rosas intended to close his ports completely, and from his supposed intentions towards Corrientes and Entre Rios.

FROM TEXAS.

At the latest dates from Galveston (of the 16th instant) the yellow fever was prevailing there to a serious extent. There were thirty eight interments for the week ending the 14th inst.

Col. Isaac Van Zandt, one of the candidates for Governor, and formerly Minister from Texas to that Government, died at Houston on the 11th instant, of fever—by some physicians said to be yellow fever.

The Civilian estimates the present population of Texas at one hundred and twenty three thousand. It opposes the division of the State, which is now agitated, on the ground that the population is entirely too small for two States.

The new Senate of Pennsylvania will be composed of nineteen Whig and fourteen Democratic members.

☞Sixty-two of our soldiers died at Vera Cruz in the month of September, of Yellow fever, disentery and debility.

Rev. Samuel D. Norwood.—The "Methodist Protestant" says:—"With most melancholy feelings we record the death of this promising young brother. Our Maryland Conference will feel severely his loss. He died on Friday evening, 22d instant, at the house of his mother-in-law in Delaware."

U. S. Senator Involved.—The election of a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Dix, whose term expires in 1849, will devolve upon the next New York Legislature, rendering the coming election in that State of increased importance.

The New Orleans Natio[illegible]ell remarks:—The hopes of the [illegible]cratic party are now based upon the [illegible]ouri Compromise, and yet how unjust [illegible] party been to its great author, Mr. [illegible]y. Thus it is, as time passes away, our government adopts Mr. Clay's principles, and his mind governs the nation and saves it from ruin. What a comment upon his foresight and patriotism."

A Suggestion.—The "Mexican Whig State of Kentucky has furnished for the Mexican war five companies *more* than is wanted, or will be received by the President; while the *patriotic Democratic* State of Alabama, that has been called on to furnish *only five* companies, lacks *just five companies* of the number required. Now, we have to suggest to those companies of Mexican Clay Whigs of Kentucky, who are desirous of engaging in the service of their country and *have* been refused there, to come down to Alabama and they can have a chance. We want *just five* companies, and there seems to be no prospect of getting them in this Democratic State.—Our people seem to have a decided dislike to "villanous saltpetre."

Will the Kentucky papers have the goodness to lay this proposition before the "Mexican Whigs" of that "rascally Whig State," and if accepted let the five companies come on forthwith?—*Mobile Advertiser.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1847.

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime family flour white at 133a137c. White and yellow old corn at 66a68c, and new do at 50a56c. Oats 35a40c.

Agricultural Notice.

THE "Farmer's Inspecting Association" for Talbot county, will hold their next meeting at "Waverly," the residence of William R. Trippe, Esq., on Thursday next, the 4th November.

By order,
SAML. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec'ry.
Oct. 30, 1847.—S.

Attention Easton Dragoons!

YOU are ordered to meet at Easton on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the usual Parade ground in full winter Uniform and Horse Equipments.

By order
JOHN W. CHEEZUM, O. S.
Easton, Oct. 23, 1847.

Wanted Immediately,

U. S. MAIL DRIVER.

THE Subscriber wants to hire a steady man, or Boy, over 16 years of age, to drive the Mail from Easton to Seaford Del., for which liberal wages will be paid. A young man having a horse can find employment for both.

WM. J. BENJAMIN.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1847—tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE taxable inhabitants of school District No. 5, Election District No. 3, are hereby notified to meet at the School house in said District, on Saturday 13th of November next at 2 o'clock, to make arrangements for dividing said district, erecting a new School house in same.

By order of the Trustees,
JOS. WILLIAMS, Cl'k.
Oct. 30, 1847—tm S

SEINE TWINE, 2 & 3 cord in Balls, just received and for sale by
Oct. 30. CHEEZUM & EMORY.

PREMIUM Eastern Cheese in store and for sale by
Oct. 30. CHEEZUM & EMORY.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D. 1847.

On application of William Townsend Adm'r. of Catharine Harrison, 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.

L.S.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

Test, J. H. HARRIS, 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Catharine Harrison, 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 10th day of July 1848 or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October 1847.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
of Catharine Harrison, dec'd.
Oct. 30, 1847—3w

A MEETING of the Trustees of Talbot County Alms House will be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of November next, for the purpose of appointing an Overseer, Matron and Physician. Applications will be received by the Treasurer, or any member of the board.

By order,
R. M. WILLSON, Treas.
Oct. 16, 1847. 3t S