many there at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued. The proposition on the part of Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to him to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case without knowing the result) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he (Gen. A.) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so, I considered the further effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could any night, have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat, do what we could! Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded, which I wished to avoid; as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification a short distance from the city, which, if carried with the bayonet must have been taken at great sacrifice of life; and, with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches.

That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skilful engineers,—their work garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7000 regulars and 2000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens capable of, and no doubt actually, bearing arms and aiding in its defence,—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery,—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times.

I am decidedly opposed to carry the war beyond Saltillo in this direction, which place has been entirely abandoned by the Mexican forces, all of whom have been concentrated at San Luis Potosi; and I shall lose no time in taking possession of the former, as soon as the cessation of hostilities referred to expires, which I have notified the Mexican authorities will be the case on the 13th inst., by direction of the President of the United States.

If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and General Scott) under the necessity of "conquering peace,"—and that by taking the capitol of the country,—we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction I consider out of the question. But admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so,—say at the end of the next twelve months—will the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not,—especially if the country we subdue is to be given up; and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo,—deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me, the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possion of, and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe, and the Californias—and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country!"—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war,—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses and compel her to sue for peace,—provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which, I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States,—say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties,) I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than 200 miles beyond the depots on the Rio Grande.—a very long line on which to keep up supplies (over a land route in a country like this) for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to contemplate, when closely looked into.

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance, on the road to the city of Mexico, is three hundred miles—one hundred and forty badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. I have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure success if we move on that place,—a city containing a population of 60,000,) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war.

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired by limitation in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo; for, strange to say, *the first wagon which has reached me since the declaration of war*, was on the 2d instant, the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgment of my despatch announcing the taking of Monterey; and then I received only 125, so I have been, since May last, completely *crippled*, and am still so, *for want of transportation*. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80,000 rations, (fifteen day's supply,) with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c., to do which all the corps had to leave behind a portion of their camp equipage necessary for their comfort, and in some instances among the volunteers, their personal baggage; I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded; if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the Administration; but I do not believe the Administration to be disposed to sustain me in so doing.

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their respective States to join me in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former had got to Matamoras at the latest dates from there. Admitting that they will be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time necessary to recruit their horses,) and were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time. The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan River, where it comes out of the mountains,—the city (which contains a population of about twelve thousand) being in part surrounded by them, at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, with their strongly enclosed yards and gardens in high stone walls, all looped for musketry, make them each a fortress within itself. It is the most important place in Northern Mexico (or on the east side of the Sierra Madre,) commanding the only pass or road for carriages from this side, between it and the Gulf of Mexico, to the table lands of the Sierra, by or through which the city of Mexico can be reached.

I much fear I shall have exhausted your patience, before you get half through this long and uninteresting letter. If so, you can only commit it to the flames, and think no more about it, as I write in great haste, besides being interrupted every five minutes; so that you must make great allowances for blots, interlineations and blunders, as well as want of connection in many parts of the same.

Be so good as to present me most kindly to your excellent lady, and accept my sincere wishes for your continued health, prosperity and fame.

I remain, truly and sincerely,
Your friend, Z. TAYLOR.
Major General Gaines.

## "AID AND COMFORT."

The annals of war furnish no examples in magnanimity towards an enemy comparable with those which distinguish our Government. The war was commenced by Mexico when her most able and experienced General was an exile. Our Government, in the handsomest manner, sent Capt. Mackensie to Havana to invite Gen. Santa Anna not only to "pass freely" into Mexico, but to replenish his army chest with "three millions."

While Gen. Santa Anna, after Gen Taylor had, with a badly provided but indomitable army, gloriously triumphed upon every battle-field from Palo Alto to Saltillo, was concentrating a numerous army for a decisive engagement, the Government ordered away his regulars, leaving him with four or five thousand volunteers to encounter the enemy twenty thousand strong! Had Gen. Taylor been beaten in that most unequal conflict, his arrest and degragation was to have followed. And thus, while the country suffered, the Administration would have triumphed over one of its Generals. But old "Rough and Ready" would not be whipped "any way" the Administration "could fix it."

And now, after Gen. Scoott, with his ten thousand troops, had fought his way through rivers of blood into the "Halls of the Montezumas," inspiring the enemy with awe and admiration of his prowess, that distinguished General is suspended from his command and subjected to trial in one of the cities which he conquered.

And, to crown the scene and close the drama, Mr. Trist whom the Administration dispatched as its commissioner to "purchase" a peace, *has been ordered to be arrested and sent out of Mexico!*"

All this "aid and comfort" cannot fail to encourage Mexico to protract the war.—The knowledge possessed by Mexican Generals that while *they* were opposing Generals Taylor and Scott in front, their own Administration was firing upon their rear, could not fail to animate their efforts and cheer their hopes.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

From Vera Cruz.—The schooner Decatur, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 24th ult. The only item of news brought by her was a report of Santa Anna having issued a *pronunciamento*, calling for 20,000 men, &c., to continue the war. The report was said to have been brought to Vera Cruz, by an express which arrived there from the interior, a few hours before the Decatur sailed.

War and Pestilence.—The Rutland Herald, the editor of which has a brother, an officer in Mexico, says;—Out of 80 members of the Vermont company raised last summer for the Mexican war, *forty-four* have already died; and out of this number, only two have been killed in battle, the others having fallen victims to the diseases incident to the climate.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 19.


RUMORS OF PEACE.—Rumors of a Treaty of peace having been offered by the Mexican Government, and which is likely to be accepted by the Administration, are still afloat. Last week we published letters from Mexico, giving the current rumors in that city; but the matter has been satisfactorily settled, for the present, by the President's answer to a call from the House, for all communications which had been received from Mexico concerning a Treaty. In a message to that body on the 11th inst., he stated that "no communication has been received from Mexico, containing a proposition from the Mexican authorities or commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the counter project presented by the Mexican commissioners to the commissioner of the United States on the 16th of September last." The Union hints that there is a proposition now in Washington to which the President is *officially* unknown, which again throws the matter in doubt. We give little credit, however, to any of these rumors.

☞ Mr. Secretary Walker asserts that the present Tariff yields a larger amount of revenue, and is more beneficial to the country, than the Tariff of '42. The latter assertion is quite as untrue as the former. We learn from Eastern papers, published in manufacturing districts, that great distress exists among the operatives on account of the low wages and the general stagnation of business, the manufacturers being compelled to limit their operations in consequence of the heavy importation of goods from abroad. Nor is this the only interest which is seriously injured by the present Tariff. Large quantities of iron are now imported and sold at low prices. The Pittsburg Gazette learns that English agents offer to deliver ten thousand tons of Scotch pigs in that city, during the present year, at prices that are ruinous to the iron mongers of Pennsylvania. These are some of the benefits which result from the measures of the Administration!

☞ The person to whom we loaned the "Union Magazine" for January, would confer a favor by returning it.

Casualty.—We learn from the Cambride Chronicle, that Thomas C. Newman, a youth residing with James D. Twilley, Esq. near Salem, in that county, was killed on Saturday, the 5th inst, by being run over by a cart which he was driving.

Sunday Papers.—The "Baltimore Enterprise" is the title of a neat Sunday paper just issued by Wm. Taylor & Co.; J. H. Hewett, Esq., editor. Price $1,50 in advance.

The New York "Sunday News" appears in an enlarged form, and an entire new dress. $1,00 per annum.

Trade between Baltimore and Charleston.—The Baltimore Patriot says that vigorous efforts are making to establish a line of steamers between that city and Charleston, S. C. The trade which this enterprise will undoubtedly secure to Baltimore, is certainly important and valuable enough to justify any efforts which can be made to secure it. A line is doubly important since one has been established between New York and Charleston, and another is in progress between Philadelphia and Charleston.

Fire in Cecil County.—We learn from the Cecil Whig, that the large dwelling of Mrs. Hollingsworth, at Elk Landing, about a mile from Elkton, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $2,000, and insured for $1,500 in the Mutual Fire Insurance company of Cecil county.

Henry Clay in New Jersey.—A large and enthusiastic Clay meeting was held at New Brunswick (N. J.) on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th inst. Resolutions were passed declaring Mr. Clay as the first choice of the meeting for the next President of the United States."

Georgia U. S. Senator.—The Governor of Georgia has appointed Herschel B. Johnson United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. W. T. Colquitt.

Important to Bachelors and Widowers.—It will be seen that the House of Delegates, on Saturday, adopted an order imposing a tax on bachelors, between the ages of 26 and 50 years, and widowers of two years standing. A motion to include widows and old maids was rejected.—Should the Senate also pass it, we presume matrimony will increase at a terrible rate.

*For the Easton Gazette.*

I am a plane man, Mr. Editor, and not much given to ritin; and would not now trubble you with mi scribblin but for the peace I saw in the last "Star," over the signature of "Domby Smith." I am considerbly consernd in the welfair of my frend Domby, as I am (sorry to say it) rather too closely connekted with that genious—Bein as how we both desended from the same common parent. Now I feal a good eal of delikacy in praisin mi relations, (as the Smiths are a smart set of people) and Domby partikulaly for he can praise hisself enuff for two, and would not do so if he want such a genious in the literary line and likely to be "one of em" in time to come. And besides, Domby is away from home, as he says—bein dated "New Texas," &c., so he wont kno nothin about his relations here praisin him ef you dont tell him, and I hope you wont. Domby has bin on a see voyig Mr. Editor, where he got mity sic (poor thing, it must a bin looking at his own shadder in the water what made him sic) and dont want to go any more.

Now to be kandid, I'm afrade Domby will never be *raised*, he's so darin. Why, one time I saw him engaged in a battel, where there was hosses, and he want skeerd a bit—no, not he, you cant skeer him. He fel down and a hoss jumped clare over him, and he didn't do nothin but holler O Lord! keep off, &c.—and got rite up and runnd in among a passel of men who was standin by, to keep the hosses off of him. Ef Gineral Tailor had a bin there, he would have rewarded him with a fifth corporal's commisshun for his bravery—and then agin goin to see want nothin. He wer'nt afeerd of the big waives and wind nor nothin.

Domby says he got out of Tobakker, paper, &c., and felt more like the "grunter kind than human," (wel its strange we never feal like what we rately are til we're skeerd) and that he will have a big job for the barber when he agin gets home. Now I should think he would have a good sizd putty colored beerd by the time he gits home, judgin from the look of it the last time I saw it. You know Mr. Editor, it was very long and curly;—and that *black* gote-tee under his chin was very purty—like a bunch of flax hangin to a red merrocker shoe. Or if I have misunderstood Domby's meaning by the words "big job" in the *destruction* he put on em, I will to korect it, say that if he means *he* would be a "big job" for the barber, he is rite, for you know he has got considerable *fatnes*. Taint no use for me Mr. Editor to say more about my relations, this one partikularly for evry body knose him, and appreciates his intellectual faculties. And I am done with the request that you will keep this a profound secret, for I dont want Domby to no we're proud of him, and as he's away from home he wont no it ef he aint told about it. Your frend,

SOLOMON.

Jubytown, Feb. 33d, 1872.

P. S. I would advize Domby, as good swine are scarce, and he has koncluded he is a grunter, to exhibit hisself at the next swine show for a premium. S.

## THE CASE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

It is not *here* alone, nor in the Eastern cities, that the public journals are scandalized at the manner in which, at this moment, when a union of skill, courage, and discretion, such as that which composes the professional character of General Scott, is most required at the head of the Army in Mexico, that army should, by an Executive rescript of the most arbitrary, character, have been deprived of the accomplished Commander who had just placed it, through at a series of successive victories, on the summit of military renown and glory. From the South we have the reverberation of the discontent felt here; and we have something more. Placing confidence in the source from which we derive the subjoined statement, it is apparent that the General Order for the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen Scott, lately made public, places the act on false (or at least wholly insufficient) grounds, when it recites "charges" by Gen. Worth as the ground of the indignity offered in the presence of the army (and of the enemy) to its gallant Commander, by subjecting him to a Court of Inquiry of junior officers.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

*From the New Orleans Picayune.*

We cannot believe that *one* of the distinguished Generals placed in arrest by Gen. Scott, and who has now been relieved therefrom, has counselled or remotely favored the *present* investigation of charges against his commander-in-chief. On the contrary, we believe we have good reasons for saying that *he* foresaw the evil consequences which would ensue from pressing inquiry into alleged wrongs at this moment. We are assured that *he* demanded investigation at such time as would not interfere with the exigencies of the service. We look to an influence, a malign influence indeed, from another quarter as the origin of this evil. We trace it to the insatiable vanity, the unappeased appetite for distinction, of the same spirit which governed the pen of "Leonidas" and "Veritas." He avowed to Gen. Scott his purpose of communicating with the Secretary of War, *not* through the channel dictated by military rules; and for that he was arrested. But he had a deeper wrong to avenge; the affair of the court martial upon the two appropriated howitzers had inflamed him with a deadly hate. [This illusion shows Gen. Pillow to be the "malign influence" referred to.] The measure of the President indicates to us that this man has accomplished one of his purposes. The singular, the uncountable control he exercises over the Prsident has been brought to bear. We were told weeks ago that he blow would be struck, *and we were old whose influence would do it.* The prediction has been fulfilled, and in this suspension of Gen. Scott we have renewed occasion to regret the most deplorable appointment which Mr. Polk has made since the commencement of the war. Once before has this man endeavored, through a contemptible correspondence, to filch from the brows of his illustrious commander the thick clustering honors of the victories of the valley of Mexico. He was foiled in the unworthy purpose. His own partisans were made to blush for him and to denounce his shamelessness. Again, in a mode equally indirect and unworthy, has he aimed a blow at his commander, and this time with a surer, deadlier aim. But the justice of his countrymen will again interpose to shield the intended victim. The blow will recoil upon him who aimed; and, though suspended from his high command and stripped of his authority, Gen. Scott will this day stand higher in the affections of his countrymen than if he were still dictating law to Mexico in all the bravery of a conqueror.

Mr. Henry A. Wise.—The public may be curious to learn something of this erratic gentleman. The seeming privacy into which he has retired since his return from Rio; and the contradictory reports of the manner in which his difficulty with the Administration in Washington about his recall, had left the public mind in suspense about him—if the public mind takes any note of him at all, which is just now very improbable. Still the curious may like to know what political move he is about to make. It will satisfy such, at least, to learn from the Worcester (Md.) Shield, that Mr. Wise "in a speech made at Drummondtown, Va., last week, declared himself, we learn, in favor of the war with Mexico; and in favor of the annexation of the whole of that country to the United States! He sustains the Administration so far in all its measures respecting the war, except that it has not been violent enough, and of course advocates a vigorous prosecution of it for territorial indemnity. He also alluded to the difficulty he had with the President when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and acknowledged himself in the wrong. He is *now* indentified with the administration party, but how long he will remain so no one can tell."

The celebrated artist, Chester Harding, is engaged in taking a full length portrait of Henry Clay.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1848.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds of Grain are small. Good to prime red wheat is selling at 120a127c; ordinary to good do. 115a120c; white wheat 125a130c, sales of white Corn at 50, and yellow at 51a52; Rye 70a73c; Oats 38a42c.

## Married,

On the 10th by the Rev. T. J. Quigley, T. H. Willis to Mary Jane Clark.

## Agricultural Notice.

The "Farmer's Inspecting Association" for Talbot county, will hold their next meeting at "Anderton," the residence of Jas. G. Thomas, Esq., on Thursday next the 24th inst.,

By order,
Saml. Chamberlain, Sec'ry.
Feb. 19 1848.—S.

## Attention Easton Dragoons!

YOU are ordered to meet at Easton on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. for parade and drill in full uniform.

By order
JOHN W. CHEEZUM, O. S.
Easton, Feb. 19, 1848.

## Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, 2d *February*, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, upon the requisition of more than thirty Stockholders holding more than three hundred shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, under the provisions of the 22d section of the act of 1804, incorporating said Bank, that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at eleven o'clock A. M for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the President for his extraordinary attendance at the Bank, under the provisions of the 13th section of said act. By order,

THOS. FRANKLIN, Cashier.
Feb. 12. 1848. 1m

BRANCH BANK EASTON.
*February 16th*, 1848.

THE Stockholders on this Shore are notified that there will be a meeting of Stockholders at the Banking House in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th instant at 11 o'clock A. M., to make such arrangements as they may deem best, to cause their stock to be represented at the above meeting in Annapolis on the 14th of March next.

A punctual attendance is requested.

WM. B. SMYTH, Cashier.
Feb. 19, 1848—2t S

TWILL'D and plain Cotton Osnaburgs, just received by Steamer Thomas Jefferson and will be offered low by

Feb. 19 Cheezum & Emory.

## NOTICE

THE subscriber has just received from the City a large supply of LADIES thick soled Morocco SHOES. Also Calf skin and Morocco Shoes for Children. Also a quantity of Cigars of good quality, and Bond's best Tobacco. Also, has on hand a large quantity of Irish Potatoes for sale cheap as usual. J. E. MARTIN.

Feb. 19 1848.

## JOS. MERITO & BRO'S,

## Cheap Candy & Fruit Store.

*No. 22 1-2 Pratt St., between Gay and Frederick*, Wholesale & Retail.

Just received—
10 frails fresh DATES,
200 drums Smyrna FIGS,
200 wholes, halves and quarter boxes RAISINS,
50 bushels Italian CHESNUTS,
10 cases do MACCARONI,
50 boxes oo's and o's ORANGES,
50 do LEMONS,
With every variety of NUTS, PICKLES and PRESERVES
CANDIES at the lowest market prices
Country merchants would do well to call
Feb. 19, 1848—3t chr. Balt Sun

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORANGES and LEMONS, just received and for sale by JAS. M. HAINES.
Feb 12, 1848.

## $75 Reward.

WAS Stolen from the premises of the subscriber, near Geo. Town ✕ Roads, Kent Co Md in January last, a bright bay gelding about seven years old. His marks are a little white spot in his fore-head as a star, also a snip on his nose.

His right fore and hind feet have a little white on them. His left eye is partly white or rather, is more so than the right one, which is dark. He is about sixteen hands high, has a switch tail & is very sprightly.

I will give $25 for the horse, and $50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief—and will pay all necessary charges incurred on this account. Letters may be addressed to G. W. P. Smith, Snow Hill Md. or to the Subscriber.

JAS. F. WOODLAND,
George Town ✕ Roads Kent County, Md.
Feb 12 1848—3t

## Wood Lots FOR SALE,

### One Mile from Easton.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton on TUESDAY the 22d day of February inst.,

FOUR WOOD LOTS

of about seven acres each, all in one body, the centre of which is less than one mile from the town.

*Also, FOUR CLEARED LOTS,*

of similar size, lying between the wood lots and the main road

Terms.—The purchase money will be paid in three equal instalments at 6, 12 and 18 months, with legal interests theron from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond with approved security before taking possession. On the payment of the last instalment the land will be conveyed to the purchasers free of all incumbrances.

TENCH TILGHMAN.
Feb. 12. 1848

☞ The plot of the above lots can be seen by calling on the Editor of the Star.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TIMBER on one hundred acres of land, a large portion of which is the finest WHITE OAK and YELLOW PINE.

ROBERT L. TILGHMAN.
Miles River Neck, Feb 5, 1848—4w

Chesnut Rails.—The undersigned is authorized to dispose of 30,000 Chesnut Rails deliverable on any navigable water at $50 per thousand, or $30 per thousand, delivered at a good landing with nine foot water in Calvert county.

Address W. J. GIBSON,
Centreville Md. or
at Annapolis until close of Legislature.
Feb. 5, 1848—3w

LOST.—A day or two ago, a large GOLD WATCH KEY, with a Cornelian Set in it. A suitable reward, if required, will be paid on leaving it at this office. Jan. 29, 1848.

GLASS & PUTTY.—40 boxes Glass, various sizes from 7 by 9 to 16 by 29, and 200 lbs. of Putty.

Glass cut to any pattern *free of charge* by E. M. DAWSON & Bro.
Jan. 29, 1848.

## Mr. D. HAAS, Daguerrian Artist.

RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of St Michaels and vicinity, for the kind and generous patronage extended to him during his late visit; and takes occasion to announce that he will shortly return, for the purpose of affording opportunity to such as have not procured Daguerreotype likenesses of themselves and friends. His prices which have heretofore been $2 and $4 various sizes, will be reduced to $1,50 and $3.

Jan 29 1848.

GILL NET TWINE—2 & 3 cord in Ball and skein, just rec'd by Steamer Jefferson, and for sale by

Feb 19. Cheezum & Emory.

## LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Wednesday the 19th inst, on the road leading from Oxford Neck to the Vandue at Dover Bridge, his POCKET BOOK, containing several papers, which to him are valuable

The finder will confer a particular favor by leaving it at this office.

EDWARD J. STEVENS.
Jan 22, 1848—tf

## Mrs. E. A. & R. H. Haines.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have moved their Millinary & Dress making establishment, across the street to the Room formerly occupied by Dr. C. C. Cox, as an office—when they are prepared to accommodate their customers in both branches, with trimings &c., and having experienced hands from Baltimore to work at both the Millinary & Dress making, they feel assured that they will be able to give general satisfaction

Jan. 1st 1848.

N B. They would respectfully return their thanks to the ladies for the patronage they have received—and solicit a continuation of the same E. A. & R. H. H.

*A NEW VOLUME.*

## The Home Journal for 1848.

EDITED BY MORRIS & WILLIS,

The immense edition of the January numbers of this universally popular Family Newspaper are disappearing rapidly. New Subscribers, who wish to preserve all the chapters of the new and beautiful

AMERICAN NOVEL

(now in the course of publication) and files of the work for 1848, can be supplied with complete sets, if immediate application be made. The Home Journal is precisely what its title implies, a Journal for Home. It contains an endless variety of choice, instructive, refined and sterling literature—the amusing News and Gossip of England, France and America, and a chronicle of news for Ladies. It is not only a weekly review of the world's progress but a highly ornamental parlor newspaper of piquant and peculiar interest. It is, in short, the best and cheapest paper every is ued by its editors, and by far the most entertaing and elegant. The terms are only $2,00 a year, (or 3 copies for 5.) Address Morris & Willis, No. 107 Fulton-street, New York.

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