The President states that he has not yet received any official statements concerning the matter. He recommends the modification of certain existing laws, relative to calling out the military forces to aid in the execution of the law. He declares his intention and purpose to execute the laws.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in support of the recommendations of the President. He denounced the proceedings of the negroes, and of their white aiders and abettors

Mr. Hale pronounced the proclamation of the President an unwise and weak affair.

The debate was continued, Messrs. Cass, Dickinson and Clay declaring that the law could, would and had been executed everywhere except in Boston. Messrs. Mason and Butler denying that the law had or could be executed under the present state of feeling in the North.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts defended the Legislature of Massachusetts and the conduct of the Mayor and City Marshal of Boston.

Mr. Badger replied to Mr. Davis; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., offered an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Senators by the people; which was referred.

Fifteen private bills were passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for the support of the Post Office Department.

After debate, this bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1851.

SENATE.

Hon. Mr. Rantoul appeared, took the oath and was assigned his seat.

The Revolutionary Pension bill, and the Military Academy Appropriation bills, were passed.

The Senate then took up the motion to refer the President's message in relation to the Boston riot.

A lengthy debate followed upon the merits of the compromise measures of the last session, which was participated in by Messrs Downs, Clemens, Chase, Turney, Borland, Douglass, Dodge, and Cass, but without taking a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Green in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications.

Many speeches were made for and against the bill, one side contending that it was cheaper to complete the works than to let them remain as now, and that the propulsion of vessels by steam rendered them the more necessary; and the other, that the money was wasted, and that by means of information being transmitted by telegraph, troops would be rapidly concentrated over railroads; and more, the best bulwarks are *the people themselves*.—Fortifications implied cowardice and the object was to spend money.

Some sharp talk was occasionally indulged; and finally the committee rose.—There was much confusion; a motion made by Mr. McGaughey, to lay the bill on the table was decided in the affirmative yeas 79, nays 61.

Mr. Bayly moved to reconsider the vote and here again various other motions were made and voted down.

And pending a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table the House adjourned.

Maryland Reform Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1851.

The President laid before the Convention a petition of sundry citizens of New York city, that a provision be incorporated in the organic law of this State, entirely and forever prohibiting the drawing of Lotteries in the State of Maryland. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith presented a petition of citizens of Alleghany county, that a clause be inserted in the new constitution, to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks in any part of the State, unless sanctioned by a majority of the voters of the election district where the same is proposed to be sold. Referred.

The Convention then proceed to the order of the day—being the report of the Legislative Committee.

The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Stewart of Caroline, to the 16th section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Sprigg. These amendments were withdrawn by those gentlemen. Said section was then adopted.

Mr. Phelps moved to amend the 17th section, by confining the origination of bills to raise revenue and lay taxes to the House of Delegates, but giving the Senate power to amend or reject them. The section, as reported, makes no destinction in this particular. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wells then moved to amend said section, by prohibiting the originating any bill within three days of the day of final adjournment, except with the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of each House. Adopted. The section was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg, the 18th section was reconsidered. He then moved amendment to said section, to confine all laws to one subject, which shall be expressed in the title, and no law to be altered or amended by reference to its title only.

For which, Mr. Stewart of Caroline, moved as a substitute, that all laws hereafter passed shall be by original bill, and not by supplement, &c.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, the substitute was divided; and the question being put on the first branch thereof, in these words—"all laws shall be passed by original bill, and not by supplement," it was adopted.

The question was then put on the second branch of the substitute, in these words—"every law enacted shall embrace but one subject, which shall be described in its title," and it was adopted.

The question was then put on the third branch thereof—"and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only, but in such case all parts of the act to be revised or amended that are embraced in the object of the bill, shall be re-enacted and published at length," and it was also adopted.

Mr. Sprigg then withdrew his amendment. The question being on passing the section as amended, the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 20.

On motion of Mr. Fiery, the Convention resumed the unfinished order of yesterday—being the report of the committee on the Legislative Department. The pending question being on the 16th section as amended.

Mr. Dorsey moved to strike out the 16th section, embracing the amendment adopted yesterday on motion of Mr Stewart, of Caroline, and insert in its stead a provision that the Legislature at its next session, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall contract with two learned jurists of this State, to codify, or digest and abridge the public laws then in force.

Mr. Spencer moved a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Dorsey, and for the 16th section as amended.

Mr. Schley introduced a proposition that the Legislature at its next session after the adoption of the new Constitution, appoint one or more commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of this State, and one or more Commissioners to revise, simply and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, &c., in the Courts of this State, and report to the Legislature for their adoption or rejection, and that the Legislature make provision every ten years, after the promulgation of said code, for publishing and promulgating the statutes then in force.

Upon these propositions a long debate took place, which was participated in by Messrs. Dorsey, Thomas, Spencer, Merrick, and others, and continued to the hour of adjournment without taking any vote.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21.

Mr. Kilgour submitted an order, that in honor of the anniversary of the birth-day of the illustrious Washington, when the Convention adjourn, it stand adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Convention then proceeded to the order of the day—being the report of the Legislative Committee.

The question being upon the amendments proposed yesterday to the 16th section by Messrs. Dorsey, Spencer and Schley

Mr. Ege moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and was put first upon the proposition of Mr. Schley, offered yesterday, as an addition to the 16th section as heretofore amended on the motion of Mr. Stewart, of Caroline—and said amendment was adopted.

Mr. Dorsey withdrew the amendment offered by him on yesterday, as a substitute for the 16th section, and proposed another.

The one proposed yesterday by Mr. Spencer as a substitute for said section, was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, the number of Commissioners provided for in Mr. Schley's amendment (adopted above) was limited to three.

The question then recurring was put upon the substitute offered by Mr. Dorsey to-day, for the 16th section, and it was rejected.

After various motions and much debate the following substitute offered by Mr. Gwinn for the 16th section, was adopted, and forms the 16th section of the report: The style of all laws shall be—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, and all laws shall be passed by original bill, and every law shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title, and no law or section shall be revived or amended or repealed by reference to its title or section only, making it the duty of this Legislature at its next joint session, after the adoption of the new constitution, to appoint two competent commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the State, said commissioners to report said code to the Legislature within a time to be specified by it, for approval, amendment, or rejection, and if adopted, after the revision and codification, the Legislature in amending any article or section thereof, to enact the same as said article or section would read when amended, and when any public general law is enacted, not amendatory of any section or article in said code, it shall enact the same in articles and sections, in the manner said code may be arranged, and provide for the publication of all additions and alterations made to the code; and the Legislature shall also appoint one or more competent commissioners to revise, simplify, and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, forms of proceeding of the courts of record of this State, and also simplify and abridge the forms of conveyancing now in use in this State.

The Convention then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1851.

The President presented a reply from the Treasurer to the order of the Convention calling for information relative to the cost of the purchase of lots for erection of warehouses, and expenses of inspecting tobacco in the city of Baltimore.

By this statement it appears that the amount incurred in the purchase of lots, and the erection of warehouses, including interest on loans, is $722,994 43; of which there has been paid the sum of $559,304 76. Leaving due a balance of $163,689 67. The expenses of inspection have never been a direct charge upon the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Brown the Convention passed to the order of the day—being the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department.

Mr. Phelps moved so to amend the 18th section, as to require a majority of the members of each House in attendance to pass laws, instead of a majority of all the members which compose each House.

Mr. Spencer moved to amend the original section to make it conform to Mr. Phelps' substitute—which Mr. Phelps accepted but the Convention rejected it, and passed the original section.

Mr. Fitzpatrick gave notice of a section to exempt from execution $500 worth of the property of every family in the state, by law of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the following was inserted in the 2nd line of the 19th section: "Every such law to specify distinctly the sum appropriated," and the object to which it is to be appropriated;" and by inserting a proviso at the end, that it shall not affect an appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the Executive to meet contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg, it was made the duty of the Governor to report at each session of the Legislature, the amount expended, and purposes and objects of the expenditure. The section was then adopted. The 20th section was also adopted.

Mr. Ridgely proposed as a substitute for the 21th section to prevent the giving or loaning the credit of the State, and preventing the Legislature from contracting any debt exceeding half a million of dollars, and only then by a vote of three fourths of all the members of the Houses, except in cases of invasion, insurrection, if threatened, to provide for the public defence. Mr. George also offered a substitute for said section.

Messrs. Hodson, Dent, Tuck, Weems, and Bremer, gave notice of substitutes for said section. Without taking any vote on any of said substitutes, the convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1851.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Education, made a report:—

Sec 1. Provides for a permanent and adequate school fund, as soon as the finances of the State will justify. The present school fund, and all other stocks, &c., received into the Treasury on account thereof to be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund, and the income thereof to be annually appropriated for public schools—and the Legislature is prohibited from touching said fund for any other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. Makes it the duty of the Legislature to establish a uniform system of public school education as soon as it can be done, in conformity to the foregoing section.

Sec 3. Authorizes the election by the voters of the State every——year of a Superintendent of Education, whose salary shall be fixed by the Legislature.

Sec. 4. Provides for the establishment by the Legislature, of a Normal school, for the preparation of teachers for the common schools and each county to be entitled to its distributive share, according to existing laws. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Brown the Convention took up the report of the Legislative Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the 21st section was amended by striking out "which are not redeemable at the pleasure of the State."

The question being on the substitute for said section offered yesterday by Mr. Ridgely. He withdrew it and accepted that offered by Mr. George.

The question then recurred and was put upon the substitute offered by Mr. George, and it was adopted in these words by a very decided vote. "The legislature shall not hereafter have power to contract debts except for the defence of the State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of the annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same. And the taxes laid for this purpose shall never be repealed, or applied to any other object, until the said debt and the interest thereon shall be fully discharged.

Art. 2. The assent of two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public money, or pledging the public faith, for local or private purposes, and the Legislature shall not have the power to make appropriations to any work of internal improvement.

The 21st section was then adopted.

Mr. McHenry gave notice of a motion to reconsider, for the purpose of offering a substitute, when the Convention adjourned.

The labors of the Education Convention have been brought to a close, and the result is—that a memorial be presented to the Convention now in session, asking for a superintendent of education for the whole State—for a general system of education, comprised of colleges, academies, and schools, and for a uniform elementary system.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.

New York United States Senator.—The bill fixing a day for the election of United States Senator, was taken up in the Senate this morning. Mr. Beekman spoke one hour and a half in opposition. In the course of his speech, he declared he never would vote for a bill designed to elect Hamilton Fish to the U. S. Senate. He quoted the resolutions adopted by both whig general committees of the city of New York, sustaining the administration, and called upon his colleagues—Messrs. Crolius, Morgan and Williams—to obey the instructions of those committees, or resign at once. He declared an uncompromising hostility to the bill, and pledged himself most solemnly to vote against it. This settles the question of U. S. Senator, for this session.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.

Election of U. States Senator.—Commodore Stockton was to-day elected U. States Senator from the State of New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March next.

STABBED.—Two young men, Nicholas Keifer and James Bosley, got into a fight at Ellicott's Mills a few days since, and both were stabbed—the former seriously in the abdomen, and the latter in the breast.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 1, 1851

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Thomas R Stewart has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Caroline county, not J. H. Tarr, as stated last week. Our authority in this matter was the Cambridge Democrat.

SALE OF BAYSIDE LAND.—Mr. John Valliant, Sr., has sold his fine farm, "Black Walnut Point," to Capt. Edw. Auld, of New Orleans, for $55 per acre. It contains about 205 acres, 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation,—the rest well timbered with pine.

QUITE a large space of our paper to-day is filled with the advertisement of Mr. Covey. We had deteremined, and so expressed ourselves, not to insert any more of these articles, but to print them in handbill form, but owing to a press of engagements, we are unable to do so. We trust the controversy will soon be brought to a close, as we dislike to insert personal articles in our paper even as advertisements, especially of such great length.

Dr. R. P. Gibson, whose advertisement will be found on our fourth page, is now in Easton, and has taken the office on Washington street adjoining Mrs. Robinson's dwelling, and lately occupied by Dr. Cox. The following letter will show in what estimation he is held by those who know him, and who have had opportunities of examining his work:

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 25, 1851.

For nearly a year R. P. Gibson, Dental Surgeon, has been in our town practicing his profession, and has been largely patronized by our citizens. His operations have always given perfect satisfaction, and his social intercourse with us proved him the gentleman. His artificial teeth upon gold plate, to my certain knowledge, beside answering all the purposes for which they are intended, are worn with perfect comfort. ALEX. H. BAYLY, M. D.

GRINNUM NOT EXECUTED.—Thomas Grinnum, convicted of the wilful murder of Thomas Hemmons in Dorchester county in October last, was sentenced to be hung by the Court, and yesterday, the 28th ult, had been specified by the Governor as the day for carrying this sentence into execution. During the first of the present week a petition was circulated and received a large number of of signatures, praying that his sentence might be commuted to imprisonment for life. A sympathy was awakened in behalf of the unfortunate prisoner, in consequence of his weak intellect and apparent ignorance of his duty to God and man. A petition was also circulated in Dorchester county, we learn, and both were conveyed to Annapolis on Wednesday, by Wm. B. Clark, and L Griswold, Esqs., and laid before Gov. Lowe. The petition was granted, and Mr. Clark returned on Thursday evening with the necessary documents, and Grinnum will probably be immediately conveyed to the penitentiary, there to end his life. He had frequently expressed his willingness and anxiety to die, saying he would prefer to die now than to be inprisoned for life, but when the action of the Governor was told to him he said he was "glad of it," but expresed himself fearful that he would not be well treated in the penitentiary. He, however, soon appeared in lighter and better spirits than before, and no doubt is much rejoiced at his escape from an immediate and disgraceful death.

A very large number of people assembled yesterday to witness the execution, and some of them were so sadly disappointed we suppose, that they drowned their sorrows in the intoxicating bowl. Taking advantage of the presence of the people, a temperance meeting was held in front of the Court House, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Way, Massey and Shreeve, which were listened to with great attention by the largest audience, probably, that ever attended a temperance meeting in Easton.

ARREST AT BOSTON.—Eight of the gang engaged in the arrest of the fugitive slave Shadrach, have been arrested in Boston and held to bail for trial. The last one arrested is named Louis Hayden, a second-hand clothes dealer in Cambridge street, and one of the leading spirits among the negroes of that city. The penalty is a fine of $1,000, and six months imprisonment

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THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT in reply to Mr. Clay's resolution calling for information in regard to the Boston mob, and asking what modification of the laws is required for the more effectual execution of the fugitive slave bill, is published, but owing to its length it is crowded out of our columns. The President refers to the laws of Massachusetts prohibiting the use of the jails for confining fugitives, and also prohibiting State officers to aid in their arrest, and censures the U. S. officers for not procuring places of confinement for the purpose, according to act of Congress. He also recommends a modification of the law of 1795 so as to allow the President to call upon the militia of the several States without a previous proclamation, and not only to suppress insurrections, &c., but to enforce the execution of the laws. He concludes by repeating the promise, that so far as he is concerned, the law shall be executed at every hazzard.

It is needless to say that by this message and his proclamation, Mr. Fillmore has more than ever endeared himself to the Union-loving portion of the country, and to the friends of the South. Mr. Clay sustained the message in the Senate, and in the debate his Southern blood unmistakably exhibited itself. Whatever may be said of Mr. Clay, when it comes to the point he is with the South to the last extremity.

THE BOSTON MOB.—We insert on the first page of to-day's paper further accounts of the rescue of the fugitive slave in Boston, in order that all may fully understand the subject. We refrained from making any editorial remarks last week, fearing we might do injustice to the citizens of Boston, or the officers. It is evident that there was neglect of duty by the city officers as well as the U. S. Marshal, yet as the rescue was entirely unexpected they *may* be excusable. It would seem impossible for a mob of negroes to defy the laws, were the people generally not inimical to such laws. The prompt and efficient subsequent action of the Mayor and board of Aldermen, and the noble offer of the citizens to enrol themeselves under the U. S. Marshal, however, evince a determination to sustain the law. We are not without the hope that this outrage, together with the determined action of the President, will have the effect of making the law more easily and effectually enforced, as the U. S. officers will hereafter be on their guard to prevent such untoward circumstances. Especially will this be the case if the Marshal is made to pay for the rescued fugitive, and those engaged in the rescue punished to the full extent of the law.

Notwithstanding the prompt action of some of the citizens, we cannot acquit the citizens of Boston and Massachusetts generally, of gross neglect of duty to the constitution, and great injustice to the South. The law which prevents their jails being used to confine fugitive slaves, proves that they will *peaceably* throw obstacles in the way of the execution of the law. If they wish to regain the good will of the South, that law must be repealed. Good citizens and friends of the Union would throw no obstacles in the way of the execution of the laws, more especially of one on which the perpetuity of the Union depends. It is poor comfort to have a law executed only by the aid of a company of soldiers—the South want their slaves delivered up readily and freely, and that they have a right to expect.

SAD EVENT.—The Denton Journal says a sad casualty occurred in Caroline county on Sunday, the 16th inst. As Henry Price and his wife, free negroes, and a slave man of John Williams, were crossing the river near Stock Landing Mill, the canoe capsized, and before assistance could be obtained, Mr. William's slave and Price's wife were drowned. Price himself was saved by assistance from the shore.

SENTENCE OF COM. JONES.—This officer whose trial by Court Martial has been going on at Washington for some time past, has been found guilty of speculating in gold dust with the puplic funds, and is suspended from his command for five years, half of the time without pay.—The President has approved the sentence.

A KIDNAPPER AT LARGE—The man Downes, who was confined in the jail of this town on the charge of being concerned in kidnapping the negro boy of Mr. Bewley of Symrna, on the night of Christmas-eve, and who was remanded by the Governor of Delaware and lodged in Dover jail, went to Baltimore from Easton on Saturday morning. He was seen and recognized by a gentleman of this town who was in Easton Wonder if he has been discharged or given 'leg-bail' for his appearance to answer the charge?—*Centreville Sentinel.*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 20.

Thompson, the English Abolitionist, Pelted with eggs, &c.—Thompson the notorious English abolition lecturer, was pelted with rotten eggs while at the railroad depot in this place, yesterday. He was completely covered over with the precious commodity. This too in the presence of a large crowd of spectators who hooted him with all manner of disapprobatory vociforations. It was with great difficulty and only by the interference of the authorities that the populace was prevented from perpetrating even more serious chastisement upon him.

Stones and other missiles were thrown into his room night before last, thus holding him very uneasy. He has taken his departure in secret for the West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1851.

Duel between Mr. Stanley and Inge.—The difficulty between Mr. Stanley, of N. C., and Mr. Inge, of Alabama, which occurred in th House a few days ago, led to a hostile meeting to-day. They (with Mr. Ash, the friend of Mr. Stanley, and Governor Brown of Mr. Inge,) quietly absented themselves from the city, crossed the Maryland line and fought a duel.—They fought with pistols.—After exchanging shots (one round) neither party being wounded, the affair was amicably adjusted by the friends of the parties and they all returned quietly to the city this evening.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.

Alexander P. Barton, a black barber in Salem, and James K. Hays, superintendent of the Tremont Temple, were arrested yesterday morning by a U. S. Marshal and officers, charged with aiding in the outrage on Saturday last, and taken before Commissioner Hallett, and held to bail in $3,000.

The rumor that a fugitive slave was about to be arrested, caused a great crowd of whites and blacks to gather in Salem, and the Mayor called out the entire police force of Salem, together with the Deputy Sheriff, &c., to protect the officers, and read the riot act.

No rescue was attempted, and the man was safely brought to this city. Barton was afterwards brought before United States Commissioner Hallett, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for examination hereafter. Afterwards, however, District Attorney Lunt stated that the wrong person had been arrested, and he was discharged.

The promptness of the Salem authorities, as well as the citizen soldiers of that place on this occasion, is worthy of the highest praise. The Mayor in person, as already stated, accompanied the U. S. Marshal's deputies to the scene of the arrest, and gave the full aid of his official position in the execution of the laws. The captain of the Salem Artillery also tendered his services, and we learn that his company, as well as the Inpependent Cadets, met at their quarters, and were in readiness to respond with energy to the proclamation of the President of the United States, but their services were not required.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—Thomas McLaughlin, whose execution is to take place on the 7th of March, at Cumberland made an attempt to escape from jail the other day, by sawing through the iron bars across the window. He had got in his possession by some means a couple of knives, and converted them into saws. He was caught in the act of sawing by the jailer.

MARYLAND APPROPRIATIONS.—Among the appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill, which finally passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday week, is the following item:

For the improvement and further survey of the harbor at Baltimore city, below the Port Warden's line, and the Patapsco river, from the said Port Warden's line to the mouth of said river, twenty thousand dollars.

There is also an appropriation of $20,000 for the harbor at Havre-de Grace.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debilty, curing after Nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See advertisment in another column.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.

GRAIN.—We note sales of red wheat at 95 cents a $1, white at 1 04 a $1 14, as to quality. Corn has declined; sales of white at 58 a 60 cents, and yellow at 57 a 58. Oats 42 a 44 cents.

Married,

On the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Caulk, in Island Creek Neck, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, WM. PINKNEY KEMP, to CAROLINE M. HADDAWAY, both of this county.

Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED,

On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1851, at Hampden, the residence of John S. Martin, RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., a native of this county. [Obituary next week.]

Landreth's Garden Seeds,

warranted fresh and genuine, just received and for sale by DAWSON & BRO.

march 1.

NOTICE.—TEACHERS and others holding school orders on Talbot county, are informed that the Commissioners have received the necessary funds to pay Teachers for the fourth quarter of the year 1850.

March 1, 1851. 3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SUPPLY just received and warranted *fresh* and *genuine*. For sale by W. JONES.

P. S.—Wanted, a Youth about 16 years of age, in a store, Recommendations as to character will be required. Apply by letter or in person as above.

St. Michaels, March 1, 1851. S 3t

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS,

207 *BALTIMORE St., Baltimore,*

INVITE THE ATTENTION of country Merchants and others to the extensive assortment of new style PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing *Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper*, Oak Papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

Yard Wide Window Paper in great variety.

☞ A call solicited.

March 1, 1850. 7w

Cork Wood.—A lot of prime Cork Wood for seines, nets, &c. just received and for sale by DAWSON & BRO.

Feb. 22.

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