Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27, 1852.

SENATE.

The resolution directing the Librarian to request the several Clerks of Courts to return to him all duplicate copies of the Acts of Assembly and Maryland Reports in their possession, was passed, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Flemming, reported a bill to incorporate a company to build a railroad from some point on the railroad leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia, (down the peninsula to some point in Somerset county) —referred to Messrs. Flemming, Hearn, Tall, Willis, Plummer, Thomas of Queen Anne's, and Baker of Kent.

Mr. Sparks, to authorize the Commissioners of Talbot county to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Napp's Narrows. Mr Landing, chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported favorably on Senate bill to change the time of electing Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Also, reported on the case of the contested election for Commissioners of Somerset county, declaring the following named persons duly elected:—Joseph Humphreys, S. S. Corten. W. H. Roach, John Turner, James Tilghman and Wm. Bacon.

The following bills were passed: To regulate the terms of the courts of the 5th Circuit To pay the reward for the apprehension of the Cosden murderers. Authorizing the officers for Baltimore county, to hold their offices in the city of Baltimore. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1.

SENATE.

Bills passed: For the relief of John B. Hayden, of St. Mary's county. Changing the name of Mary Guy, of St. Mary's county, to Mary Morgan. Granting a revolutionary pension to Sarah Holland, of Anne Arundel county, widow of Charles Holland. Changing the name of Edward Buchanan Baltzell to Edward Baltzell Buchanan. To protect the burial grounds of the M. E. Church of East Baltimore Station, and of St. Patrick's church, Baltimore.

The bill appropriating $2000 to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund for 1851, was recommitted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Hughes presented a petition of Chas. Carroll, of Howard county, against changing the name of Charles Carroll McTavish to Charles Carroll.

Mr. Miller, chairman, made a report, accompanied with a bill appropriating the sum of $16,000 to the Maryland Penitentiary during the present year, and $3,750 quarterly thereafter, and that the revenues of the said institution be put into the state treasury.

Bills passed: To amend a charter of the Maryland and New York Steamship Company. For building a bridge over Napp's Narrows, in Talbot County. For appointing commissioners for the improvement of a road from Frederick, through Harrisburg, to the Washington county line.

The bill to provide for the incorporation of Literary and all other associations requiring a similar organization, was further considered and amended, when Mr. Coale offered a substitute for the whole bill and it was made the order of the day for Tuesday week. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2.

SENATE.

The resolution empowering the Comptroller to rent an office, was passed.

Bills passed. To regulate the terms of the courts in the 7th circuit; regulating the holding of the terms of the courts of the 6th circuit; defining the jurisdiction of the orphan's court of Baltimore city and Baltimore county; for the relief of Louis Meyer, of Talbot county, an alien.

The Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Wyse, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Comptroller to rent a suitable room for an office, until provision is made for an office, rent not to exceed $5 per month.

The report of the committee on elections, in regard to the contested election for Commissioners of Somerset county, declaring the six persons who received the highest number of votes at the late election, duly elected. Mr. Waters offered as a substitute for this report, a resolution declaring that the House has no jurisdiction in the matter. Mr Flemming moved to amend said order by declaring Wm. Bacon duly elected a commissioner for Somerset county. Pending the question, adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa.

3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Parliament—French Affairs —Resignation of the Turkish Cabinet —Affairs in Hungary

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The steamship Africa arrived this morning with three days' later intelligence from Europe.

England.—The Parliament proceedings were generally very unimportant.

A vote of censure upon the Irish government relative to the action lately brought by the editor of the World against the Chief Secretary for Ireland was to be brought forward on the 19th. The utmost consternation was felt by the ministry.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts that the French government had resolved upon calling upon the Belgium government to remove the monumental lion and other commemorative monuments raised upon the field of Waterloo. The attempt, if made, will be formally resisted by England.

France.—Nothing of interest has transpired in France beyond the indications of a slight disturbance in one district where the population were with difficulty dispersed.

The Minister of the Interior, in his circular to the Prefect, recommended them to use all the means in their power to induce the people to elect candidates approved by the Government, and, if necessary, to have recourse to proclamations.—He says, the Senate, Council of State and the Legislative body should have a perfect harmony of ideas and interests, as it is unity of views in public powers which can alone constitute the strength and grandeur of the Nation. The Government does not care about the previous political career of the candidates who frankly and sincerely accept the new order of things, but he warns the populace against those whose known tendencies are not in union with the spirit of the new institutions.

The rumor of serious defections among the the Belgian soldiery, and of their leaning towards France, has been gravely entertained

Advices from Italy describe the abhorrence with which the French troops were regarded in Rome, and that the Pope was disquieted beyond measure with the arrogant impertinence of the French officers. Three attempts had been made to assassinate French soldiers, and the Franch Inspector of Police had been secretly stabbed.

Turkey The resignation of the Turkish cabinet had produced a sensation in France. The change involves a fresh complication of the vexed question of the holy places.

The new Minister Reschid Pasha had proposed certain terms to the French Ambassador, which had the effect of throwing back the question to the starting point.

Hungary.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says that, though the Austrian papers have nothing to say on the subject, the national party is agitating actively in Hungary and Transylvania. A very general impression exists that a great change will take place in the political condition of Hungary within a year of the present time. At Vienna, however, such notions are scouted as absurd and impracticable.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.

Kentucky Whig State Convention—Nomination of President Fillmore and Mr. Crittenden—Approval of the Compromise, &c

The Whig State Convention of Kentucky, which assembled at Frankfort today, passed a series of resolutions recommending that the Whig National Convention be held in Louisville, on the 17th of June next. They also adopted a series of resolutions, of which the following is an asstract:

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures usually called the Compromise Law, as a settlement in principal and substance, a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and an adjustment by which we were rescued from the wild and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and obtained a firm, distinct, and legal ground to stand upon. The Whigs of Kentucky will support and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only, means of preserving peace and quiet in the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union. The Whigs of Kentucky therefore cordially approve the firm and patriotic conduct of the President of the United States, in taking care that the laws everywhere, within the limits of his power, are faithfully executed.

They further declare that the constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power of appropriating moneys to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce among the States.

Resolved, That the public lands having been acquired by the common blood and treasure of the people of the United States, are held in trust by Congress for the common benefit of all the States, and we earnestly protest against the unjust policy to which the General Government seems to be fast tending, of granting them away to the several States in which they lie for any purpose whatsoever.

Resolved, That in reference to our foreign relations, in the language of Gen. Washington, "it is equally our true policy and our duty not to interweave our destiny with that of any part of Europe, or entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice—to cultivate harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations, but never to quit our own to stand on foreign soil."

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, treading as he does, in the footsteps of Washington, both in his strict observance of good faith towards foreign nations—at the same time that he has promptly asserted and maintained our own rights—and in taking care that the laws should all be faithfully executed at home, has entitled himself to the gratitude and confidence of the people of the United States as a wise statesman, a true patriot, and an honest man; and, while the Whigs of Kentucky will cheerfully unite and do their utmost for any nominee of the Whig national Convention, we present him to the consideration of that body as a statesman of such approved prudence, experience, firmness and wisdom, as would unite the entire whig vote of Kentucky; and that, in approving the entire official conduct of President Fillmore, we deem it a fit occasion to express our satisfaction at the manner in which our distinguished fellow-citizen, Jno. J. Crittenden, has discharged his duties as legal adviser of the President in all things pertaining to his official reputation. As an able lawyer, eloquent advocate, pure patriot and enlightened statesman Kentucky delights to honor him and see him honored as one possessing the entire confidence and love of the people of his native State.

Resolved, That our deepest solicitude is excited in the present precarious state of health of our illustrious citizen, Henry Clay, whose wise counsels and patriotic self-devotion have heretofore saved his country from so many imminent terrors, and we earnestly pray that he may yet be long spared to receive and enjoy the out pouring gratitude of a grateful people.

The resolutions having been read and briefly advocated by Gen. Leslie Coomes, were unanimously adopted.

JUSTICE TO MR. CLAY.

The calumnies heaped upon Henry Clay have been legion. No man ever suffered more from slander, and few there are living who have not better merited reproaches than Mr. Clay, who has received so many without cause. Of all the falsehoods, the most attrocious and the most blighting upon his political prospects, was the cry of "Bargain and Sale," in 1825 It was a most foul conspiracy, which some of the parties to it have done what they could to atone for. The recantation of Carter Beverly, the pliant and credulous follower of Andrew Jackson; the frank letter of Gen. James Hamilton; the long-sought after letters in the possession of Francis P. Blair, have all been published as so many evidences, not only of the innocence of Mr. Clay, but of the sad consequences of this stupendous plot. Mr Buchanan's agency in the *great event* of the year 1825 is well known. Charges of the most serious character have rested upon him for the past seven years, with an overwhelming accumulation of affirmative and negative testimony. His friends have not come forth to defend him. He has offered no apology. In view of Mr. Buchanan's position, a correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"He has imposed upon *himself* a silence that betokens the consciousness of harrowing guilt. It is in *his* power to do justice to Henry Clay, while he yet lives, so that his setting sun whenever witnessed, shall be what it was in its midday splendor. *But he will not do it.* Magnanimity, an attribute of genuine greatness, does not belong to *his* character"

Perhaps the writer may be wrong in this, but it is most certainly true Mr. B. knows the falsity of slanders, which, if not by speech, by silence, at least, he has done more to propagate than any other public man.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The letter written by Mr. Buchanan in 1824 or 1825 when he was called out to state what he knew in regard to the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, contained nothing in the slightest degree to throw suspicion upon those distinguished men, yet it was construed by our political enemies as a crimination of them, and Mr. Buchanan said nothing to correct that base construction. For years he looked on and saw Mr. Clay foully and shamefully libelled by the Democratic organs and leaders, libelled as having sold his vote and influence to Mr. Adams in consideration of appointment to the Secretaryship of State—he looked on and saw all this without saying one word for the vindication of the illustrious Kentuckian.

We have reason to believe that during those years Mr. Clay, weary of the infamous charge of bargain and corruption, wrote more than once to Mr. Buchanan, saying that he could submit no longer to the disgraceful imputation, and that he felt it his duty to himself and his party, and to the cause of truth and justice, to come out and make public certain facts, then unknown, which took place in the fall of 1824–5, while the Presidential election was pending in Congress. And we have reason, too, to believe that Mr. Buchanan, in repeated letters, now unquestionably in Mr. Clay's possession, avowed the warmest and best feelings for that distinguished man, and earnestly besought him not to make the contemplated exposition. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Clay, yielding, as we think he ought not have done, to Mr. Buchanan's entreaties, withheld the exposition, thus leaving himself and his party, throughout all the fierce Presidential conflicts of 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, and 1844, to be deeply injured by the vile charge of bargain and corruption—a charge which, base and contemptible as it was in its character, unquestionably accomplished more for the Democratic party than any other charge or than all the other charges which that party ever invented.

It was not until 1848, when Mr Clay had given up all thought of ever being again a candidate for the Presidency, that Mr. Clay put forth the statement which he had for many years talked of putting forth, and which Mr Buchanan had so earnest appealed to suppress. It may be found in Colton's life of Clay. That statement of Mr. Clay is, that while ths Presidential election was pending in the U. S. House of Representatives in 1825, Mr. Buchanan, a leading friend of Gen. Jackson, *visited Mr. Clay's room and formally said to him in the presence of a very distinguished man now living, that if he would give his vote and influence for Gen. Jackson and elect him, the latter would unquestionably confer upon him the Secretaryship of State or any other office he might name.* Thus Mr. Clay, instead of using his vote and influence, as charged in the old bargain and corruption story, to secure for himself the Secretaryship of State, actually rejected a proffer to that effect, a proffer made to him by or through Mr. Buchanan, the very man whose pretended testimony was quoted for twenty years to prove the great Kentuckian guilty of selling his country for office.

The statement of Mr. Clay was published four years ago, and Mr. Buchanan had nothing to say in reply to it. Several of the newspapers of his own party called upon him to speak out, but he uttered not a word. And now, if he has anything to say, let him speak out before the portals of the grave shall close over the illustrious victim of Locofoco calumny Mr. Clay is now living to substantiate his statement, if need be, to the perfect satisfaction of the whole world—to substantiate it, if we are not egregiously mistaken, by Mr. Buchanan's own letters; and, furthermore, the distinguished citizen, in whose presence the overtures of a bargain were made by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Clay, is now living to state, whenever called on, his personal knowledge of the affair.—*Louisville Journal.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 6, 1852.

☞ 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, and Philadelphia.

☞ S. E. COHEN is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Gazette in the city of Philadelphia. Offices, Farquhar Buildings, (No. 12 Avenue,) Walnut Street, below Third, and No. 9 Lee Street.

COL. COTTMAN, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for a copy of the speech of Hon. George T. Davis, of Massachusetts, on the Mexican Indemnity Bill.

GAVE WAY.—Owing to some defect in the flood gates, the mill dam at Capt. J. Wright's mill, near this place, gave way a few days since, destroying a large portion of the dam.—It is estimated that the repairs will cost about $500.

SOME villain in human shape caused the death of a fine cow belonging to Capt. Wm. H. Shepard, of this town, on Thursday night last, by inflicting a mortal wound near the hip with an axe, probably in mere wantonness.—We hope, for the credit of Easton, that the villain who committed the deed may be discovered and receive the punishment he so richly merits.

INQUEST.—On Saturday last Justice Wheeler held an inquest at Wye Landing, on the body of a slave of Mr. Wm. H. W. Powell, named Henry Waples, who was found drowned near the residence of Daniel Lloyd, Esq.—He had been missing since December last, when it is supposed he was drowned, but in consequence of the ice, his body was not found until Thursday, the 26th ult. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE Charleston S. C. papers contain a lengthy account of the presentation, by the *Loan and Bulding Associations* of that City, of an elegant and costly service of Plate to the Rev. S. K. Cox, at Market Hall, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, in consideration of that gentleman's successful exertions to organize the benevolent and useful institutions referred to, in the South. The addresses on the occasion were highly eloquent and entertaining.

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We have received the March number of this admirable Magazine. It is, both in variety and literary merit, fully equal to any of its predecessors.—It has an interesting article on the Aztec children with an engraving; but the leading illustrated article is descriptive of the Duke of Devonshire's magnificent residence and grounds at Chatsworth. There are also some interesting extracts from Mr. Everett's edition of the speeches, forensic arguments and diplomatic papers of Daniel Webster, besides a number of other good articles. Published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, N. Y. at $3 per year.

THE Democrats of Baltimore city have got up a very pretty quarrel all to themselves, about the appointment of Directors in the Railroad companies, by the Board of Public Works.—Col. Gittings being opposed to the removal of Mr. Magraw, whig, as President of the Balt. and Susquehanna Railroad, refused to unite with Mr. Pouder, on the board of Directors proposed by him. Mr. Pouder's friends have, in consequence, completely riddled the political character of Col. Gittings, and Col. G.'s friends have served Mr. Pouder the same delectable trick. "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands."

THE last Star contains a column and a half of low vulgar abuse of the editor of this paper, applying epithets to us, which it is well known are *peculiarly* applicable to the senior editor of the Star. Such an article could only have been written by a blackguard by nature, who has also had much practice in such *refined* and *gentlemanly* productions. Had we not heard the impression produced by his article before we had read it, it is probable that we should have been tempted, contrary to our fixed determination to attack no man, to teach the editor *decency* at least, but as we found upon our return that the editor and his bantling were both held in utter detestation by all *gentlemen*, we concluded to let the pitiful ribald "run the length of his rope," being worthy only of contempt, socially and politically.

IT is rumored at Washington that Louis Napoleon has demanded of our Government the retrocession of Louisiana to France, and the refunding the money paid by the French Goverment to the United States, during the administration of Gen. Jackson. We can hardly believe that the Prince-President would make such an impudent and unreasonable demand, but if he has, Mr. Webster will undoubtedly give him a proper reply, and probably treat him to a second edition of the Hulsemann letter, "revised and improved" to suit the peculiar circumstances of the tyrannical and perjured head of the French *Republic*. If Louis Napoleon should attempt to enforce his demands by a war, then will the people of the United States go into the contest united as one man, and with the same spirit and bravery which actuated our Revolutionary forefathers, as it will, in some measure, be a war between liberty on one side, and the most despotic tyranny on the other.—Such a contest would shake the thrones of Europe to their foundation. But we have no fears of a war with France—the risk on her part would be too great to allow her to engage in a war with this country. It is probable that Louis Napoleon has put forth these reports in order to divert the attention of his people from his late tyrannical usurpation of despotic power.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1852.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

The *Cambria* brings us a few interesting items of news, but nothing very startling. —Louis Napoleon has made his relative, Prince Jerome Buonaparte, President of the Assembly, with a salary of 250,000 francs a year.—The Queen of Spain was wounded in the shoulder, by a pistol ball fired at her, as she was on her way to church, on Feb. 2.—Leopold, King of Belgium, has commenced the game of muzzling the Press.—At the opening of the British Parliament, the Queen wondered, in her speech, why crime and violence is so prevalent in Ireland, &c. No one could tell her, it appears

The commercial news is not cheering. Cotton was inactive at Liverpool, and Breadstuffs were gradually settling down to the prices current the week before.—The London Money Market was easy; and capital was seeking employment, at quite low rates of interest. Notwithstanding all this, there was no sign of speculation in any article of commerce.

The spirit of speculation is also somewhat dull in Wall Street; and the brokers appeared to be satisfied with unusually small profits.

Daniel Webster has been in town since Saturday. He cannot be seen, however, except by his immediate friends and advisers. The course taken by Mr. Webster's friends, of monopolizing him, and keeping from him, against his inclination, I think, all others than active wire pulling politicians of precisely their own views, has contributed largely, but unjustly, to create abroad the impression that Mr Webster has no sympathy with the people, and is actuated by selfish motives, only. I wish his self-constituted "friends" would let him alone, and so does he, if I mistake not.

The 120th Birthday Anniversary of WASHINGTON was celebrated, here, yesterday, in several of the churches, by appropriate sermons. A great military display takes place to-day.

The prisoners of the "Lopez Expedition," recently pardoned by the Queen of Spain, are passengers on board the *Prentice*, bound for New York, and are daily expected. A friend of mine received a letter, a short time ago, from one of the prisoners, stating that, although he himself has some property in his native State, it is not so with the majority of his comrades, who will be entirely destitute of clothing, funds, and friends, on arriving in this city.

The Locofocos are all speculating on the turn that Gen. Butler's late letter may give to things. His rumored connection with John Van Buren, and his leaning to Free-Soil principles, had in the opinion of the influential Democrats of this city, ruined his chances of a nomination; but his recent letter to Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, in which he repudiates all Free-Soil predilections, and endorses the Compromies Measures, has temporarily paralysed the efforts of the Cass men, the Douglas men, and the Houston men, who, it would seem, are destined to be engaged in a quadangular fight between now and the Baltimore Convention, instead of the triangular one in which they have hitherto been engaged. Well, let them fire away at each other; so that all of them may get used up, before the campaign commences in earnest.

John Van Buren is going South to settle—so it is said. The result of the Forrest Trial has affected his health.

Lecturing is all the rage, now. There is a perfect mania for it. Every one is eager either to lecture himself, or to hear some one else lecture. Sam Houston has been lecturing here, on temperance; Horace Mann on female education; Ralph Waldo Emerson on—Heaven knows what; and Greely, Ik Marvel, Dr. Antisell, H. W. Beecher, and a host of others, each on his favorite hobby. Daniel Webster lectures to-night at Niblo's, and Dr. Kane of the Arctic expedition, to-morrow, at the Tabernacle. But there is one man that is beating them all. He has given as many lectures as all the rest put together, and he has drawn larger and more respectable houses, and made more money by the operation. I allude to Dr. B Brown Williams, the founder of a science which he calls mental alchymy, and by which he accounts, much more satisfactorily than any other writer or speaker I have ever heard, for all the phenomena that have puzzled the world, since the advent of Animal Magnetism down to the Rochester Rappings Dr. Williams is the first man that I have ever known to prove by the physical sciences, alone, the possibility of the Mosaic account of the creation, and the strong probability of its literal truth. You may readily conceive that he is received with open arms by our doctors of divinity and their flocks, who have hitherto looked with suspicion on any man of science that attempted to harmonise the records of Moses with the late discoveries in geology and other sciences, from the fact that such attempts have nearly always produced an opposite effects to that which was intended. Dr. Williams practises his art, as well as lectures on his science, before his audiences, and often has from sixty to eighty "subjects" on the stage, when he holds forth at Tripler Hall.

His method of attaining an influence over the minds of persons, is entirely different from anything I have seen. He tells them to electrify themselves, and neither looks at them, nor tells them to look at him or at anything. He merely says, "If any one here wishes to come under my influence, let him continue to desire it, for a few minutes." Shortly after, he has complete control over five sixths of the persons who have thus endeavored to "electrify" themselves, and at his bidding, only, can they move a muscle. Another peculiarity is that they are in perfect possession of every mental and physical faculty but that which the doctor wishes to control, for the time being, for the purpose of illustrating his theory. He has written a work called Mental Alchymy, which, I see by the papers, is published by Fowler & Wells, in which is contained, to my mind, the only philosophical argument on the Spiritual Rappings that has ever been made, adverse to their being direct communications from departed spirits The book is also replete with other matter indicative of the erudition of the author.

James K. Polk was tried for burglary, a few days ago, but was acquitted Theodore Frelinghuysen who was brought up for being drunk and disorderly, and beating his father, did not, however, come off so well; for he was sent to Blackwell's Island, for three months. "What's in a name?"

The case of Willis against Forrest, for assault and battery comes off this week.—When Forrest went to law with his wife, public sympathy was with her, but in this case, it is all with Forrest; not that people think highly of him, but hardly of his prosecutor. For my part, I should be apt to give a man a worse licking than Willis got, if I knew him to be in the habit of calling at my house, for a series of years, during my absence only, and studiously avoiding me and my friends. This conduct Mr. Willis confessed, on the witness stand, during the late trial, to have been guilty of with regard to Mr. Forrest.

Yours truly, YORK.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

GRAIN.—The grain market is dull, and Wheat declining. We note sales of good to prime red at 87 to 88 cents; white wheat 93 a 95 cents; and such as is suitable for family flour 98 cents a $1 per bushel. Corn dull—sales of white at 51 a 53 cents, and yellow do. at 54 a 55 cents per bushel. Rye 70 a 72 cents. Oats 32 a 35 cents per bushel.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst, at Cook's Point, Dorchester County, by the Rev. Mr. Barber, JAMES H. SMYTH, of Easton, to MARY E., daughter of Purnell B. Carey, Esq., of Cambridge.

POTTED BUTTER.—A prime article Eastern Shore potted Butter just received and for sale by
march 6 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME!—A fresh supply just received from Geo. W. Andrews, and for sale by
mar 6 *Chamberlaine & Anderson.*

LIME! LIME!!—Best Lump Lime, for White-washing or Building purposes, by the Barrel or small quantity, in store and for sale by C. H. HAMMOND.
mar 6—S y

PHILADELPHIA CRACKERS—A supply of fresh Water, Sugar, & Soda Crackers, from Philadelphia, just received per Steamer Hugh Jenkins, and for sale by
mar 6—S C. H. HAMMOND.

WANTED—A genteel young Woman to nurse and attend upon an elderly lady, who is very infirm, and assist in the housework generally of a small family. Enquire at this office. march 6—1t



STRAY.—Came to the Steam Mill in Oxford Neck in the month of December, a three year old Heifer, pale red, with white back, legs and face. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. T. TILGHMAN.
march 6—4t

NEW YORK PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers have received a large supply of the celebrated Minor & Horton PLOUGHS, embracing all the various sizes from No. 18 to 19½: also the *TWO & THREE FURROW PLOUGHS*, together with a general supply of CASTINGS.
SAM'L. MACKEY & SON.
Easton, March 6—6w

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED FRESH & GENUINE. Just received from R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., *Extra Early*, Imperial, Marrowfat and *Early Dwarf* Peas; Early Dwarf Beans, Lettuce, Ruta Baga, Parsnips, Raddish, *Large Red Tomato*, Early York Cabbage, &c., &c.
Also, a fine lot of LUCERNE SEED.
CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.
march 6

SPRING STYLE.



BEASTON informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining Counties, that he is now ready to supply them with the *latest* and *most approved* style of HATS, consisting of

SILK, SOFT FUR,
AND
OLD-FIELD BEAVER,

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms. Call and see. Discount of five per cent. on all Cash sales of two or more Dollars.

N. B. All persons indebted to the "Old Hatter" will make him smile by * * * * * *
march 6 S 6w

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At Reduced Prices!



THE subscribers having on hand a large and excellent stock of materials, and the best and most experienced workmen in their employ, have determined to offer to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, Boots and Shoes of their own manufacture, at the following reduced prices:

Gentlemen's fine Calf sewed Boots,	$5.50
" pegged Boots, double soled and lined,	5.00
" single soled Calf Boots,	4.50
" fine Nullifiers & Oxford Ties,	2.25
" Patent Leather Shoes,	3.50
" Gaiters,	4.00
Lady's best Morocco Shoes, from $1 to	1.37
" Gaiters,	1.75

And all other work in proportion.

Eastern, Baltimore, and home manufactured work of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale cheap as can be purchased at any other establishment. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.
mar 6 ELLIOTT & HUGHES.

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