Boston 92 per cent., and no objection or appeal was made by the importers. A like extraordinary pimento case from the Island of Jamaica is set forth. Indeed, I might, with a little research, go on and add an indefinite number of like cases; but why prove appraisers are men, and that their judgments must vary; and that thus there must be a very unequal system of duties in the wide-spread ports of this now vast republic of States?

But what is more ruinous to the commerce and industry of the country than all these various principles of universal ad valorems, is the ever-fluctuating basis of these foreign valuations, upon which our commerce and all our manufacturing industry are obliged to stand. As well stand man and labor, it seems to me, upon the rolling billows of the sea, in some frail bark, without chart or rudder, as stand man and labor upon ever fluctuating foreign valuations in foreign ports. The sliding corn laws of Great Britain have been, throughout the world, universally condemned as defective in equity and sound principles of political economy; but here is a sliding scale of duties in our country, based upon no home-made laws, but upon foreign invoices, foreign valuations, which, as they go up or down in Europe, go up or down in America. These sliding scales operate never favorably, as the British corn laws did; that is, reducing duties when imports rise in price, but just the reverse; for when exports rise in price in Liverpool or London, duties rise in rates in New York; and the very moment the import should be made as cheap as possible to the customer, when its rise abroad, that very moment it is made dearer to the consumer, by additional duties at home. No duties at all are better protection to labor at home than such ever-fluctuating sliding protection; for then labor hopes for nothing, expects nothing, risks nothing, invests nothing. Iron, for illustration, was, under the sufficiently protective ad valorem prices of the tariff of July and August, 1846, tempted to hope on, to expect, to risk more rather than to invest less, but as prices went down in England and Wales, these tariff duties of of 1846 went down lower and lower here, until there is danger that the leading iron interests of our country will be annihilated, and that for this great necessary of life we become altogether subject to foreign nations, their power, and their caprice. If iron ever rises in price abroad above the high prices of 1846, the consumer will have to pay higher duties under such an ad valorem tariff than he paid under the tariff of 1842; so that when this great necessary of life may be most needed by the consumer here, to be got at the cheapest rate, higher duties at home come in and add themselves to higher prices abroad.—The first is ruinous to the consumer; the second ruinous to the home producer.

The tariff of 1846, carried out by the tariff of 1851, yields revenue enough, and, in my opinion, more than enough. The country, under it, is taxed as much as it ought to be, and more too. The indictment I bring against the existing tariff is, that it discriminates against American interests, American industry, American labor, American merchants—seldom or never in their behalf. One count in that indictment is, that it exacts unnecessary duties upon raw materials coming into competition with nothing American, and often an equal or higher rate of duty upon raw material than upon the manufactured article of which it is composed Another count in that indictment is the fact that these invariable, universal, horizontal, ad valorems tempt to excessive importations beyond our means to pay, or to great fluctuations.—When foreign products are low, duties here are low; when higher duties would be better for the country, and when foreign products are high, duties are high, so that when we least want foreign goods, from their excessive abundance, we have the most of them; and when we most want them we have to pay the most for them.—The whole system thus becomes vicious from beginning to end—vicious not only to industry and labor at home, but vicious to commerce, vicious to the currency, vicious to exchanges, both foreign and domestic; and constantly involving individuals in alternate speculations and bankruptcies. Under it we Americans are taxing ourselves to carry on our own Government as the capabilities, and the wages and labor in great manufacturing markets, such as Manchester, Birmingham, and Lyons, may dictate. The tariff, as a whole, I repeat, is in the main, high enough, and the tariff of 1846, as it was passed, under the then existing high ad valorems, was in most articles, (if duties could have been enforced upon honest ad valorems,) well enough; but the vicious principle upon which it is based will never be acquiesced in by an intelligent, industrious people.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—*Great Freshet and Destruction of Property.*—The steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on Monday, bringing dates from San Francisco to the the 15th ult.

Immense rains had taken place resulting in terrible freshets. Sacramento city, Marysville and Nevada, have been completely inundated in consequence of the overflow of the rivers.

The loss of property is very great, in consequence of the flood.

The news from the mines is very favorable

Business has been partially suspended, in consequence of the freshet.

A PEEP INTO A DARK TRANSACTION.—The Cumberland (Md.) Unionist publishes a short communication from an individual who signs himself "A Spy in the Camp," detailing a scheme to flood Western Maryland with counterfeit Pennsylvania bank bills, said bills to be filled up and set afloat in that town. He says a proposition was sent by one or two gentlemen to the Pennsylvania banks most interested, that for "material aid" to the amount of $1000, they would have the gang convicted of the crime. The banks flatly declined the offer, and no proceedings were instituted.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Bowling offered a message proposing an adjournment from the 20th instant to the 2d of August, that all per diem cease on the 22d instant, and that the ordinary mileage be allowed.

Mr. Ely moved to lay it on the table—rejected.

On motion of Mr. Weber, that relating to mileage was struck out, and when the vote on adopting the message was taken, no quorum voted

The bill to provide for the forfeiture of charters of acts of incorporation by non-user, was considered and laid over. The bill to authorize Clerks of Courts to make order and issue commissions in equity cases, was rejected for want of the constitutional majority, and reconsidered

The bill to establish the legal rate of interest at six per cent. was ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wyse submitted an order, directing the Clerks of the Circuit Court of the 6th district to report the number of Clerks employed on the 1st of March, 1852, the amount of compensation paid to each, and what other persons and their compensation are employed therein. On motion of Mr. Daniels, said order was so amended as to apply to the clerks of all the circuit courts in this State; and adopted.

Bill passed.—Repealing the charter of the Washington Coal Company.

April 9.

SENATE.—The President having yesterday obtained leave of absence, Mr. Ely was elected President pro tem.

Mr. Matthews submitted a resolution appointing Wm. Price, Frederick Stone and Samuel Tyler, Commissioners to revise, simplify and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, forms of conveyancing, and proceedings of courts of records of this State. Laid on the table—yeas 7, nays 5.

The bill incorporating the Boston and Baltimore Steam Navigation Company was passed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Senate adjourned till next Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris reported the bill for a general registration of births, deaths and marriages. Mr. Kilgour moved to strike out the enacting clause, or in other words reject the bill. Lost 20 to 33, and said bill was laid over.

Mr. Ligget, from the joint committee to recommend an early day for adjournment, submitted a resolution to close the session on the 7th of May, suggesting one or two evening sessions in each week. He moved to make thé report the special order of the day for Monday week.

The bill to appoint a Commissioner to revise simplify and abridge the rules of practice was, on motion of Mr. Sparks, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the House receded from its amendment to which the Senate refused concurrence, to the bill to pay the reward offered by the Governor, for the Cosden murderers, and the bill was thus passed.

Mr. Thomas, of St. Mary's reported a bill to fix the number of magistrates and constables in the wards of Baltimore city and election districts of the several counties: Talbot—2 justices and 2 constables in each of the several districts.

Bills passed—Amendatory of the Charter of the Bell-Air Turnpike Company. To incorporate the Board of Trade in Baltimore city.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the House adjourned till Tuesday—yeas 29, nays 21.

April 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Watkins, from the joint committee to examine the Treasury office, with a view to ascertain if it affords sufficient accommodation for the comptroller, made a report, with a bill, to assign a permanent office to the Comptroller, and a bill for repairing the Treasury building and rendering the same fire proof.

Bill Passed—To amend the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Frederick county.

The bill prescribing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Williams reported, with amendments, the bill to extend the civil jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

HOUSE.—*The Exemption Bill.*—The act to protect from execution $150 worth of the property of the debtor, was taken up. Mr. Baker offered an additional section providing that the term "execution" in the act shall not apply to distress for rent, or public dues or taxes. Messrs. Everett and Stephenson advocated the section as beneficial to the poor man. Mr. Frazier opposed the whole policy of exemption as injurious to the the poor man, and calculated to prevent his obtaining credit. Mr. Weathers controverted the argument that exemption would injure the poor man's credit. After some further discussion, the section in relation to landlords and tenants, was rejected—ayes 29, noes 14. Mr. Baker offered a section that the benefits of exemption shall not apply to any debts contracted previous to June 1st, 1852. Mr. Kilgour opposed the adoption of the section, and Mr. Broadwater advocated it. The section was then adopted on a division—ayes 32, noes 9. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize the formation of corporatitions for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes came up for its second reading, and was under discussion when the House adjourned.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—During the discussion in the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst, Mr. Ward of Kentucky said he "believed he was authorised to say, from Gen. Scott himself, that he is opposed to any alteration of any of the measures contained in the Compromise."

ELECTION IN HOWARD COUNTY.—We learn that at the election held in Howard county on Wednesday week, Mr. Hobbs was elected Register of Wills of the county, over Mr. Jenkins, the contestant for the office.

MR. WEBSTER ON THE COMPROMISE.—We copy the following letter from the Alexandria Gazette, which was written in answer to one from Mr. G. A. Tavenner, of that city:

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst, and thank you for what you are pleased to say of my fidelity to great national Whig principles. I trust there is not a man in the country who doubts my approbation of those measures, which are usually called "Compromise Measures," or my fixed determination to uphold them steadily and firmly. Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me to take the part which I did take, in bringing about their adoption by Congress, and that same sense of duty remains with unabated force I am of opinion that those measures, one and all, were necessary and expedient, and ought to be adhered to by all friends of the Constitution, and all lovers of their country—That one among them which appears to have given the greatest dissatisfaction, I mean the Fugitive Slave Law, I hold to be a law entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. Such a law is demanded by the plain written words of the Constitution; and how any man can wish to abrogate or destroy it, and at the same time say that he is a supporter of the Constitution, and willing to adhere to those provisions in it, which are clear and positive injunctions and restraints, passes my power of comprehension.

My belief is, that when the passions of men subside, and reason and true patriotism are allowed to have their proper sway, North and South, will come to a proper state upon these questions. I do not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress at the North. The great mass of the people, I am sure, are sound, and have no wish to interfere with such things as are, by the Constitution, placed under the exclusive control of the separate States. I have noticed, indeed, not without regret, certain proceedings to which you have alluded, and in regard to these, I have to say, that gentlemen may not think it necessary or proper, that they should be called upon to affirm, by resolution, that which is already the existing law of the land. That any positive movement to repeal or alter any or all the Compromise measures, would meet with any general encouragement or support, I do not at all believe. But, however, that may be, my own sentiments remain, and are likely to remain, quite unchanged. I am in favor of upholding the Constitution, in the general, and all its particulars; I am in favor of respecting its authority and obeying its injunctions; and to the end of life shall do all in my power to fulfil honestly and faithfully all its provisions. I look upon the Compromise measures as a proper, a fair, and final adjustment of the questions, to which they relate; and no re-agitation of those questions, no new opening of them, no effort to create dissatisfaction with them, will ever receive from me the least countenance or support, concurrence or approval, at any time, or under any circumstances.

I am, with high regard, your obt. svt,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

G. A. TAVENNER, Esq.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed the President of that body a letter, setting forth his opinion as to the expediency of a reconnoisance, of the routes of navigation in the Northern China and Japan Seas, and as to the probable expense of such a reconnoisance. To fix the position of the rocks and shoals that endanger the navigation of these seas, and to examine the Fox or Aleutian Islands, the Secretary says, would be the work of two or three vessels only for a short time. The Department has not at its command the vessels necessary for the contemplated service, unless by reducing the number of vessels attached to squadrons on foreign service, but that the necessary vessels could be built or purchased for the sum of $125,000, and no additional appropriation beyond that sum need be made.

NEW HOUSE WARMER.—A "new fire" has just been patented in London, in other words, a new method of warming rooms by means of a series of thin metal plates placed in an ordinary grate and heated by gas obtained from a decomposition of water. The plates become red-hot, and are kept so by a combustion of gas—and so, you can dispense with coals. Compared to the latter, it is said to be cheaper, more cleanly and healthy. It is now exhibited, with countless other scientific marvels, at the polytechnic Institution.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

A Great Invention.—A new light has been introduced to the public to-day, by E. M. Hall, patentee, supplanting camphine on account of its unexplosive character, and which can be furnished one hundred per cent cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits. All who witnessed this self-generating light consider it a great discovery.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Public Printing—The joint committee of the two Houses on printing have decided that the contractor has failed to fulfil his contract as authorised, and have therefore given the Senate printing to the Republic, and the House printing to the Union newspaper. Messrs. Gorman, Stanton, of Ky., Haven, and Truman Smith, voted in favor, and Hamlin and Borland against the new contract.

PHILANTHOPIC, VERY.—The New York Courier, in some comments on the late fugitive slave case in that city, says:—

"We learn that Preston, after the judgment was rendered, assured the Commissioner that he had no complaint to make; that he was a slave of Mr. Reese, and that Messrs. Culver and Jay had not been employed by him or at his request."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 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.

NAVAL.—Dr. Ninian Pinkney, Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, has been assigned to duty at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 15th inst.

"X," the Washington correspondent of the Balt. Sun, under date of the 14th inst., says:

News has just been received that the government of Nicaragua has received Mr. Kerr (of Md.) our charge d'affaires to Central America, and we may now expect a speedy settlement of all the matters pending between the U. States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

THE Hon. Alex. Evans, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for a copy of the speech of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., in defence of Mr. Fillmore and his administration.

Oliver P. Sparks, Esq., will except our thanks for Legislative Documents.

"OSCEOLA," and our New York correspondence, are crowded out. The press upon our advertising columns is so great that we are often compelled to defer and omit many articles which we should like to publish. We hope our readers will excuse us, as it is *very* pleasant to *us*, to see our advertising columns well filled.

THE Democrats of this county assembled in County Meeting on Tuesday to select Delegates to the State and District Conventions.—For the District Convention to be held at B. C. Springs to elect a Delegate to the National Convention, Samuel Dickinson, Daniel Lloyd and H. H. Hayward, Esqrs., were selected; and Jas. Ll. Martin, S. Dickinson and A. E. Acworth, Esqrs., for the State Convention, to be held in Baltimore in June next, to appoint an Electoral Ticket for the State.

THE appropriation of $500,000 for the extension of the Capitol at Washington, has passed the Senate, with an amendment giving to the workmen their pay during the time the work was suspended. This amendment, however, was disagreed to by the House, and the Senate receded from the amendment. Mr. Borland endeavored to defeat the bill and amongst other motions, moved to amend by appropriating $20,000 to tear down the work already completed. All his efforts were defeated by large majorities.

DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING.—The Rev. Elijah Hedding died at his residence in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday evening. He was the Senior of the five bishops of the M. E. Church, having entered the itenerant ministry of that Church in 1801 and was elected Bishop in 1824. He died in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a man of unobtrusive and unaffected piety, zealous in the discharge of his duties, and highly esteemed by the denomination of which he has been for so many years a standard bearer. Bishop H. was a native of Vermont.

Godey's Lady's Book, for April, is already received, and contains its usual beautiful illustrations, and is enlarged to 120 pages of original reading matter! If the Ladies are not satisfied with the "Book" now, they do not de-

Sartain's Magazine, for April, is also on our serve to have a Magazine published for their benefit.

table, and contains, in addition to the rich and costly illustrations, a great variety of interesting literature by popular authors.

Both of these Magazines are published in Philadelphia at $3 per annum.

A meeting of the Whig members of both Houses of Congress took place on Friday evening in the Senate chamber, pursuant to previous notice, "to consider matters of importance to the Whig party." The meeting, says the Intelligencer, was called to order about half past seven o'clock, when Mr. Senator Mangum was invited to the Chair, and Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dockery, of North Carolina, appointed Secretaries. After some discussion on topics presented to the meeting, (of the nature of which, of course, we have no certain information, as the meeting was held with closed doors,) it adjourned at about 11 o'clock to meet again on Tuesday next.

"WONDERS OF SCIENCE."—Mr. G. L. Swift gave three lectures in Easton during the past week, upon Electricity, Galvanism, and Electro-Magnetism, exhibiting a model of Page's Electro Magnetic engine, a Magnetic Telegraph, and performing many experiments connected with the subject. Mr. S. appears to understand his subject perfectly, and while his lectures impart much instruction, all his experiments are interesting and some of them very amusing. He is now in Denton, and will visit Centreville and Chestertown next week, and we hope will be liberally patronized by the citizens of those places. Mr. S. will probably visit Easton again in a few months, with additional apparatus, and perform new experiments.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Whig State Central Committee of Maryland have issued the following call for a State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 20th of May, to select Delegates to represent the Whigs of the State in the Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also for the purpose of nominating electoral candidates:

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland, held on the 6th inst, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whigs of the State to hold a State Convention in the city of Baltimore on Thursday, the 20th of May next, for the purpose of electing two Senatorial and six Congressional delegates, to represent the Whigs of the State in the Whig National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and also to nominate eight Electoral candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in the State Convention be the same as that of the respective counties and city of Baltimore in the Senate and House of Delegates.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the city of Baltimore be respectfully requested to assemble in their respective wards on Tuesday, 27th April, 1852, to select delegates to a city convention to meet on Tuesday, 4th May, with power to choose eleven delegates to the State convention to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 20th May next, in conformity with the 1st resolution, to appoint two delegates from the State at large, and six delegates for the six Congressional districts of the State, to the Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and also for the purpose of nominating Electoral candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several counties be respectfully requested to assemble at their respective places of meeting in each election district on Tuesday, 27th April, to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held in each county on Tuesday, 4th May, at their usual places for holding county conventions, to elect delegates to the State convention to be held in Baltimore on Thursday, 20th May next, in conformity with the first resolution.

GEO. E SANGSTON, Ch'n.

April 7th, 1852.

BRUTAL MURDER.—Between six and seven o'clock last evening a most brutal and unprovoked murder was committed on Low street, between Aisquith and Forrest streets, near the Bel Air market. The circumstances, as nearly as we could ascertain them, were as follows. A man named William Gault had some angry conversation with a German named Rasch, after which they parted and Rasch went into his house. Gault also left the neighborhood, but shortly afterwards returned in company with a man named James Brown. On his return Gault had a pistol in his hand, and walked up to the door of Rasch's house and kicked it. Rasch came out on the pavement, when they both violently attacked him. He retreated to the house, but before he entered he received three balls in his head, one of which took effect in his forehead, and another between the eyes.

Rasch lingered in great agony until about eleven o'clock when death came to his relief. Gault was promptly arrested and jugged. Brown escaped and had not been heard of when our paper went to press.

Rasch is said to have been a quiet, unoffending man. He supported a large family of six children, at shoemaking. It is stated by some that Brown and Gault stoned the house of Rasch from the opposite side of the street, and when he made his appearance they both fired on him. In the multitude of rumors it is difficult to get a true statement of the occurrence. We are indebted for the main particulars of our account to an eye witness. Gault staggered very much when he approached the house, as if he were in liquor.

The prisoner is a young man, apparently about eighteen years of age, and very much pock marked. He seemed perfectly unconcerned at the examination, and smoked his segar with perfect nonchalance.—Justice Kemp repremanded him for his levity and apparent indifference.—*Balt. Daily News.*

HARBORING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—An action of much interest has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court, now sitting in Philadelphia, Judge Kane presiding. The parties are Cecil Oliver, Ellen B. Oliver and Catharine Oliver, by their next friend Eli Stake vs. Stephen Weakley, Daniel Cuffman and Philip Brechbill.

It is an action to recover damages, under the act of Congress known as the Fugitive Slave Act, for harboring and secreting thirteen fugitive slaves belonging to the plaintiffs, whereby they are lost to their owners. The affair occurred at Cumberland, in that State. The allegation is, that the Slaves in question, were harbored first in the house of Cuffman, and subsequently at the house of Weakley and Brechbill, and were finally removed to a place of safety in a wagon furnished by one or more of the defendants.

THE County Commissioners have contracted with Mr. Wm. H. Allen, carpenter of Cambridge, to alter and repair the upper room of the Court House, for the better accommodation of the Court. Mr. Allen has contracted to complete the whole job, including brick work, plastering and painting, for the sum of $500. The work will be executed under the superintendence of a committee of the Easton Bar, appointed for that purpose, and is to be done by May Court.—*Star.*

The anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, who was seventy-five years old on Monday, was celebrated last evening by the Whigs of New York with a grand banquet. Gov Jones, of Tennessee, and the Hon. P. Ewing, of Kentucky, were among the invited guests present.

ARMY OFFICERS SPECULATING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Secretary of War sent a communication to the Senate on Thursday, containing charges against Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Hooker, for selling hay to the quartermaster of the Army in California, upon which they were court-martialed in California, and acquitted for want of law.—The Secretary has issued strict orders to prevent, on pain of dismissal from the service, all such speculations in future, on the ground that they are highly derogatory to the character of the army, and has also invoked Congress to pass a law on the subject.

HEALTH OF MR CLAY.—The Washington Telegraph says Mr. Clay continues feeble and subject to frequent changes, generally produced by the varying weather—He passes most of his hours in the day in sitting up, or promenading his chamber.—It is only occasionally that he is obliged to keep his bed in the day-time. When the weather continues favorable for any length of time his improvement is always very manifest.

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.—Kossuth arrived in Washington on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by Mad K, F. Pulsky and his wife, Paul Hajrick, and Captain Grechenck. He will remain in that city two or three days, and during this time will visit Mount Vernon. He was called upon soon after his arrival at the National Hotel by several members of Congress—among whom were Senators Cass, Shields, and others.

BUCHANAN STOCK RISING!—Lola Montes, it is said, has expressed her preference for Buchanan for President, and regrets that she cannot give a vote in his favor. Lola is now a "lone woman," and Buchanan is a bachelor! Don sn't this look like "*foreign intervention?*"

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

GRAIN.—There is a steady demand for Wheat. Sales of good to prime red at 90 a 93 cents; white do. 95 cents a $1; and such as is suitable for family flour $1 02 per bushel.—Rye 74 cents. Sales of white Corn at 57 cts., and yellow do. 59 a 60 cents per bushel. Oats 32a36 cents.

MARRIED,

On 30th March, by the Rev. John Morgan, JOSHUA BURNS, to ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, all of Talbot county.

On the 15th inst., by the same, SOLOMON R. CAHAL to ANNA M. OZMAN, of Talbot co.

DIED,

In the Trappe, on Saturday evening last, the 10th inst., at the residence of Sam'l. Hennisee, her brother, Miss ANN HENNISEE, aged about 57 years.

In this town, at the residence of her Grandson, Haslett C. Mackey, Mrs. ANN CRAWFORD, in the 85th year of her age, relict of the late William Crawford, of Greensborough, Md.

In Landing Neck, Talbot county, on the 10th instant, WILLIAM C., eldest son of CHARLES H. and LOUISIA HARDCASTLE, aged 10 years, 3 months and 10 days. He died from the effects of a blow on the back of his head, received in a fall in walking across the joists of an unfinished house.

NOTICE.—A SMUT MACHINE is up at *Cottage Mills.*

ap 17—1t JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

ITALIAN MACCARONI and VERMICELLI, just received and for sale by

apr 17 DAWSON & BRO.

WHITE-WASH BRUSHES.—An assortment on hand and for sale by

ap 17 CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.

OLIVES.—A few bottles *Verdalle* and *Seville Olives*, large and small size, just received by

DAWSON & BRO.

SPONGE! SPONGE!—A lot of COARSE SPONGE—just received and for sale by

ap 17 CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.

PAINTS & OILS—Kept constantly on hand and for sale by

ap 17 CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.

FOR BATHING.—A lot of superior *Bath Brushes;* also fine *Sponge*, in large and small pieces, for sale by

ap 17 DAWSON & BRO.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, loss of Sight, &c., &c., for sale by

ap 17 CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Farmer's Inspecting Association, for Talbot County, will hold their next regular meeting at Clora's Point," the residence of Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq., on Thursday, 22d inst. By order,

apr 17—1t DAVID KERR, Jr., Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM B. CLARK,

Attorney at Law,

has removed his office next door to Hall's Hotel, being the office formerly occupied by the Hon. J. Bozman Kerr, and lately by A. M. Goldsborough, Esq. apr 17—3t S

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Wm. H. & P. Groome

Have just received their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Comprising a very general assortment, suitable for the season.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them. [apr 17—6t



ASTRAY.—Came to the enclosure at "Brooklets," near Easton, on the 9th of March last, a large black and white SOW, with a hole in each ear, a crop and swallow-fork in the left, and a crop on the right ear. Her ears are black and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

apr 17—3t EDW. A. MATHEWS.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their room in the Court House in Easton, at the usual hour of meeting, on Tuesday 4th, Wednesday 5th, and Friday 7th of May, proximo, and each succeding Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, during said month, to hear appeals and make the usual transfers and abatements.

By order of the Board,

THOS. K. ROBSON, *Clk,*

apr 17, 1852—6w

CRAB APPLE CIDER, a superior article, just received and for sale by

apr 3 WM. R. MARTIN.

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