FROM HAVANA.

The U. States mail steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Friday last, from Havana, which port she left on the 22d. A slip from the Courier office says:

Among the passengers is G. Hamilton Jones, Esq., Private Secretary to the Hon. Wm. R. King, who is bearer of despatches from our Consul at Havana to Washington. We are gratified to learn from Mr. Jones that the health of the Vice President elect is much improved. He is at present staying on the plantation of Mr. Jenks, four miles from Matanzas, that gentleman having politely tendered him the use of his house. Mr. Jones describes the place as being exceedingly beautiful, and says that Mr. King seems thoroughly to enjoy himself there. Mr. Jones left Mr. King on the 21st, and appears perfectly sanguine as to his speedy recovery. The sugar house, in Mr. King's case, has proved very efficacious, affording him almost instantaneous relief.

The account published of the misunderstanding between Mr. King and the Captain General is substantially correct. It is, however, definitely settled, although no interview took place between the parties.

We learn from another passenger by the Isabel that some excitement existed in Havana in consequence of the authorities having broken open the mails from Havana, which were placed on board the U. S. mail steamship Empire City, Captain Windle, for New Orleans, on the 19th ult., by the agents, Messrs. Drake & Co. The Empire City was advertised to sail on that morning at seven o'clock, but prior to that hour was boarded by the Chief of Police, two commissioners and three police officers, who proceeded to open the Havana letters, detaining thereby the steamer until half-past eight o'clock—one hour and a half. The following morning the U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Capt. Baxter, just as she was about proceeding to N. York, was similarly treated, and detained one hour and a quarter.

It is said that the authorities have adopted this course in order, if possible, to discover what Creoles in the Island are engaged in correspondence with the Fillibusters of the United States. On the 21st ult., however, the United States Consul at Havana, Judge Sharkey, addressed a communication to the Captain General protesting, it is said, in energetic terms, against the right of the Cuban authorities to search any U. S. mail steamship. Our informant further states that he believes no response had been received by our Consul, prior to the departure of the Isabel. The Isabel, however, was permitted to leave port without undergoing any examination; the communication therefore, of our consul, seems to have had a desirable effect.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers bring us the details of the news from California and Mexico by the Albatross. Mr. Geo. Stewart came bearer of despatches on the Albatross. The Mexican papers state that Mr. Conkling, the American Minister, had succeeded in getting certain restrictions on American goods taken off, and the tariff very much reduced. Mr. Conkling had also succeeded in getting a large amount of goods, belong to Mr. Spyers, valued at $200,000, and which were seized by the Mexican Government about a year ago, released from custody. A correspondence had taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Minister, in which the latter commends the motives of the former in settling the Tehuantepec affair, by awarding the contract to Mr. Sloo.

ITALY.—Accounts from Milan represent the recent outbreak as a small affair.—The ringleaders had been hanged, and martial law of the most vigorous character established. The Austrian Government had placed a military cordon along the frontiers of Switzerland.

Marshal Radetzky states in a proclamation to the soldiers, that 54 were killed and wounded at Milan on the night of the 6th. No disturbance had occurred in any other part of Italy.

THE FIRING AT THE BLACK WARRIOR.—Capt. Schufeldt, of the steamer Black Warrior, in a letter published in the New York papers; considers the Spanish man-of-war was justified, under the circumstances, in firing into his vessel. He was not aware the brig was a vessel of war, or he would have hoisted his flag before she fired; and as the Black Warrior was going very fast at the time, she would have been beyond the reach of the Spanish vessel in a few minutes, had the latter not immediately fired a gun in order to let him know she was a national vessel. The second gun was fired before the order of Capt. S. to hoist his flag could be executed.

Temperance in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 24.—The Temperance Bill passed the House of Delegates, this afternoon, by a vote of yeas 13, nays 8. The 5th section of the bill was so amended as to authorize the manufacturers of liquors to sell in quantities of not less than fifteen gallons at any one time, provided they own the produce from which the liquor is manufactured.

The bill provides that retailers shall not sell liquor to minors, and that tavern keepers shall not sell to minors nor negroes, and that persons once convicted under the law, shall be incapable of being licensed a second time.

The bill generally is very stringent in its provisions. All moneys received for licenses to go to the school fund.

DOUBLE TRACK.—It is stated that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad company are now making a survey preliminary to constructing a double track between Wilmington and Philadelphia. The supposition is that the coal of the Cumberland Coal company, as the Canal bill has been defeated, will be taken to Frenchtown, and from thence conveyed over the New Castle and Frenchtown road to Philadelphia.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—The bill to reduce the direct taxes was amended by filling the blank with "ten," which is a reduction of two-fifths of the present taxes. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE.—At 2 o'clock the House proceeded to the election of a codifier of the laws. The tellers returned from the Senate and announced that there had been 72 ballots cast, of which Hiram McCullough received 45 votes. Thos. Beale Dorsey 26, and that there was one blank ballot.—The speaker then announced Hiram McCullough, Esq., duly elected a codifier of the laws under the Constitution of the State.

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting the issuing of notes less than five dollars by the banks of this State, was rejected—ayes 29, nays 24. A motion to re-consider was lost—ayes 21, nays 35.

February 25.

HOUSE.—Bills passed—The bill making the annual appropriations for the support of government was rejected, reconsidered, and the appropriation for the assistant clerk to the comptroller was struck out—the bill was then passed. To incorporate the Board of Council of the Baltimore Collegate Institute.

February 26.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Fairall, it was orderted, that the Comptroller report a list of the colleges, academies and schools receiving donations from the State, the respective amounts, and the law authorizing each donation.

February 28.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Roberts asked leave to report a bill to regulate the pay and attendance of the members and officers of the House of Delegates. Mr. R. was desirous that the vote on this leave should be a test vote on such a bill as might be reported to remedy existing evils, and made some remarks deprecating the small attendance of members from day to day. Mr. Hughes followed on the same side.

Considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Poultney, Crout, Frazier, Parren, Smyth and others participated; when Mr. Morris moved, as a test, to lay the leave on the table—Lost, yeas 11, nays 28, when the leave was granted, and Messrs. Roberts, Smyth, Poultney, Waters and Miller were appointed the committee.

Mr. Miller desired a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer an order, that the clerk notify the members absent from the seat of government, that the business of the State requires their attendance.

Mr. Hughes desired to offer an order, to fine every absent member $4 every absence, and that a diary be kept, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

The bill to amend the charter of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

March 1.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Comptroller in answer to an order of the House, containing a list of the schools academies and colleges to which the State has granted donations, and the acts of assembly, &c., authorizing them. The whole amount is $21,098 96 granted to 50 institutions.

The bill to create an additional clerk in the office of the Comptroller was discussed at considerable length. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was rejected—ayes 16; nays 28. The bill was then referred to a select committee of seven.

March 2.

The Senate met and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brodwater reported unfavorably on the bill to reduce the price of marriage licenses to $1, and the House refused to order the bill to be engrossed.

Mr. Franklin reported back the bill to give the comptroller an additional clerk. On motion of Mr. Franklin, the salary was fixed at $600 per annum from the first day of August last, and said bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Smyth, of Kent, reported back the bill to regulate the hiring of free negroes in Kent county, with amendments, applying the provisions of the said bill to the following counties: Kent, Worcester, Talbot, Cecil, Washington, Prince George's and Anne Arundel, and it was ordered to be printed.

The bill in addition to the act of last session for carrying into effect the 22d section of the 4th article of the constitution, was taken up. Messrs. Waters and Baker, of Baltimore, Liggett, Bateman and Kilgour advocated the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Crout and Fairall opposed it; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Waters the rules were suspended, said bill read a third time and rejected—yeas 33, nays 14, not receiving a constitutional majority of 38, Messrs. Sparks, Tall and Price being excused from voting. Mr. Waters moved to reconsider said vote; agreed to—yeas 33, nays 11.—Mr. Roberts moved to recommit the bill, when on motion of Mr. Waters, it was laid on the table. Adj.

BISHOP WHITINGHAM.—We perceive by a publication in the Southern Churchman that Bishop Whitingham, the esteemed prelate of this diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been charged by the editors of that paper with contemplated apostacy, and a secret purpose to attach himself to the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. To this charge the Bishop has made a spirited reply, which appears in the columns of the Churchman. He meets it with an unequivocal denial.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S DINNER TO GENERAL PIERCE.—On Monday, President Fillmore gave a dinner party in honor of General Pierce, and it is stated that among those present were Gen. Scott, Secretary Everett, Gov. Marcy, Attorney Gen. Crittenden, General Cass, General Cushing, Senator Soule, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. On Tuesday evening, President Fillmore, the President elect, and the members of the two Cabinets dined with Postmaster General Hubbard.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 5, 1853.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent 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.

WE are indebted to the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, for a copy of his speech on the Texas debt bill.

Also to Col. Edward Lloyd, for interesting Legislative documents.

Thomas Connor, lately convicted of the murder of Capt. Wm. Hutchinson, in Baltimore city, was on Tuesday sentenced to be hung.—He was very much affected by the sentence, becoming insensible and remaining in that condition for a considerable length of time, upon sentence being pronounced. The jury which found him guilty have recommended him to the mercy of the Governor on account of his youth.

GEN. PIERCE was, unless some unforeseen occurrence prevented, yesterday at noon inaugurated President of the United States for the four years ensuing. It is said that the following gentlemen will compose the Cabinet. It will be known to-day whether it is conjecture or reality:

Secretary of State—Hon. William L. Marcy, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Robt. McClelland, of Michigan.

Secretary of War—Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Secretary of the Navy—Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Hon. James Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General—Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

MEANNESS.—The following item shows an act of meanness on the part of Locofocos elsewhere, fully equal to that of charging the Whigs with stealing the halliards from the Locofoco pole in this town. Probably the "honorable" committee found that a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a good fat office was not so certain as they thought their present would make it, which caused their "generosity" to ooze out at their finger's ends.

A BILL DISPUTED.—The harness for the horses and carriage to be presented to Gen. Pierce, was contracted for and made in Boston, but the contractor having subsequently charged $1,837 for the same, the committee refused to pay it, and ordered a new set to be made in New York. The Boston contractor, it is said, will sue the committee for the amount, as they directed him to make it of the best material, without regard to cost. The mountings on the harness cost over $1,100, and are mostly of solid silver, and of most beautiful design, representing oak branches, leaf and acorn.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, commenting on the circumstances in which the President elect takes charge of the helm of the National Administration, remarks:

"But while we thus admit that something of the improvement in public affairs may be justly attributed to the course so honorably pursued by the President elect, to the present Administration belongs the honor of having brought our foreign policy forth from the gloom that encompassed it, and leaving it to their successors without a single serious difficulty or embarrassment. Considering all the circumstances of Mr. Fillmore's Administration—the difficulties that were rife when he assumed the government, the political hostility of Congress, and other impediments which are well known—it must be regarded as one of the wisest, most successful, and most brilliant the Union has ever enjoyed. Political opponents may deny this, but the demonstration is before the world. It has won the confidence of foreign powers so far that, while maintaining untarnished the national honor, it has arranged the most delicate questions with a proud and ancient monarchy of continental Europe, difficult and intricate questions with Great Britain, and is able to leave to its successor propositions from the English Government of a liberal and pacific character, such as that Government probably never before made to any power on the face of the earth. Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet will retire from office leaving both the foreign and domestic affairs of the country in far better condition than when they took office; with negotiations on foot which, had they had time to complete them would have added imperishable renown; and they will leave to Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet an inheritance of national prosperity and national honor and influence, such as perhaps no administration ever entered upon."

TRIBUTE TO Mr. FILLMORE.—A bust of President Fillmore, by Dr. Horatio Stone, the eminent sculptor of New York, of pure Italian marble, is now in the rotunda of the capitol, previous to its being deposited in the presidential mansion. It is a tribute of respect by gentlemen of both parties to the present estimable Chief Magistrate.

GEN. PIERCE'S OFFICIAL ORGAN.—A despatch from Louisville states that J. W. Harney, editor of the Democrat, of that city, left on the 23d for Washington. It is understood that he goes at the solicitation of the majority of the Democratic members of Congress to take charge of the official organ of Gen. Pierce. The Union is to be the organ.

CONGRESS.

On the 24th ult, the Senate took up the army appropriation bill. Mr. Chase moved to amend by providing for a survey of the route for a railroad to the Pacific.—Mr. Walker moved to amend the amendment by providing for the construction of the road to the Pacific, by granting alternate sections of land to actual settlers, and appropriating the other sections for the construction of the road. The Chair decided Mr. Walker's amendment to be out of order, and his decision was sustained by the Senate. Mr. Walker then modified his amendment so as to confine it to a grant of alternate sections of land to actual settlers along the line of the road, six miles on each side, and the others for the railroad, the money appropriated to be used for the necessary survey. This was decided to be in order. The question was then debated by Messrs. Adams, Charlton, Dodge and Butler, and without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the reciprocity bill was under consideration during the morning hour. The previous question was ordered just as the morning hour expired, and the House then took up and passed the Indian appropriation bill. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Gentry charged the Secretary of the Interior with improper practices in the payment of salaries to clerks in his office. The Secretary was defended by Mr. Bayley, dem., Stanley and others.

On the 25th the Senate again took up the army appropriation bill, and Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 36. Mr. Chase's amendment appropriating $150,000 for a survey of the route, was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 16. An appropriation of $100,000 to the discoverer of the æsthetic agent, was passed. An amendment authorizing the President to contract for the construction of a wagon road from the valley of the Mississippi to Oregon and California, and granting lands for the purpose, was adopted.

The House took up the Navy appropriation bill, and it was debated at length.—An amendment increasing the number of seamen to 9000, and to add 10 per cent. to their pay, was agreed to. An amendment to provide for the building of three steam frigates and three sloops, was ruled out of order.

On the 26th the Senate passed the army appropriation bill.

In the House, a communication from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, in reply to the charges made against him in the House, and asking for an official investigation of his conduct, was read. The naval appropriation bill was passed.

On the 28th, the Senate took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Among the amendments adopted, were the following: appropriating $300,000 to pay back duties paid on goods destroyed by fire in New York in 1845, and $100,000 for goods destroyed by fire in California; classifying the clerks in the departments; increasing the salaries of the Vice President and Heads of Departments to $8,000 per year. An amendment appropriating $210,000 for the construction of houses for the Vice President and Secretaries, was rejected. The question of admission of rail road iron free of duty, was then debated at length, an amendment to that effect having been offered by Mr. Mason.

In the House, the deficiency bill was under consideration, and a large number of amendments were disposed of.

On the 1st inst., the Senate passed the post route bill. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Mason's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 36. $20,000 was appropriated for Clark Mill's statue of Gen. Jackson. The Senate was in session until after midnight.

The House suspended the rules and voted extra compensation to the persons employed about the Capitol. The House *refused* to suspend the rules to vote a pension to an old soldier. The army appropriation bill was then taken up, and numerous amendments were adopted.

On the 2d, the Senate passed the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. The House resolution providing for the printing of the Census was passed. The Post Office appropriation bill was taken up, amended, and passed. During the debate on this bill, Mr. Houston made a speech in relation to our foreign affairs and the Monroe doctrine. An amendment offered by Mr. Weller, appropriating 1,500,000 acres of land for a telegraph to the Pacific was rejected—yeas 21, nays 26. The bill to establish the territorial government of Washington was passed. The Senate refused to take up the bill providing for a territorial government in Nebraska. The Navy appropriation bill was taken up, and considered until a late hour.

The House passed the bills granting appropriations for light houses and buoys; authorizing the Consul at Havana, or any Judge of the United States, to administer the oath of office to the Vice President; and extending pre-emption rights to California. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the civil and diplomatic bill, there being eighty pages of them. They were all acted upon by midnight, when the House adjourned. There was much confusion in the House, and committees of conference on several of the appropriation bills have been appointed. As it is a democratic Congress, and a democratic President is coming in, there need be no fear for the passage of the appropriation bills, with all the money that can well be used during the ensuing year.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

The Baltimore Strike.—The printers in this city, on Saturday, struck for an advance to 35 cents per thousand on all newspapers, and against the employment of apprentices on newspapers. The advance has been promptly given by the employers.

The strike of the machinists still continues.

It is said a Railroad from Camden, N. J. to Cape Island, will certainly be built.

THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In a few days the Thirty-second Congress will expire, and leave behind it a reputation which we believe no future Congress can emulate. Never before in the history of legislation have such large opportunities for usefulness been so miserably wasted. Never before have private rights been so recklessly and wantonly trifled with. Its committees burdened with drawers full of unreported reports, and its tables groaning under piles of unfinished and unattempted business, the Thirty-second Congress will be ever hereafter remembered for its admitted incapacity for business, and its immense Democratic majorities.

The Democratic press have charged upon the Whigs a want of fact of administration. Let us see how it goes with Democratic legislation.

A Democratic President of the Senate, Democratic committees, and a Democratic majority of more than two to one!

A Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, Democratic committees, the most important numbering six Democrats to three Whigs, and a Democratic majority on the floor of fifty-two members—and no reports from committees for nine months, and for ten months barred out from the Speaker's table by the contrivance of a few factious members.

Is not this a pretty account to give of a legislative year! Does not a fearful responsibility rest somewhere? And where?

On the Democratic Speaker's committees, and members of the two Houses.—No factious impediments to public business have in any instance been interposed by Whig members. These have been raised by Democrats, and with the Democracy must rest the responsibility for the misconduct of its members.

Materials have been accumulating during the last two years that demonstrate how entirely incapable a Democratic majority is of wise and useful legislation. With a Democratic Executive in whom the people have expressed the highest confidence in advance; it will be impossible to contrive and carry out any measures really beneficial unless we can have a Whig majority and a Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives.—*Washington Republic.*

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.—The last accounts states that some 200 soldiers of the State of Guatemala, in Central America, had entered the Mexican province of Chiapas, and taken possession of the district of Soconusco, with the intention of re-annexing it to Guatemala. This affair was likely to bring about serious difficulties between the two countries. Chiapas has long been a disputed territory, although Mexico, being the strongest party, has of late held it in possession.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR THE INVASION OF CUBA.—A New York Paper mentions a rumor, for which it does not vouch, that another expedition is being organized in New Orleans, with the design of invading the Island of Cuba. A Colonel of the late Hungarian army is to have command of the expedition, which already, it it is said, numbers a force of 1500 men, from Cincinnati and elsewhere.

DROWNED.—We learn from the Annapolis Republican that Mr. Wm Tucker and his son, who were in that city on Wednesday last attending the trial of the owner of the "Hero," in crossing South river on their return home in the evening, the canoe in which they attempted to cross, capsized, and both were drowned.

For *Coughs, Colds, and other Affections of the Lungs and Throat* generally, use STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT; it is believed to be the best medicine for this class of diseases yet discovered; the Medical Faculty use it and thousands have been cured by it. See advertisement in another column. [feb 26—1m

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 2.

GRAIN.—Small sales of red Wheat at 1 10 a $1 13 per bushel. Sales of white Corn at 55 a 56 cts.; yellow do. 57 a 58 cts. per bushel.—Oats 57 a 59 cts. per bushel.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 24th, by Rev. Jno. Morgan, Mr. MASON SHEHAN to Mrs. SOPHIA JUMP, all of this county.

In Washington, on the 27th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Smith Pyne, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ASHLEY, of St. Louis, Missouri.

DIED,

In this county on the 30th Jan., of consumption, after a painful and protracted illness, MARY E., wife of J. Wesley Pratt, at the age of twenty-one.

WANTED, a smart, active boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to take charge of a horse, for whom liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office. [mar 5—S1t

TOBACCO—Leyton, Gravely, Stanley and old Dominion brands, very choice, for sale by DAWSON & BRO.

POTATOES! POTATOES!—150 bush. genuine Mercer Potatoes, in prime order, in store and for sale by
mar 5 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

INDIGO, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Logwood, Annatto, Tumeric, Cochineal, Blue Compound, Extract of Logwood, and all articles used in Dyeing, constantly on hand and for sale by DAWSON & BRO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received a supply of *GARDEN SEEDS*, from Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr., & Co., and Sam'l Ault & Son—warranted fresh and genuine—for sale by W. JONES.
St. Michaels, March 5, 1853.—tf

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Perry Cabin," the residence of Jno. N. Hambleton, Esq., on Thursday, the 10th inst. By order,
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
mar 5 S 1t

LYON'S KATHAISON FOR THE HAIR—A fine medicinal article. *Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Jayne's Hair Dye*, just received by
feb 26 ANDERSON & CAMPBELL.

A Remedy that Never Fails!!

NIMMO'S

Rheumatic LINIMENT,

AND

PAIN ERADICATOR,

An internal and external remedy for

RHEUMATISM,
SPRAINS, BRUISES,
PAINS in the SIDE, BACK & LIMBS,
NEURALGIA,
SPINAL AFFECTIONS,
GOUT, SORE THROAT,
HEAD-ACHE,
TOOTH-ACHE,
CHILBLAINS,
FROSTED FEET,
CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CRAMP COLIC,
FLATULENCE,

And pains and swellings of every description.

This valuable preparation acts immediately—the sufferer after the first trial never failing to feel the beneficial influence derived from its use. One bottle is all that is necessary to effect a cure in Rheumatism, &c., unless in extreme cases, when two or three are all that is required.

The Proprietor pledges himself that when it is used strictly in accordance with the directions, it never fails in effecting a cure.

Among the many certificates the proprietor has, he offers the following for the perusal of the public, as worthy their attention:

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1852.—I hereby certify that I had been suffering for a long time with Rheumatism in my hip, to such an extent that I was never without a pain, and had tried everything I had heard of that was recommended for Rheumatism, but no relief was afforded me, until by the advice of Mr. Bickley, (with whom I worked,) I tried one bottle of your valuable Liniment, and I now feel thankful to say, that before using it I was, as if by magic, relieved of my sufferings. I have now used only two bottles, and can safely say I am free from pain as ever I was in my life, and am a well man. I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from Rheumatism or pains of any kind, as one of the best liniments ever used. Please accept my grateful acknowledgements for your valuable preparation.
[Signed,] ARTHUR CARNEY.

Any person doubting the above is desired to call on Samuel Bickley, boot maker, No. 15 East Lombard street, near Claggett's Brewery, where Mr. Carney can be seen.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

Prepared only by WILLIAM T. NIMMO, Baltimore. For sale by DAWSON & BRO., Easton, and CLARK & ARRINGDALE, Kingston. [mar 5—6m

MEXICAN

MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE properties of this Liniment have never been equalled for the cure of *Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Piles, Broken or Caked Breast, Sore Nipples, Old Sores* or pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. We have hundreds of certificates from those that have been cured of those diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of *Ringbone, Spavin, Fistulous, Pollevil, Founder*, any enlargement of the Bone and Muscle

WONDERFUL CURE.

Messrs. A. G. Bragg & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have been using your *MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT* with the most perfect success. One of our most valuable Express Horses had been much troubled by large swellings or tumors on the fetlocks; they had grown larger than hen's eggs. Besides being disfigured by these appendages, the limbs and joints appeared quite stiffened, swollen and lame.—We had tried many liniments and other remedies, but nothing appeared to produce any effect upon them. We would willingly have given twenty-five dollars to have had them removed, and the horse restored to soundness. Our hostler obtained some of your Liniment, and applied it without our knowledge. A few days a go he called our attention to the horse—and, to our surprise and gratification, his legs were perfectly smooth—*the Tumors having entirely disappeared!* We asked him by what magic he had effected such a remarkable cure? His reply was, that he had been using the MUSTANG LINIMENT on them about ten days—and the result was the entire removal of the tumors, without producing any soreness, or leaving a scar!

We therefore take great pleasure in recommending the Liniment, and shall continue to use it whenever occasion requires, in preference to any other preparation, so long as it produces such remarkable results.

KINSLEY & Co.,
Southern and Eastern Express, No. 1 Wall st.,
June 30, '52. Corner of Broadway, N. Y.

Having been afflicted with the Rheumatism many years without being able to obtain any relief from Doctors, or popular remedies, I determined to try the *MUSTANG LINIMENT*. Much to my surprise, and *joy*, as you may well imagine, I received almost immediate relief, and began to recover rapidly.—One 50 cent bottle has nearly cured me, and I am satisfied that a few more applications of the Liniment will perfectly eradicate the disease from my system. A. FREEMAN.
Savanah, Geo. Feb 2, '52. Attest,
HUMPHREYS & JOHNSON.

G. F. SECCHI DE CASSALI, Editor of the "*L' Eco De Italia*," No. 9, Spruce-street, New York, had a very severe attack of Neuralgia in the face, occasioned by taking cold in a decayed tooth. At first it was a real "jumping tooth-ache," but soon the whole side of the face and jaw became swollen and inflamed, and the pain was most excruciating. In this condition he came into the store a few days ago, with his hands convulsively pressing his cheek, and his features very much distorted into expressions of great agony. We immediately applied the Mustang Liniment and gave him a bottle to continue its use. This morning he called with smiles of pleasure and feelings of gratitude, illuminating his countenance, to say that the Liniment gave him almost instant relief, and had effected a perfect cure. Comments are unnecessary. Facts speak for themselves. June 19, 1852.

Prices—We are now putting up 25 ct., 50 ct. and $1 bottles. The 50 ct. bottles contain three times and the $1 bottle contain six times as much as the 25 ct. size, and is much cheaper.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., sole Proprietors, 304 Broadway, N. Y.; and Corner 3d and Market st., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists & by DAWSON & BRO., Easton. [mar 5—1y

WE have just received a large and well assorted stock of choice *Candies* and *Confectionary*. ANDERSON & CAMPBELL.
feb 26

6000 FEET of 1 1-8 inch White Pine Barge planks, on hand and for sale by R. THARP.

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