TRIAL OF JAMES WOOD FOR THE MURDER OF HIS DAUGHTER.

COURT OF OYER & TERMINER, Philad. Friday, March 23.

Court met at nine o'clock.—Peter A. Brown Esqr. resumed his argument at the opening of the Court. He cited the case of the U. States against Lawrence, for an attempt against the life of the President. Lawrence was acquitted on the ground of partial insanity. He adduced the presumption of law, that a person committing suicide is insane; homocidal and suicidal monomonia, upon the same footing in law. The law is of Drunkenness, said the learned counsel, may here be interposed by the prosecution. Drunkenness is a crime; and if a man commit a sin, and by that sin, commit another, he is culpable, but if insane, and in consequence of that insanity, he drinks ardent spirits, he is not culpable for acts committed under its influence. He then traced Wood's career from the time of his arrival in this country, up to the committal of the act with which he stands charged, and gave his reason for believing that Mr. Wood was a fitter subject for the Pennsylvania Hospital, than the Moyamensing Prison.

Mr. Browne concluded about 11 o'clock, and Dr. Meigs was called as evidence on the part of the defence.

Dr. Charles D. Meigs sworn—I know Jas. Wood; I am not sure that I did not know him before his arrival in this country; he resided in Calyden's court; a number of years have elapsed since I was first called into the family; about fifteen years ago, I think, my acquaintance has continued until now; I came to this city in 1818; I lived in Eighth street at that time; I have formed the impression that he was a steady, upright man; after they had lived there some time, they moved to Eighth and Arch street; I was summoned there to attend his family; I think I saw confectionary, and, if I mistake not, vegetables, I attended on various occasions, during the time I attended there he removed into the Arcade; I attended the family there also; he had a sick child; I admired the change there was going on in Mr. Wood's character and appearance; I found him rising in pecuniary prospects, and my respect for him was naturally increased, since it proved an evidence of his industry and frugality; he afterwards moved into Chesnut street; I continued to be his family physician; I was astonished at the change, my mind could not but revert to the circumstances in which I at first found him; I have attended Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and his unfortunate daughter; in sickness, he always manifested the utmost tenderness; he always manifested the utmost tenderness and care—during the sickness of one little boy, he would wring his hands, and manifest the utmost solicitude and parental feeling for that child—not only to his children did he manifest that laudable anxiety and care during sickness, but to his wife and household; Mr. Wood is remarkably nervous and excitable; he suffered severe disease of the alimentary organs; dyspepsia and constipation; he was, under these diseases, sleepless, accompanied by pain, restlessness, and peevishness; his whole outward appearance was altered by it; and some of his friends, myself not excepted, were troubled about the state of his health; I attributed every relapse to severe attention to his business; I advised him to give up the stand at the Theatre; it was too much for him; I told him he could not get well until he gave up some part of his laborious occupation, and take country exercise; I cannot say that I thought he would ever be a crazy man, but I was impressed with the idea that some misfortune would overtake him; he had one of these attacks in 1837, I have never considered him a perfectly recovered man since while under the surgical care of Mr. W.—and hence it happened that, on the Saturday preceding the 30th September, I was driving along Tenth street—my horses going fast—I saw James Wood; the moment I saw him I was struck with the appearance of his countenance; and the reflection became immediately obvious, that he had one of those attacks; I drew in my horses, and waited for him to come up; after sitting there for a while, I observed he did not come; I looked back, and he was standing where I first saw him; I confess I was struck that he did not come up and speak to me; seeing that he did not approach, I beckoned to him, he turned around, and lifting his hand, with an odd kind of gesture, in a wild way, he walked rapidly in a contrary direction; my surprise was natural, that he should do so, after my being so long his medical adviser—at that time, I had not known of his troubles, not seeing the papers, I heard nothing more until Monday, when I was passing by Wood's house, I saw it shut up, and enquiring, learned the circumstances attending the death of his daughter; I did not go at that time, but went the next day, at the request of Mrs. Wood, and saw the body of the girl, and gave some incidental advice; I am acquainted with Mr. Esquiror's work on mental diseases. The work stands high as authority.

The strong probability is that lunacy in a family may fall upon decendants of that family

I attended a lady in this city some years ago of benevolent character of piety who was threatened with lunacy on her accouchment her husband was devotedly attached to her. She took into her family a black boy, out of charitable motives; the boy tormented her children, and she sent for the father, who took him away.

She shortly learned that the father of the boy had died and she thought that she had not done her duty in turning him out of the world. She sent for me, and I observed a vast change in her countenance. I soon observed that she was troubled with a hallucination, she told me that the father haunted her for turning away the boy. She knew that she was possessed of an insane notion. Another case was that of a person I was called to see; when I went in, he ran up in a corner and begged me not to kill him as he thought he saw in my hand a naked blade.

There were symptoms in Mr. Wood's case which medical writers point out as antecedent symptoms of homocidal monomania. The reasons which lead me to think he was not in possession of sound mind on the 27th September last, are these:—His bodily health in 1837 and 1838, when he was afflicted with dyspepsia neuralgia and obstinate constipation often antecedent symptoms of a maniacal state. Secondly his unusal conduct when I met him, his wild and extravagant gestures; I compared the state of his mind then with that of ordinary occasions. [Here Dr. Meigs read from a volume of Kay the manner of making such comparisons.]

Thirdly the conduct of a person like that of Mr. Wood on the morning his daughter returned to the house such as catching with his hands falling to the floor and a convulsive and epileptic paroxysm ensuing sleeplessness in connection, with other circumstances denote insanity.

If he on the Saturday night previous got up from his bed went to the bed of his daughter laid his head on the pillow, and sobbed and wept like a child until his tears brought composure. If he, on the Friday night, told his wife to get up and cry out at the window for his daughter to return; if, after the murder, amidst all the commotion and uproar, he had fallen asleep, then are all these evidences of mental alteration. He would frequently, when agitated rub his hands violently.

I should suppose that working over heated water would be injurious to health.

The evidence on the part of the defence being got through with about half past 9 o'clock in the evening, the case was submitted to the jury without argument. Judge King charged them as to the points of the defence in a brief but impressive series of remarks. The jury were out about twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY, on the ground of insanity.

CURIOUS COMMUNITY OF MONKS.—Two expert painters of Paris, Messrs Dairon and Durand, while travelling in the east to explore and delineate its Christian antiquities, have communicated an account of their visit to Mount Athos, regarded by the Greeks as a "holy land," and forming the site of a monkish republic which has no parallel in any other part of the world. This singular region includes 20 monasteries, all spaciously built and strongly fortified, encompassed by 10 villages, 240 cells or farm houses, and 100 hermitages; the whole people with a fraternity of friars amounting to 6,000 in number, and conferring its character of sanctity upon the mountain they inhabit.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

GREAT FIRE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter, dated

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) March 27, 1840.

"This day I arrived here and saw one of the largest fires I ever remember, except the great fire in New York. It originated in Main street between Second and Third, about midnight, extending in its course on both sides, up and down, to Market street, and the other side to the river; and is still raging at 6 A. M. with unabated fury, and not knowing where it will stop. They are pulling down houses in order to stop its progress. I fear the Louisville Bank, (a fine building,) said to be fire proof, will not be saved.

At 7 A. M. the fire is still raging, Bank out of danger. One whole block of buildings in the most business part of the city burnt to the ground. The gutters are one continued sheet of flames, owing to the liquor which has been emptied out of some of the stores. The boat by which I write will leave in 20 minutes, and I must necessarily close this account."

A statement has gotten into circulation in the newspapers that letters had been intercepted from the British authorities in "Upper Canada, the object of which was to raise the frontier tribes of Indians bordering on the shores of Lake Superior, and offering them inducements to come down immediately and enter into arrangements previous to commencing hostilities along the frontiers of the American States."

Respecting this story, the Washington Globe of yesterday says—

The statement of the Detroit paper, that letters had been intercepted passing between the British authorities in Upper Canada to raise the frontier tribes of Indians, we are glad to find is not confirmed. It originated, we presume, in the circumstance of the American Indians having been invited to the British territories to receive presents.

THE WINNEBAGOES.—The Louisville Journal says.—We learn from General Atkinson that in consequence of the refusal of the Winnebagoes to remove agreeably to the terms of their treaty with the U. States Government, he has received orders from the War Department to remove them at all hazards. He will forthwith call into active service the necessary number of troops, and repair to the present locality of the tribe. We have no energy the important trust confided to him.—We know that he will, if possible, spare the effusion of blood."

We learn from an eye witness, that as the steamer Claiborne was passing a few days since between Plaquemine and this place, she was hailed by a negro boy who was floating down the river on a small log. The boy, who was about twelve years old, raised his hands in an imploring attitude to be taken on board The only reply he got from the mate was, "The captain is asleep and I have no business to take you in!" and he was left to float on.—Baton Rogue Gazette.

A SIGN IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that at a meeting lately held in Norfolk borough for the appointment of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, seven gentlemen heretofore belonging to the "Whig" party "manfully came forward and joined the Republican banner"

Only two members of the Michigan Legislature are natives of that state.

We want public spirit—we want public souls—those who shall feel and think, and plan and act for the public good. Too many are there that live for themselves, as if they were the commonwealth.

RUMORED NAVAL EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Post states that there is a rumor of preparations to send a naval force to China to protect our commerce, while Great Britain is engaged in her attempt to force the Chinese to swallow her opium.

WARLIKE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon says:—"We have a report that orders have been received from Washington to prepare for sea all the vessels of war now under cover at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The Norfolk Beacon expresses the opinion that the severe frost which was experienced in that vicinity last week has destroyed the fruit crops.

The Nashville Whig of the 20th inst. says—We regret to learn, through private letters from Knoxville, received yesterday, that Judge White's health, since his return from Washington, is extremely precarious; so much so that his friends indulge the most alarming fears for his safety.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Ohio Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday morning, 23d ult.

"Father," said a bright little lad, the son of General W.—"have they turned the brick Church into a grocery?" "Why, what do you mean?" said the father. "O nothing, only I saw "Hard cider" advertised in rear of the pulpit, on the day of the Harrison Convention," said the lad!—Vt. Pat.

Harrison's great Popularity.—One of the persons recently nominated by the Whigs of Virginia as an elector has declined. Reason; he will not support Gen. Harrison One of the individuals nominated by the Whigs of Missouri for Congress, has declined for the same reason. What a wonderful popular man is the General.—Bay State Democrat.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

☞ DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS ☜

The Democratic voters of Talbot county are notified to hold meetings in their respective Election districts for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the National Convention of the Democratic party to be held in Baltimore on the 5th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The following arrangement is recommended,—to meet

At Easton on Tuesday the 28th of April.

At Trappe on Saturday the 25th.

At Chappel on Saturday the 25th.

At St. Michaels on Saturday the 25th.

March 31, 1840.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Republicans of Caroline County will meet in county Convention at Denton, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Convention which meets in Baltimore on the fifth of May next. A general attendance is requested.

☞ We refer the reader to an article on the first page of to-day's paper.

☞ THE LADY'S BOOK for April has been received. It is beautifully embellished with Spring Fashions—Music, and a steel engraving of the Garden of the Tulleries.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed resolutions requiring the Banks of that state to resume specie payments on the 15th of January next.

☞ The German Lutheran Church in Baltimore was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult. The fire originated in an adjoining Cabinet maker's shop.

LOW PRICES—The Whig presses are falsely endeavoring to create the belief that the present low prices of produce result from the action of the General Government. To show how erroneous such assertions are, we state the following facts. In 1828 under John Quincy Adams' administration wheat was sold for 20 and 22 cents per bushel. It is recollected that at this period the U. S. was in the "full tide of successful operation." If any one will take the trouble to investigate the subject, they will find a greater fluctuation in prices during the existence of the Bank of the United States than has occurred since the expiration of its charter.

A few Whigs of this county, emulous of the fame of political mountebanks elsewhere, brought into town on Tuesday last a little "shanty," mounted on wagon wheels, decorated with fantastic flags, and labelled with something about Fort Meigs and Hard Cider. It was gotten up under the absurd notion that the faithful of the party would deify it, as a few infatuated partizans did the "old hero" himself in Philadelphia during the last presidential campaign, where they unhitched the horses and placed themselves in the traces and drew the carriage in which he was seated through the streets to the infinite disgust of every beholder who had patience enough to witness the sycophantic act. It is unnecessary to say that not a hat was thrown into the air nor a single huzza greeted its *entre*. If we mistake not, the Whigs themselves looked upon it as a *little* too much of a "Jim a long a Josey" concern; as it evidently failed to produce any other effect than what might be expected from the sight of a portable turkey-coop. It provoked the mirth of the boys and called forth an occasional witticism from some of our hard fisted farmers. More than this it failed to accomplish.

We hope we will not be considered officious if we mention what to our mind appeared a desideratum in this electioneering humbug. 1st. an Eagle perched upon a long pole, and secondly, a Lawyer sitting crossed legged on coon skins, nibbling a johnny cake. These accompaniments are considered as indispensable to Log Cabin caravans *out West!*

Seriously, if the silly affair was intended to make the impression that Harrison is a *farmer* living in a Log Cabin, the authors of it entertain a very mean opinion of the intelligence of the people; for it is very generally known that his residence at North Bend "is a beautiful country seat, embosomed in the trees and nestled from observation in a style as aristocratic as that of a nobleman's seat in merry England."

POLITICAL REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—If the Democratic party should happen to remove from office a few of their opponents, forthwith the cry of "proscription" is raised, and the sympathy of a whole community is attempted to be enlisted against the "astonishing act" of preferring a political friend to a political foe. But we think we can show that the Whigs themselves have a peculiar fondness for the "spoils" and have exercised the proscriptive power with an unparalleled severity whenever they had an opportunity of so doing. In New York, the Governor up to the 21st of Feb'ry. last, had made 510 removals and appointments on political grounds, which however do not include the removals of last year, consisting of the state officers, their clerks and deputies, &c. and the clerks in the public offices, and the officers of the Senate at the present session of the Legislature. The list not only shows the number removed at the present session, but the nature of the offices. The removals averaged 42 on each Executive day.

County Judges, 38; Com. of Loans, 109—Surrogates, 28; Flour Inspectors, 5; Ins. of sole leather, 18; Commissioner of Deeds, 30; Master in Chancery, 58; Examiners in do. 40; Supreme Court Com. 37. Inspect of Lumber; 22; do pot and pearl ashes, 2; do of green hides &c. 4; do state prison, 4; do of salt, 1; Sup't on salt works, 1; Assistant state sealer, 1; Canal Commissioners, 5; Canal appraisers, 2—Bank Directors, 2; Notaries 34; Ins of beef and pork, 22; Justices of Peace, 8, Measurers of grain, 16, Cullers of staves, &c, 1; Weighers general of merchandise, 4; Health Officer, 1; Clerk of State prison, 1; Port wardens, 3; Harbour Master, 1; Inspector of distilled spirits, 5; Measurer of stone, 1; do of wood, 3—Commissioners of Lewiston school fund, 2—Bank commissioner, 1; Inspector of flax seed 1.

Total 510.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.—At the session before the last the Whigs had a majority in the Legislature, and the expenses amounted to $76,000 00

At the session just closed, the Democrats having a majority, the expenses were only 52,215 51

Showing a saving to the people of more than TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS in one year! Let the people ponder.

The Whigs of New York have nominated David Graham as their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Varian, the present incumbent, has been nominated by the Democrats.

At the late election in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, for county treasurer, Hinkley, democrat, was elected by 183 majority, which shows a democratic gain of 235 since last fall.

"RETURNING TO THE FOLD"—We are gratified at being enabled to state that the Hon. GEO. W. HOPKINS, member of Congress from Virginia, has withdrawn himself from all connection with the Conservative Whig party, and declared his intention of supporting Mr. Van Buren. He speaks of Harrison as "the very same military chieftain whom the Whigs selected in 1836, and accoutred with the dazzling helmet and nodding plume to decoy the multitude from Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic cause." We regret we cannot give a full synopsis of his letter—we speak, but will endeavor to do so in [illegible]

[illegible] has addressed a letter to the Editor of the St. Louis Courier, in which he declares he cannot vote for the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention. Mr. R. was a delegate to the late Whig Convention of Missouri, from Lewis county, and has always been an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Clay, He now says "of the two candidates, Mr. Harrison or Mr. Van Buren I shall support the latter."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The nett Democratic gain in New Hampshire is 1,932, and the majority for Governor over the Harrison candidate is about TEN THOUSAND!

Counsellors elected—five Democrats one federalist.

SENATORS—ten Democrats, two federalists.

Representatives—171 Democrats, 79 Federalists. Whew! with what unanimity is the "Military Chieftain" supported!

HONEST CONFESSION.—The Vicksburg Whig in hauling down the Clay flag and refusing to hoist in its stead that of Harrison, sensibly remarks:—"It is idle to attempt to conceal the fact that Gen Harrison has no strength in the south; and it would be worse than folly to attempt to rally the whigs upon him. *It cannot be done!*

DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature held at Annapolis prior to the adjournment, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Democratic young men of this State be earnestly requested to meet in their respective election districts on or before the first Saturday in August next, to appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the first Monday in September following, for the purpose of furthering the great interests of the Democratic party at the coming fall elections.

We see it stated that the Courts of South Carolina have decided that an officer of the Army of the United States, being a citizen of the State and otherwise qualified, is liable to serve as a Juror, notwithstanding his holding a commission in the army.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and which has been transmitted to Congress by the President, is regarded as of quite a serious nature. Mr. Fox, in his official communication to Mr. Forsyth, says:—

"Her Majesty's Government claims & expects from the good faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year signed—that they shall therefore retire from the Valley of the St. John and confine themselves to the Valley of the Aroostook—that they shall occupy that Valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations—and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads, or permanent settlements.

"Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequence that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States."

Mr. Forsyth, in his reply, remarks:—

"Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject, more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain, and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox, in the name of his Government, may most unfortunately happen."

In the debate in the Senate on this correspondence, Mr. Webster expressed his deep regret that the "two countries were likely to come into collision." Mr. Davis also said "it was evident that we could temporize no longer—we must assert our rights or abandon them."

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

A number of resolutions have been adopted in the Legislature of Maine, respecting the Boundary line, among them the following.

Resolved, That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary Question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and in the name of a sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfill its constitutional obligations to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our Territory.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

CONSTABLES.

DISTRICT No. 1—Thomas Henrix, jr. Jas. C. Wheeler, Benjamin H Clift, Nehemiah E. Nichols, Wm. H. Nabb

DISTRICT No. 2—James Jackson, Joseph B Lowe, John K. Skinner, Richard C. Lane, Hugh Marshall.

DISTRICT No. 3—Garrison Austin, Henry C. Middleton, Joseph Williams, Barnett E. Eagon, Thomas M. Baker.

DISTRICT No. 4—Philip C. Morgan, Robert H. George, Thomas Casson, Henry Covey.

Clerk to Commissioners.—George W. Sherwood.

The East has spoken.—The West now speaks.

From the Chicago Democrat.

VICTORY!!! VICTORY!!!

Chicago Redeemed after two years bondage to Federalism.

"Let the high bird of Liberty scream it thro' the air!"

"As goes Chicago, so goes the State," was the rallying cry of the Whigs pending the most desperate canvass which our city ever passed through. And *Amen!* was the response of the Democrats. Now mark the result! A Texan [illegible] HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJORITY, and every other democratic candidate on the General Ticket has succeeded by a majority varying not much from Mr. Lloyd. The Democrats have also elected EIGHT out of the TWELVE Aldermen In fact, they would have carried all were it not for Federal finess in two very small wards. But as it is, the Democrats have glory enough for one day.

☞ The following is too good a bit to be lost.—There is a town in the interior of Arkansas, containing but seven inhabitants, viz: a cripple negro, a jackass, a quack doctor, a buzzard, a polecat, an alligator and a Van Buren man.

The above must be one of the strong federal holds in Arkansas—showing *six federalists* to one democrat. Harrison is sure of a majority in that town.—Haverhill N. H. Republican.

APPROPRIATE.—The "American Eagle" which the committee from the Columbus (Fed.) Convention presented to him of the "red flannel" according to the St. Louis Argus turns out to be a "fish-hawk" with a broken leg.—The Whigs are determined that the "hero" shall be provided with agents to secure the leaves and *fishes*.—Balt. Post.

Two kinds of Victories.—The feds, poor fellows, gain their victories before the battle is fought, and figure it out on paper.

The democrats, cunning rouges, triumph on the day of election, having secured a majority of ballots whilst the federal enthusiasts are figuring up paper victories.

Such has been, is, and will be, the history of the two parties.—*Petersburg (Va.) Statesman.*

The salary of the Queen of England is £900,000. That of the King of the French only 400 The donations of his consort, out of her private purse, to public Charities last year, are estimated at £12,000.

Wild Pigeons are selling in the Buffalo market at 50 cents a dozen!

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Office of the Balt. American. Baltimore, April 3, 1840.

GRAIN.—Nothing doing in Wheats. We quote as before, fair to strictly prime reds at 95 a 103 cents.

Sales of white Corn to-day at 47 a 48 cents and of yellow at 50 a 51 cents.

We quote Md. E. Shore Rye at 47 a 48cts. Sales of Md. Oats at 28 cents.

We quote Cloverseed at $9 a $10.

DIED

Near Centreville, on Wednesday morning last Mrs. L. TURPIN, wife of Dr. W. S. Turpin, and daughter of Genl. Wm. Potter of Caroline county.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all Merchants and others from receiving any order purporting to be written by me, as my name has been counterfeited by some unprincipled person, whom I will endeavor to detect that the law may deal with him as he deserves.

JAMES WARNER.

april 7—3w

☞ ATTENTION GUARDS.

The members of the "Easton Guards" are hereby notified to meet at Merritt's Tavern on Thursday evening next at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly desired, as business of interest to the members will be submitted.

By order of the Captain.

E JENKINS, Sec'ry.

march 7

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, April 1840.

A.

Andrew Jacob,

B.

Baly Mary, 2—Baker James, Beckwith Elizabeth, Bolus B. M.

C.

Corwin John W., Coburn Eliz. E., Craig Levin, Carmem Francis H., Clift Benj. H. 2,

D.

Dowel Henry, Donavan Sarah,

E.

Esgate Susan, Edmondson Horace,

F

Frazier Mary Ann, Fooke Mary, Faulkner Thomas 2—Freharty John, Forman Augusta Fowler L. N., Fowler O. S.

G.

Grove Philip, Greenhawk Thos. jr Goldsborough M. T. 3—Goldsborough Henry, Gilmore Robert.

H.

Hayward Henrietta, Higgins Wm. W. 2. Hopkins Nathaniel, Hopkins James, Hussy Obed, Hulme & Canvy, Haine Elizabeth S. Hull John, Hayward Wm., Haskins Henry.

J.

Jump Charles, Jamerson John A.

K.

Kilpatrick A. P.

L.

Lockerman T. R., Lambden W. K. Larrimore Thos. Loomis Elijah, Lane Thos., Longley Edmond, Lloyd Daniel.

M.

McCulloh H., Moore E. 2—Marshal Archibald, McNeal Archabald, Moore Francis L. Mackey W. C.

N.

Nash John T., Newnam William, 71.

P.

Price James 2.

R.

Roberts Samuel. 2—Roe Edward, Reneck Robert M.

S.

Stevens Peter, Spencer Samuel, Stewart Alex'r. & John, Stewart Mary Ann, Spence Eliza, Scott Hester Ann, Sullivan Daniel, Singleton N. G., Sinners Henry, Stevens John D., Seymore Levin, Smith James, Stricker Mary E.

T.

Turbut G.

W.

Wright Jacob 2.—Wright Gustavus A White Anna 5—White Charlotte, 2—Wooters John C., Winter & Yoke, Wilkinson Thomas H.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

All persons will call and pay their bills forthwith. ap 7—3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me as deputy for the late Sheriff for officers fees, are hereby notified that unless they come forward immediately and settle the same by cash payments, they will without respect to persons be executed for the same. Also all persons indebted to me as late Constable on Executions or otherwise, are also requested to come forward and settle the same without delay, as I am determined to close my business as the law directs

J. M. FAULKNER.

N B.—The subscriber will attend to private agencies as collector or otherwise, the drawing of Insolvent papers, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Indentures, Agreements, Bonds and other instruments of writing, for which services his charges shall be as heretofore liberal. Grateful for the generous and liberal encouragement of a generous public, he still hopes to share a portion of their patronage.

The public's ob't serv't.

J. M. FAULKNER.

april 7—3w

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed times. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods

For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment o. Hardware, Castings, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen, Wooden, and Stone Ware. A heavy and general assorted stock of

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN. No. 4 to 16, Wetherills' Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, Whale, and Sperm Oil, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at Baltimore prices. P. & F.

FOR SALE.

Several fine young WORK HORSES, can be had by applying to the editor of this paper.

April 7, 1840