to remind you that twelve of your number at least must concur in all your presentments, and that the evidence against an offender to cause you to present him, should be sufficient, if uncontradicted, for you to convict him if you were one of the petit jury.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 24, 1828.

THE TARIFF BILL.

We learn that this bill, laying additional duties on foreign imported articles, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now the law—When there is so great a division in sentiment among the people of the Country upon a matter of individual and common interest, which has been so long discussed and known to all the Citizens who have had ample time to make up their opinions and to express them through their Representatives, it is not to be expected that the President can interfere, particularly when a majority of Congress had expressed the opinions of a majority of the people.

We have always been opposed to high and prohibitory duties, as operating unjustly upon the people—protecting the private interests of the few by imposing burthens on the rest—We are friendly to American Manufactures & would encourage them fairly, regularly, but moderately though progressively—we would treat Manufactures as we would every other interest, we would encourage them certainly, but we would not burthen or injure other great and established interests to do it. We would do nothing to lessen the commerce of the Country, but on the contrary, every thing to extend & increase it.

This subject of the Tariff like every thing else, has been pressed into the electioneering Schemes of the day, and are made to bear upon this or upon that candidate for the Presidency as may suit occasion. Let us clearly understand this matter. General Jackson's votes in Congress show, that he goes for the highest Tariff that has been proposed—General Jackson is a Western man who knows nothing about commerce & navigation; he is from Tennessee, where a great majority of the people are for high Tariffs, and it cannot be supposed that he thinks differently from the majority of the people of Tennessee upon this question, as he is no better informed on it than about nine tenths of the voters of his state—Any man in General Jackson's situation knowing no better than General Jackson does, would be likely to be for high Tariffs as well as himself—but really the situation in which General Jackson is placed by his friends is a very ridiculous one, viz.—His friends from the South support him, because they think they can control him and make him Anti-Tariff—his friends in the West stand by him, because they know he is up to the hub for he Tariff—one set of friends produce his votes in Congress to show that General Jackson is full up to the Tariff—anothet set shew his letters to Dr. L. H. Coleman, and to the Governor of Indiana to prove him Anti-Tariff—thus the poor General is made to be Tariff when it will suit best, and Anti-Tariff when it will answer their ends.

Mr. Adams' opinions upon the Tariff have been expressed only in his public Messages, and then he has pursued the exact course that General Washington adopted—he recommends American Manufactures to the fostering care and attention of Congress to whom it belongs to provide for them and to regulate them. Mr. Adams has been bred up a commercial man and a statesman—he knows the true value of Manufactures in a Country like this, and is willing and anxious to promote them, according to that estimate, consistently with other great interests, & without distressing or impairing them. He has in no instance made an electioneering stalking horse of manufactures, but true to the interests of this Country, he considers Agriculture the first interest, Commerce the next, being that most essential to the prosperity of agriculture, and without which, in our Country, Agriculture must dwindle—and then he considers Manufactures as the second necessary result of a prosperous Agriculture, which claims the protection and aid of the legislature. Mr. Adams is not an advocate for the destruction of Commerce and the taxing of Agriculture for the promotion of Manufactures—he has too much sense to approve any such mad and destructive project—such plans must be left to the hands of your political Schemers who are willing to promote any interest or to destroy any, if they think it will answer their electioneering purposes and provide places for them. Mr. Adams as President can do little if any thing in this business—it belongs to Congress particularly and they can do as they please in it, in spite of the President.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES ON THIS SIDE OF THE WATER.

Out of the *forty eight* Jurors summoned to the late Court, upon enquiry as to their political opinions in relation to the next President we find that *thirty-nine* were for *John Q. Adams* and *nine* for *Andrew Jackson*.

TALBOT.

On Saturday last, a heavy shower of hail fell in Cambridge—it was acompanied with thunder and lightning which struck two Houses—killed one negro man and wounded another.

The Delaware safely arrived in the Mediterranean.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in this county.

U. States Ship Delaware 74—*in the harbour of Gibraltar*, March 24, 1828.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a passage of 33 days, rather a long voyage and a very boisterous one—3d day out we were overtaken by a violent gale which lasted five days—an old Tar remarked the puff had well nigh taken the remaining hairs off his head—the billows looked like mountains—but the noble Delaware passed over them majestically in fact, as Lord Byron would say, "She dared the elements to strife"—She is the finest Vessel that floats in any Sea in point of model, strength, and fleet sailing—The sailors say, She thinks nothing of 9 knots an hour braced sharp up, and not wind enough to blow out a candle on the taffrail—we have had nothing but head winds and squalls since we were out—We are only laying off and on here for despatches (if any) and shall fill away in a few hours for Leghorn, where we shall land the Prince and Family, and afterwards go in pursuit of the Squadron.

For the Easton Gazette.

MEDICUS MEDICIS LOQUOR.

Mr. Graham,

There has for some time past, been many complaints made by different individuals, respecting the exorbitancy of Medical accounts, & in my opinion, not without good cause. Many years ago when wheat was three dollars per bushel, and corn from six to ten dollars per barrel, the Medical Gentlemen of this district, had a meeting, and raised the rates to their present standard, to suit the enormous high value of agricultural products, and they have never been since changed. There appears now, to be a necessity, for a revision, and a considerable reduction in medical accounts, as every product of the earth, (which is almost the only source of obtaining a circulating medium among us) is at its lowest ebb as to value, and a great prospect of its continuance. Therefore I will propose, that the practitioners of Medicine, in this district, shall have a meeting as soon as possible, for the purpose of taking *seriously* into consideration, the above subject, and reduce their charges, to suit the present necessitous condition of the community.

MEDICUS.

From the Philadelphia Press, May 21.

There is a rumor in town that the *Wilmington and Brandywine Bank* has stopped payment. We know that some of our best informed brokers will not take them at discount.

MR. CLAY returned to this City yesterday from his short visit to Philadelphia, and we are gratified to observe that his health seems to be greatly improved. Drs Physick and Chapman, we understand, concur in recommending to Mr. Clay an entire abstraction from the labors of his office for some months to come. As we doubt not that the affliction under which he has suffered was produced altogether by confinement and close attention to his public duties, we have reason to hope that relaxation and exercise will be his most certain restoratives.—*Journal.*

Loss of the Venus Steam-Packet.—The Venus steam packet left Waterford on Tuesday for Dublin. When she was about midway off the coast between Gorgey and Arklow, in a heavy gale of wind, part of the machinery broke, and a large bolt was struck against the bottom with such force that it passed through. She immediately began to fill; for some time all hands were at work at the pumps to keep down the water, but when it got dark, the captain, mate, steward and some of the sailors got into the boat, and left four of the sailors with all the passengers to their fate! Previous to the captain's quitting the vessel she was but a mile from the shore, in five or six fathom water, and had he called on the sailors to drop the anchor, all would have been safe; but the wind and tide carried her out about two miles before the passengers thought of dropping it.

They then endeavored to do so, but it became entangled in the chains, and before they were able to free the anchor, it was too late to make use of it. The vessel filled fast, and in about an hour from the time the captain left her she went down. Nine persons, five passengers and the four sailors, got upon the mainmast, the top of which was about four feet over the water. They clung to the ropes and mast as long as they could. Mr. Williams, of Ross, one of the passengers although in such a perilous situation, most humanely endeavored, at great personal risk to preserve the life of a young widow. He held her up until she died from excessive fright, fatigue, and the continual dashing of the waves. He afterwards rendered assistance to a young man, a relation of his own, but he was also drowned by the water so repeatedly washing over him. Mr. Williams let him drop; at this moment, two sailors gave way and sunk. Mr. Williams and four others by uncommon exertion kept to the mast until morning, when the waterguard boat (which had put to sea when the captain landed,) relieved them from their dreadful situation. Mr. W. says he never saw any thing like the bold humane conduct of the waterguard; they kept the sea all night looking for them, and when they found them, treated them with the most extraordinary tenderness and attention.—Four women were lost; the number of men not known.

Dublin Evening Po t.

The St. John N. B. paper of April 26th, states that the "Commander-in-Chief has directed the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces to prepare a proper place of Deposit for Arms for the Militia of the Province and the means also of transporting the same on immediate notice to any part of the Province." This order has been made in consequence of American troops being ordered to be stationed at Houlton.

Fredericktown, April 22.

A strong sensation has been made here, by the arrival of a Despatch, by Express, from the British Minister at Washington, to the Lieutenant Governor; and some rumours of a very serious nature have accordingly been circulated.

We understand that the American Government having communicated in a friendly manner to the British Minister, the intention of sending a detachment of troops to the be stationed in the acknowledged Territory of the U. States, within the line traced by the British Commissioners, from Mars Hill, it was considered expedient to apprize the Lieutenant Governor of this measure as soon as possible and likewise to make him acquainted with the explanations and assurances, which had been given to the British Minister by the American Government, and which, we are happy to learn, are such as have been satisfactory to the British Minister, as the intentions and objects of the Government of the United States.

LIVERWORT.—The National Inteligencer publishes the following letter from Dr. Physick of Philadelphia, in answer to an inquiry made by a medical gentleman at Washington, concerning the supposed virtues of the plant called the Liverwort or Liverleaf.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorised to offer an opinion respecting its medical powers. In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information I should by no means depend on the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant, P. S. PHYSICK.

CEO. B. TAYLOR, M. D.

We find in a late European Journal, the following account of the actual Turkish Sovereign.

The reigning Sultan, Mahmoud II, was born in 1785; descended in a direct line from Osman I. founder of the dynasty; and is of the 18th generation. He is the thirtieth sovereign of the race that now reigns over the Turks, and has for his sole heir Prince Abdel Hamid, who was born in 1813. Of these thirty Sultans, one died a prisoner in a foreign land, one fell on the field of battle, and nine were assassinated by their successors and rebels. The present Sultan is an extremely active man, who orders and directs every thing himself.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—A letter from Washington under date of Tuesday, from a source on which we have full reliance, communicates the following information:—

"The Secretary of War, Governor BARBOUR, will be nominated to-morrow to the Senate, as Minister to London. Gen. P. B. PORTER, of New York, succeeds him as Secretary of War. General HARRISON goes to Colombia.—*Amer.*

FATAL DUEL.—A letter from a correspondent in Powhattan, says—"in consequence of a misunderstanding which occurred here yesterday, between Dr. Branch T. Archer, late of your city, and Mr. Otway Crump, a challenge was sent Dr. Archer by the latter gentleman, and accepted by him. All attempts of mutual friends to adjust the differences, proving vain, the parties met in a grove within 120 yards of the court house, fought 15 feet distance, and on the first fire, Mr. Crump fell and expired in a few minutes. The Superior Court was in session at the time, and it is said the crack of the pistols was heard by the Judge on the bench. The sympathy of the public is much excited, both for the deceased, who has left a wife and five children, and for Dr. Archer, who fought with great reluctance, and acted with the greatest moderation, making all the concessions he could with honour. Dr. Archer has been bailed."—*Richmond Whig.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 12.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the resolution from the other House, fixing the 26th of May as the day for the adjournment of Congress was considered and concurred in. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads & Canals. The Tariff bill was resumed, and, after a long discussion, Mr. Benton's amendment, imposing a duty on Indigo, was rejected, and another amendment, imposing a smaller duty on the same article was adopted, on motion of Mr. Dickerson. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved an amendment, providing an additional duty on cordage, which was rejected. Mr. Benton moved an amendment, prohibiting the importation of foreign wool, on or off the skin, after the year 1832, which motion is still pending.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the consideration of private bills. A new member was added to the Select Committee on the assault, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, in the room of Mr. Oakley. Mr. Wilde offered a resolution on the subject of a supposed irregularity in the votes given by the electoral colleges at the late Presidential election, which was laid on the table.

Tuesday, May 13.

In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, Mr. Benton's amendment, prohibiting the importation of wool after the year 1832, pending. This amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the 1st of September was fixed for the commencement of the operation of the act, instead of the 30th of June. On motion of Mr. Woodbury, an amendment was adopted, imposing an additional duty on silk goods, and making a discrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of English and French silks. The bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 26 to 21, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Bernard, Barton, Bateman, Benton, Bouligny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Kentuck, Kane, Knight, M'Lane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey.—26

NAYS.—Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Chambers Chandler, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Johnston of La. King, M'Kinley, Macon, Paris, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury.—21.

In the House of Representatives considerable conversation took place on the subject of a recess every day during the present week, but, a resolution to that effect having passed, a motion to reconsider was made with success, in order to make way for a proposition to meet at 10 A. M. and not adjourn before 5 P. M. But before any question was taken, the hour expired, & the subject lies over until this day. The House then took up the bill regulating Processes, in which some slight amendmeats were introduced, and the bill was passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army. All the amendments offered were rejected, the Committee rose, on motion of Mr. Sterigere.

Wednesday, May 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Tariff Bill was read a third time, and Mr. Hayne spoke at length against it, and moved its indefinite postponement. The motion was rejected, by a vote of 20 to 27. The bill was passed, by a vote of 26 to 21. Little other business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the Survivors of the Army of the Revolution was taken up, and after various unsuccessful motions to amend, by the aid of the previous question the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 124 to 64. On the question of its passage, Mr. Clark of Kentucky, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Drayton and Mr. S. Wood in favor of it. The previous question was then again called, and the bill was finally passed, by a vote of 115 to 58. The House subsequently took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia, to which some amendments were offered; but before the final question was taken, the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the continuance of the Board of Commissioners established for the settlement of claims under the Treaty of Ghent was taken up, and after some discussion, the amendment of the House, limiting the duration of the Board to the 1st of September, was concurred in. The managers, on the part of the Senate, of the conference appointed to consider the disagreement of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the Internal Improvement bill, made a report with resolutions. The resolutions were concurred in. Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a great many bills were ordered to be transferred from Committees of the whole, with a view to place them where they will be more within reach during the few days which remain of the present session. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia, which, after some amendments, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 111 to 68. The House then took up the bill to abolish the office of Major General in the Peace establishment, which was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 106 to 73. The House then agreed to the report of the Committee of conference upon the bill making appropriations for internal Improvements, which recommended that the House recede from their disagreement to the amendment made by the Senate in the title of the bill, and agree to a modification made by the Senate in the amendment relating to surveys.

FRIDAY, May 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith, of Md. was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and assumed the duties of the Chair. Some private bills were disposed of.—The bill authorizing the corporations of Georgetown and Washington to subscribe to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was read and rejected, 12 to 14.—Subsequently on motion of Mr. Rowan, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Some debate arose on the bill for the relief of Thomas L. M'Kenney—and the bill was postponed to Saturday next.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were transferred from the Committee of the whole to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The bill to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia, and the bill to abolish the office of Major General, in the military peace establishment, were read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the amendments made by the Senate to the Tariff Bill; and all the amendments were concurred in. The Chairman of the Select Committee on Retrenchment, made a Report from that committee; and Mr. Sergeant made a Report containing the opinions of the minority of that Committee, of both of which documents, 6000 extra copies were ordered to be printed

SATURDAY, May 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, some private bills were acted on. The bill for purchasing 8000 copies of Mr. Adlum's treatise on the cultivation of the vine and the art of making wine, was, after a debate, rejected. The bill for abolishing brevet rank, was considered and laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, it was determined to take a recess from 4 till 6 o'clock, for the purpose of acting on the bill to establish post roads, &c. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, a great number of which were acted on in Committee, and subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the Evening Session, the House acted on the bill to alter and establish certain posts roads in Committee of the whole, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday. The House then, in Committee, took up the bills granting pensions to officers, widows, and soldiers, &c. which were reported with amendments, but the House did not act upon them.

MONDAY, May 19.

In the Senate on Saturday, the bill for amending the act concerning the Sinking Fund, passed in the year 1817, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table. Many private bills were passed. Some time was spent upon the consideration of Executive business. Mr. Harrison gave notice that he would on Monday, call up the bill for abolishing the office of Major-General, and the bill for abolishing brevet rank.

The House of Representatives were exclusively occupied on private bills. No new bills of this character will be sent to the Senate after those shall be transmitted which were on Saturday ordered to a third reading. Only three days remain in which either branch can send original bills to the other, and those days will be occupied almost exclusively in the despatch of the appropriation bills, and such other public measures as are of pressing importance.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having, as it is well known, for the last three years, declined all solicitations from my friends to enter into public life, and being peacefully engaged in private pursuits, I was perfectly astonished at the wonton, unprovoked, and malignant attack made on me, this day in a newspaper published in this place, called the "Republican Citizen," respecting the late Presidential election. I protest against the right of any editor of a newspaper, or any anonymous newspaper scribbler, to call on me concerning my political course. If the subjoined interrogatories were designed to have an effect on this part of the country only, I certainly should not condescend to notice them. As to any deceitful, insiduous professions of sympathy for me, I hold them in profound, unutterable contempt. I am told in the "Citizen" that "testimony is at hand fully and satisfactorily to establish the charges" and I am dared to "deny them." I would have my enemies to know, that I dare do all that doth become a man. I call for the proof, and demand the author. The interrogatories to which I allude, are in the following words:

"Did not the Hon. Henry R. Warfield state, after he came from the city of Washington, that shortly before the Presidential election, he received a letter from Mr. Adams requesting him to call and see him?

"Did he not say that, after having received a second letter, he called upon Mr Adams?

"Did he not say that, on his arrival into the presence of Mr. Adams, there were several members of Congress with other gentlemen, present? Did he not say, that Mr. Adams told him he wished to have some private conversation with him?

"Did he not say that, after he and Mr. Adams had retired that Mr Adams *asked him whether he could not give him his vote?*

"Did he not say, that he replied, if you satisfy me upon some points, I will have no objections to give you my vote?

"Did he not say that, after having had a good deal of conversation, upon leaving the room, Mr Adams observed, *that he hoped he had satisfied him?*

"Did he not say, that he gave him to believe that he was *perfectly satisfied?*

"Did he not say, that he gave the casting vote of the State of Maryland, by which Mr. Adams was elected?

"And did he not say, that he could get any foreign appointment, but that it would not do for some time, inasmuch as it might lead to a suspicion of the manner in which things were conducted?"

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Adams is extremely limited, I never did receive from him any letter, note or written communication, *at any time, or upon any business, publick or private;* nor did he ever request, in writing, or verbally, any private conversation with me. I never held with Mr. Adams *any conversation* upon the subject of my vote on the Presidential election.—He never made to me an overture, of any character on that subject.

If it had been possible for him to have been so lost to all feelings of delicacy and propriety as to have so made any overture, I would have indignantly repelled the insult Since the close of the session in 1824-5 I have not seen Mr. Adams nor did I ever, *before or since* that time, receive any communication from him on the subject of a foreign mission. Of the nine Representatives from Maryland, four being for General Jackson and five having voted for Mr Adams, as one of them, I may have said that I gave the casting vote of the State. In voting for Mr. Adams I was influenced by a conscientious belief of his decided superiority to General Jackson, and under a clear conviction that the safety and best interests of Maryland, and the safety and welfare of my country, would (as they have been) be emphatically subserved and promoted Moreover, during the contested election in the District I represented in the Summer of 1824, the public mind was much agitated on the subject of the Presidential election, which was to take place in this State soon after the election of members to Congress. In my private conversations and in my public addresses, I avowed my decided preference for Mr. Clay. That my next choice would be Mr. Adams—but that I would be governed in my vote on that question, should it devolve on the House of Representatives, by what might be the ascertained wishes of a majority of the citizens of the District. The result of the election proved that there was a large majority of the voters in that District in favor of Mr. Adams's election. I was bound, under those circumstances, by the pledge which I had both privately and publicly given to my constituents, to vote for Mr. Adams. The facts which I here state are now in the distinct recollection of some of the most respectable citizens of this State.

HENRY RIDGELY WARFIELD,

Fredericktown, 9th May, 1828.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday the 15 instant near St. Michaels, Mr. *Daniel Richardson*, in the sixty fourth year of his age, a Soldier of the Revolution. He embarked in his Country's cause at an early period of our struggle for Independance, and served his term of enlistment as a faithful Soldier.—Although poor and placed in an humble station in life, he was justly esteemed for his integrity, good conduct, & Revolutionary services.

He has left but one Compatriot in Arms in Talbot county, to lament the loss of a Brother Soldier.

Departed this life on Sunday morning the 11th inst. at his residence in Annapolis, the Hon. *Jeremiah Townley Chase*, within a few days of the termination of the 80th year of his age.

——, On Sunday evening last, very sudden Mr. Richard Anthony, of this county.

TO THE VOTERS

In the Upper District of Dorchester County, Caroline and Talbot Counties, composing the eighth Electoral District in Maryland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

The period is hastening on when you will be called to elect one of your Fellow-Citizens as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States—It is time that the Friends of the Administration of the Government of our Country had selected their Candidate. The People are anxious and wish this should be done—Talbot has waited for Caroline or the Upper District of Dorchester to express their wishes first upon this subject, entirely disposed to aid and to harmonize in their views We are led to believe that ALL desire the same thing.

It is therefore proposed that a General Meeting of the Friends of the Administration, who are in favor of the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, should be held at Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. on Tuesday the 10th day of June next for the purpose of selecting the most fit and acceptable candidate as Elector to be recommended to the people of the District.

Our Fellow-Citizens of Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester are earnestly invited to attend on that day, that a fixed and public opportunity may be had of conferring together and consulting the opinions of all, that meetings may be held in their respective counties where the Freemen in each may, in like manner express their sentiments and wishes. In so good and so just a cause as supporting a good Administration of our Government let us mutually aid and animate each other and act with becoming unanimity and exertion.

VOTERS IN TALBOT.

May 24. 3 (8)

New Spring & Summer Goods.

WM. H. GROOME

RECEIVED on 10th instant from Philadelphia and Baltimore a

LARGE & BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

Adapted to Spring and Summer Sales; consisting of a great variety of

Plain and Fancy Dry Goods

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Carpenter's, Joiner's, Shoe Maker's and other TOOLS, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

Which being added to those on hand, makes his Assortment Very Complete.—

W. H. G. is enabled to sell many of the above Articles lower than usual, in consequence of the late pressure for money in the Cities, having reduced the prices.

Easton, May 24—3w

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at OAKWELL the residence of Col Nicholas Goldsborough, on Thursday next, the 29th inst. at which the members are particularly requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock *A. M.*

By order

RIC'D SPENCER, Sec'ry

May 24

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, who may get a good home and liberal wages by the month or year.—Enquire speedily at this office.

May 24

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase about Fifty likely young NEGROES, for which he will pay the highest Cash Prices—persons disposed to sell, will call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern or his agent George Fergerson.

WM. W. WOOLFOLK.

May 24. 4w S

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

19th day of May, A. D. 1828.

On application of Dr. Edward Spedden Administrator with the will annexed of General Perry Benson, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gen'l. Perry Benson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next, (1829) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r.
with the Will annexed, of Gen. Perry Benson, deceased.

May 24—3w (8)

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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